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PRICE TWO CENTS

VIEW OF NORTH AND EAST SIDES OF SOUTH BAY, DOVER STREET BRIDGE IN FOREGROUND



View of area involved in filling in plan starting with Ft. Point channel on left and showing curving line of eight or ten bridges, known as "Museum of Bridges." Two chimneys of American Sugar Refining Company's plant 275 feet high and said to be highest in the city come next. Then, long reach of tracks and terminal facilities of New Haven road takes eye along to farther end of bay where there are only mud flats. In between the high buildings and the channels are many lumber wharves and coal stations.

NEARLY \$3,000,000 TO BE SPENT IMPROVING BOSTON & ALBANY R.R.

Almost \$900,000 of Sum Will Be Expended in Worcester, \$200,000 in Boston and \$100,000 in Springfield

BOND ISSUE COMING

State Commission Authorizes One of \$1,000,000 to Finish Budget Which Was Planned Several Years Ago

Nearly \$3,000,000 is to be spent by the Boston & Albany Railroad Company on its lines this year in improvements. Additional freight yard facilities, third tracking, new buildings, bridge renewals and interlocking and signal machinery make up the principal items, and Boston is benefited by more than \$200,000, Worcester by nearly \$900,000, and Springfield by nearly \$100,000, the remainder being distributed over the line.

A bond issue of \$1,000,000 authorized yesterday by the railroad commission is to take care of the remaining improvements which were planned several years ago in a \$14,500,000 budget and upon which \$12,919,053 has already been spent. Improvements to cost \$1,465,000 have been requested by the New York Central in a letter from William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., assistant to the president of that road, to Charles S. Sargent, president of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company.

In the work requested \$650,000 is to be spent on bridges, \$468,000 on yards, \$145,000 on buildings, \$55,000 on third tracking, \$56,000 on platforms, \$47,500 on passing tracks and sidings and \$36,000 on interlocking signal work.

On the new work, the extension of track No. 4 by closing the gap at Parkers Corner calls for \$15,000; extension of track No. 4 from mile post 23.3 to Ashland, giving a continuous fourth track from South Framingham to Ashland, \$40,000; passing siding for 40 cars at

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CARNATION RULES TOMORROW; BADGE OF MOTHERS DAY

It will be mothers' day tomorrow and the carnation will be worn throughout the land. Since the mothers' day movement was started by Miss Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia a few years ago the observance has gained rapidly in popularity and is yearly becoming widespread.

The day was celebrated for the first time on May 9, 1909, the second Sunday in May being the date set for its annual celebration. Now it has become the occasion of religious observance.

One of the foremost workers in behalf of the national mothers' day movement in Boston is Dr. Martha Lowell.

"The mothers of all men should be honored alike," she says. "Let us honor the fathers of the country all we can, but let us not forget the mothers in doing it, for the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

TELL YOUR FRIENDS
who are out of work
that The Christian Science
Monitor will insert a "Sit-
uation Wanted" ad. free
for one week

PASS ALONG
YOUR COUPON

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....5c
To Foreign Countries.....5c

HAYWOOD ELEMENT FIGHTS FOR CONTROL OF SOCIALIST PARTY

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Fight for control between the "direct action" advocates backed by the complete strength of the Industrial Workers of the World and the so-called parlor socialists, was impending today on the eve of the opening of the national convention of the Socialist party. Heading the militant forces was William D. Haywood, while opposed to him was the element headed by Congressman Victor Berger of Milwaukee.

Both sides have been actively canvassing for recruits for the last three months and it was clear from the recent utterances of the leaders on both sides that a spirited conflict would come on the floor of the convention.

The executive committee today arranged to finish the San Diego fight of the Industrial Workers of the World to hold street corner meetings and to prevent the deportation by city and county officials of members of that organization and socialist sympathizers. The committee voted an appropriation of \$250, and also directed that the report of N. A. Richardson of San Bernardino, Cal., who investigated conditions there for the California Socialist organ, be printed and circulated throughout the country. All of the state organizations are called on to raise funds to aid the "free speech fight."

The executive committee spent several hours today discussing the question of a party-owned press. There was a wide difference of opinion among the members regarding the advisability of such a move and the discussion was spirited in the extreme.

The boom for the nomination of William D. Haywood as the party candidate for President was formally launched today and found many supporters among the militant members of the party. The candidates now in the field include, in addition to Haywood, Eugene V. Debs, three times the standard bearer; Job Harriman of Los Angeles, Charles Edward Russell, Duncan McDonald of Springfield, Ill., and Emil Seidel of Milwaukee.

The opening session of the convention will be held in Tomlinson hall Sunday morning. It will be devoted entirely to organization.

HEALTH OFFICER ADVERTISED FOR

Mayor Fitzgerald is advertising in the Municipal Register today for a man to fill Dr. Samuel H. Durgin's place at head of the board of health. Dr. Durgin resigns voluntarily next month on a \$2500 pension. The mayor will recommend that the salary of the place be \$5000.

The mayor asks that any sanitary expert who can meet the high standard of qualifications demanded write to him or to the board of health.

This position is to be filled by appointment of the mayor, subject to the approval of the civil service commission.

STRIKE LEADER ARRESTED

CLINTON, Mass.—Dennis Callahan, local leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, whose discharge precipitated a strike of weavers at the Lancaster mills, which is now in progress, was arrested Friday on a warrant charging him with disturbing the peace on 15 counts. Five women strikers were also summoned to appear in court on similar charges.

MR. HIBBEN INSTALLED AS THE PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON, N. J.—President Taft and Chief Justice White of the United States supreme court were the principal guests of honor today at the inauguration of John Grier Hibben as president of Princeton University. Many university and college officials are in attendance and hundreds of alumni from all over the United States are here.

In his inaugural address, which was on "Essentials of Liberal Education," Mr. Hibben said that he believed the chief aim of an education is the making of a man. It is necessary he said, that man be taught in order to train his intellect, but to teach a man to think and to make him worthy of the privilege of being a person in the midst of a universe of things is the chief object of education.

Mahlon Pitney '79, associate justice of the United States supreme court, administered the oath of office to Mr. Hibben on the steps of Nassau hall.

Before the inaugural address President Taft and Chief Justice White received honorary LL. D. degrees of Princeton.

The President and chief justice were guests at Prospect and a parade in 11 divisions marched from Prospect to Nassau hall to attend the inaugural ceremony. The address of congratulation to the new president was delivered at a luncheon in the gymnasium.

BAY STATE LETTER CARRIERS TO MEET AT LOWELL SUNDAY

Letter carriers from all over the Bay state will gather at Lowell Sunday at the annual convention of the Massachusetts State Letter Carriers Association. This year's convention will be of more than ordinary significance because of the fact that a number of national statesmen have promised to be present and speak on various legislative measures now before Congress for the betterment of the postal service and the conditions of the letter carriers especially.

From Boston a large delegation will attend the convention headed by John F. Farren of the Dorchester Center station as chairman and Frederick A. McGloin of East Boston, secretary.

The Boston delegation says that the present Congress, they believe, will give to the carriers the much sought legislation whereby their conditions will be made more satisfactory. The delegation indorses that part of the Reilly post-office appropriation bill, containing the eight and 10 hour law, and the anti-gag law, compensatory time and substitutes abolishing the \$600 grade after a period of substitute work. They also favor the plan for pro rata pay of the absentee to the substitute taking his place and a straight 30 cents an hour for the substitute performing vacation work.

The Boston delegation and those delegates from other cities and towns in this state will meet at 8:45 a. m. Sunday at the North station and take the 9 a. m. train for Lowell. There they will be met by the reception committee of the Lowell branch and be escorted to the convention hall.

Nicholas S. Lawless, state president and also president of Boston branch 34, will preside and open the convention at 11 a. m. From 1 p. m. to 3 p. m. dinner will be served and the afternoon session will begin at the latter hour.

Invitations have been sent to Senators Lodge and Crane and the full Massachusetts delegation in Congress. National President William E. Kelly and National Secretary E. J. Cantwell of Washington, will be on hand. The delegates say that the present president, Nicholas S. Lawless of Boston, has performed his functions in a commendable manner and should be reelected. His candidacy has been unanimously indorsed. Mr. Lawless is called one of the most brilliant men in the ranks of the letter carriers. He is now a law student and in June will receive his degree and be admitted to the Suffolk bar.

CRETIC REJECTS MORE THAN LIFE BOAT CAPACITY

More lifeboats will be placed on the White Star liner Cretic which is due in Boston next Tuesday from the Mediterranean. She is bringing in 937 passengers, 78 first class and 859 third class, which is the capacity of her lifeboats. More wanted to sail, but the company would not permit it. The last time the Cretic came into this port she brought more than 2000 passengers.

The vessel sailed from Naples on April 28, stopping at Genoa and Palermo. No stop at the Azores to take on passengers was made because of the limited number of lifeboats. The liner brings a large general cargo, including 12,000 boxes of lemons.

WITNESS TESTIFYING IN ARCHBALD CASE DENIES CONSPIRACY

WASHINGTON—When the investigation of Judge Robert W. Archbald of the commerce court by the House judiciary committee was resumed today Edward J. Williams of Scranton, alleged partner of Judge Archbald in Erie and Lehigh Valley Railroad coal deals was again cross examined by A. S. Worthington, Judge Archbald's lawyer.

"Didn't Boland propose that you get a letter from Judge Archbald to Captain May, manager of the Erie coal properties?" asked the lawyer.

"Yes, I guess he did," said Mr. Williams.

"Then didn't Boland say at that time that he was setting a trap for Judge Archbald?"

"No, sir. Oh! no, not at all," the witness replied emphatically.

"Did Boland propose that you get Judge Archbald to help you in the Lehigh deal?"

"Yes, I guess he did," said the witness.

Mr. Williams said Mr. Boland told him he had brought him (Williams) to Washington to testify against Judge Archbald before the department of justice, to get a case "against the judge."

"You didn't suspect it was a plot to get the judge into trouble?" asked Mr. Worthington.

"No, sir. I would not have been a party to that."

Mr. Williams repudiated testimony given Wednesday regarding his signing an assignment of the Erie coal option to Mr. Boland and a "silent partner," which he previously said, referred to Judge Archbald. He professed ignorance of giving such testimony before the committee on Wednesday. He said he could not recollect testifying that Judge Archbald was named as the "silent partner," because he, Williams, thought "it was unlawful for the judge to be in the deal."

The witness again denied signing such an option assignment.

RESIDENTS OPPOSING THE MUNICIPAL PLAN TO FILL IN SOUTH BAY

Gradual elimination of the South bay and a portion of Fort Point channel by dumping refuse is stirring the residents of South Boston to oppose the filling in of this large area of water and mud flats as proposed by the mayor and the commissioner of public works. This plan includes the installation of a new sewerage system for South Boston at a total cost of \$9,000,000.

A report on the conditions existing along the mile and a half of waterway with a width of from one fifth of a mile to a mile is soon to be made to the port directors by the engineer. Upon this data the directors will base their answer to Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works. It is understood that the directors desire to maintain all of the waterways and channels of the harbor, especially when they prove to be lanes of transportation. The South bay carries a commerce of nearly 2,000,000 tons a year.

Members of the Andrew Square Improvement Association spoke against filling in the bay at their monthly meeting. Lumber men, coal dealers and other large industries which are located along this "inland waterway" are not favorable to having this water communication cut off.

South Bay gives facilities to the business interests which foreign cities are paying millions to acquire. City officials and railroad companies believe that the reclamation of such a large area for factory sites or for railroad freight terminals would be well worth the cost of filling.

NEW \$750,000 GIFT FOR TECH SOON TO BE READY FOR DELIVERY

It is expected that the \$750,000 gift made to Technology in the will of the late Charles Herbert Pratt of Brookline and Boston for a school of naval architecture and marine engineering, will be turned over to the institute within a year.

Richard C. MacLaurin, president of Technology, says he understands that the estate of Mr. Pratt is valued at about \$750,000, which figure the testator stipulated it should reach before being put in the hands of the institution by the trustees now holding it.

President MacLaurin says that while Tech has one of the best schools of this kind in the United States the gift will release funds that can be used for some other purpose.

The gifts made to Technology during the past year now total \$6,200,000.

OFFICERS OF STATE LETTER CARRIERS



NICHOLAS S. LAWLESS
President



JEREMIAH F. KILEY
Vice-President

DEAN MATHEY BEATS WHITNEY OF HARVARD IN TENNIS CONTEST

Princeton Star Wins Two Deuce Sets From Intercollegiate Singles Champion—Singles Are Tied

DOUBLES TO DECIDE

Three doubles matches being played this afternoon will decide the result of the Harvard-Princeton tennis meet, as each team won three of the singles this morning. The principal match was that between Dean Mathey of Princeton and E. H. Whitney, present intercollegiate champion who represented Harvard. Mathey won in two straight sets, which were, however, contested at every point, the result being 7-5, 7-5 in favor of the New Jersey collegian.

The playing by Mathey was much more even than that of Whitney but not so brilliant. The champion was most energetic, and several times neutralized splendid placement shots which won the applause of the gallery by following them by double faults. All sorts of play was attempted, some of it good and some rather bad on both sides. Whitney led in placements but his drives behind the back lines and into the net were costly and continually lost him games. The score by games:

FIRST SET
Mathey.....4 3 4 1 1 2 7 4 3 4 4 1-41-7
Whitney.....1 5 1 4 4 5 5 2 5 2 0 2-35-5

SECOND SET
Mathey.....2 6 5 2 4 4 5 2 5 4 4 3-43-7
Whitney.....4 4 3 4 2 2 3 4 4 3 2-41-5

Three matches required three full sets to return the winner and in two Harvard triumphed while in the other the Princeton player was victorious. The Kuhn-Grinnell was the closest of these, 31 games being played in all and the second set going to deuce.

The easiest match was that between C. S. Cutting of Harvard and Butler of Princeton, the former winning in two straight sets, 6-3, 6-1.

The gallery while not exceptionally large was of fair size and included many of the most prominent players, both men and women, in the Boston district. Notable among these were Miss Eleonora Sears, Beals Wright, who was one of the Davis cup team; Richard Bishop, whose work in many tournaments has long made his name a familiar one in tennis circles and Miss Edith Rotch. These and many others will take part in the club tournament which also starts this afternoon. The summary:

D. Mathey, Princeton, defeated E. H. Whitney, Harvard, 7-5, 7-5.
A. M. Hyde, Harvard, defeated W. H. Tift, Princeton, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2.
Kuhn, Princeton, defeated L. I. Grinnell, Harvard, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4.
C. S. Cutting, Harvard, defeated C. H. Butler, Princeton, 6-3, 6-1.
McGoon, Princeton, defeated J. R. Pratt, Harvard, 6-3, 2-6.
A. J. Lawrey, Harvard, defeated Tobey, 6-1, 6-8, 6-2.

ONE GIRL BRINGS CLASS VICTORY IN EMMONS GAMES

Through the performance of Miss Glenna True, who alone captured 15 points, the seniors at Simmons College this afternoon won the annual track and field games. The seniors scored 20 points, the juniors 18, sophomores 5 and the freshman 6. The summary:

50-yard dash—Won by Dorothy Hewitt, 13; second Gladys Minott, third Inez Bassett, Time, 78.
Running high jump—Won by Jessie Blanchard, 12 ft. 10 in.; Eva Bassett, 14 and Elizabeth Walker, 14 tied for second at 4 ft. Standing broad jump—Won by Glenna True, 12 ft. 4 in.; second Dorothy Hewitt, 13 ft. 4 in.; third Gladys White, 14 ft. 2 in.
Running broad jump—Won by Glenna True, 12 ft. 12 in.; second, Elizabeth Walker, 13 and Gladys Minott, 15 tied at 11 ft. 11 in.
Shotput (12 lbs.)—Won by Glenna True, 12 ft. 11 in.; second, Elinor Whitney, 12 and Annabelle Porter, 13, tied at 22 ft. 11 in.
Basketball throwing—Won by Glenna True, 66 ft. 11 in.; second, Elinor Whitney, 12, 62 ft.; third, Lillian F. Nesbitt, 14, 56 ft. 4 in.

REPUBLICANS TO "KEEP ROOM OPEN"

Headquarters of the Taft Republican Club, though activities practically closed today at Youngs hotel, will be open for one week longer, it was announced today.

Gradually the work of the league will be taken over by the Republican state committee.

BOSTON SCHOOL HEAD SELECTION DELAYED TO GET BEST MAN

Determination Is Expressed to Raise Present Salary of \$6000 a Year if It Is Found Necessary

NOTED NAMES HEARD

Charles A. Prosser Said to Be First Choice and Frank E. Spaulding, Newton Superintendent, the Second

Selection of a successor to Stratton D. Brooks as superintendent of Boston's public schools, is delayed, it is said today, because of the desire to extend no call to any man until every noted educator in the country, who is available, has been considered. With this end in view the salary will be raised if necessary.

It is authoritatively stated that both the school committee and the education committee of the Chamber of Commerce desire to place Charles A. Prosser at the head of the school system. Mr. Prosser was deputy commissioner of education for Massachusetts with special charge of the industrial work but left on April 1 to become secretary of the Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education in New York. Although an unsuccessful effort was made to obtain his release there seems to be still a hope that he may be engaged.

Next in choice stands Frank E. Spaulding, superintendent of the public schools in Newton. It is understood that the members of the school committee are much impressed by his ability, and that the business men of Boston also look upon him with favor.

Alvin Dodd, who is connected with the educational work of the city as director of the North Bennet street industrial school, which is working out some educational problems in connection with the school committee and is a member of the education committee of the Chamber of Commerce, said truly that Mr. Spaulding was one of the ablest school executives in this country. Mr. Dodd added that Mr. Spaulding's annual reports on increasing the efficiency of the schools have been marvels in the educational world and have been reprinted by the thousand by the United States for distribution.

Mr. Dodd expressed himself as an admirer of Mr. Prosser, but was not sure but the work upon which Mr. Prosser is now engaged is bigger than that of the superintendency of the Boston schools. Mr. Prosser, he said, is a keen analyst, a fine administrator and a man of tact, yet always driving straight to his point.

Immediately upon receiving the resignation of Mr. Brooks the school committee communicated with prominent educators and others familiar with educational conditions throughout the country for the names of such men as might seem most fitted to take the job. These efforts have been supplemented by those of the private individuals in groups of persons. It is said that no noted educator in this country and its dependencies who might possibly be eligible is escaping consideration.

The result of these investigations has satisfied many that the salary of \$6000 is insufficient to get the kind of man wanted. P. Henry Magrane of the educational committee of the Chamber of Commerce is authority for the statement that the chamber will stand behind a move to raise this sum to the amount required.

Mr. Prosser is now receiving a salary of \$6000 a year for a term of years and Mr. Spaulding \$5000.

James P. Munroe, the chairman of this committee, was delegated to convey to the chairman of the school committee, David A. Ellis, the assurance of the support of the educational committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the business men they represent. Speaking of this Mr. Munroe said:

"The reduction in the size of the school committee and the election of men impressed with the view that the school committee should place educational matters in the hands of experts has resulted in a material advance in the educational efficiency of the schools. The progress has been due in large measure to the spirit in which the general

(Continued on page eleven, column two)

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

NEW-MISMATICS

While "Uncle Sam" is at it he might make, with his true scales, A 98-cent coin, you see, To fit the bargain sales.

It has been very truly said: "Accuracy is the twin brother of honesty." A man may "mean well" and entertain no purpose of telling an untruth, and yet, by his inaccuracies of observation and statement he may make almost as much trouble for himself and others as if he were to go about deliberately putting things at sixes and sevens by uttering falsehoods. It is one's moral duty to observe carefully and to set forth one's observations in words chosen with the thought of expressing one's opinions adequately and correctly. Gossip would be robbed of half its harmful effects if every one were to repeat things as they first hear them. But an original statement of fact is sometimes listened to so carelessly and repeated with so little regard to correctness that its whole meaning and intent have been radically altered.

Perhaps it might serve a very good purpose if every one were to be employed for a time as a bookkeeper. When at the end of a month or a year it became necessary to "balance" the books and they would refuse to balance because of some inaccuracy somewhere in the figures, then after much research and footing up of long columns of figures, no doubt one would resolve that henceforth he would give more thought to accuracy. But accuracy in keeping a set of books is truly of no greater importance than it is in all the affairs of life. In bookkeeping the inaccuracies of statement are more clearly set forth; that is all. If in his work the bookkeeper says, "Two and two are five," the figures, though they may say nothing for awhile, quietly bide their time, when they know they shall be able to expose the falsehood that has been put upon them, and they shall be set forth in their true light before the world.

In the discussion of the everyday affairs of the workaday world and of their friends and neighbors many well-meaning persons are saying things that are more inaccurate than were they to assert that two and two are five. But because there are no books to balance the errors may or may not be found and corrected. Words have even more significance than have figures, and they should be selected with just as much care in the matter of stating facts and expressing values. A man who is careless in speech is likely to put a whole neighborhood out of balance.

FASHION NOTE

Garbs full of spots and polka dots. Suit leopards to the letter. But zebras gay and tigers, too. Like stripes a whole lot better.

EMERSON says something to the effect that an American, making a tour of Europe, brings back from foreign lands only as much as he takes over there with him. In other words, a man who has not had enough interest and energy to learn something of Europe before going there is not likely to learn much of it while rather hurriedly passing through it. As a matter of course, if any one of us were to choose some one person who must serve as a guide and companion on a European tour, he would, from an educational point of view, select one who knew something of the language, history and places of interest of the lands through which we were to journey. Furthermore, we should be more than likely to spend all the time we could previous to starting on the journey in a study of the guide books, so as to find out the many things of interest that would make the trip worth while. Without some degree of preparedness, we should be likely to pass right by yet never see very many places and objects of interest. In short, we should bring back

from Europe an increased knowledge of only such things as we had some knowledge of before setting out on our journey.

The truth of all these statements regarding a trip to Europe is so obvious that no one would care to attempt to refute them. But why should we narrow the scope of the statement and its discussion merely to a trip to Europe? The facts are as potent and as pertinent when applied to a trip anywhere. While the lack of preparedness would prove a serious handicap during a trip to Europe, it is equally so regarding a trip anywhere and, for that matter, when one stays at home as well. People who stay at home lose more by failing to cultivate a sense of interested inquiry than do those who go faring abroad. How much more of interest and delight the world holds for one who, when he walks forth under the starry constellations of night, knows something of their wonderful structure, proportions and orbits and their history, as observed by mankind, than it holds for one who has given no thought to "other worlds than ours." So, too, the birds and the flowers, the trees, butterflies, rocks, the weeds of the dusty roadside, all become matters of much interest to one who knows something of the wonderful country through which he is passing. Whether we make a tour around the world, or about the little village in which we may chance to abide, things will interest us only to the extent to which we are interested in them.

BUSINESS

All men of business will admit this statement to be so: Bills aren't made smaller, not one whit, By "filing" them, you know.

ROCHESTER MAN WINS THE NEWTON EXTEMPORE PRIZE

HANOVER, N. H.—Annual extemporaneous debate by members of the senior class for the city of Newton alumni annual prizes took place Friday evening in Dartmouth hall. The first prize of \$30 was won by Conrad E. Snow of Rochester, N. H., and the second prize \$20 by Daniel B. O'Connor of Taunton, Mass.

The question was: "Resolved, that any bona fide student under 24 years of age, who has completed one year's work in any American college, should not be debarrd from representing that college in athletics on account of his having previously received compensation for athletic activity." The prizes were awarded purely on the merits of the men as debaters. Mr. Snow being on the affirmative side and Mr. O'Connor on the negative.

The judges were Dwight B. Rich of Newton, Thomas W. Streeter of Boston and James B. Brown of Boston. The presiding officer was Prof. James M. O'Neil, head of the oratory department of the college.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

For the accommodation of first light infantry, Rhode Island national guard, en route from Providence to Boston and return this afternoon, the New Haven road will provide extra service on trains arriving and departing from South station at 3:20 and 11:25 p. m.

The Western Maryland railway private car No. 202 occupied by President Alexander Robertson and wife will pass through Boston tonight en route from Baltimore to East Machias, Me., via the Pennsylvania and Mellen roads. Mr. Robertson was train master of the Fitchburg road in Boston when the North station was opened to traffic in June, 1894.

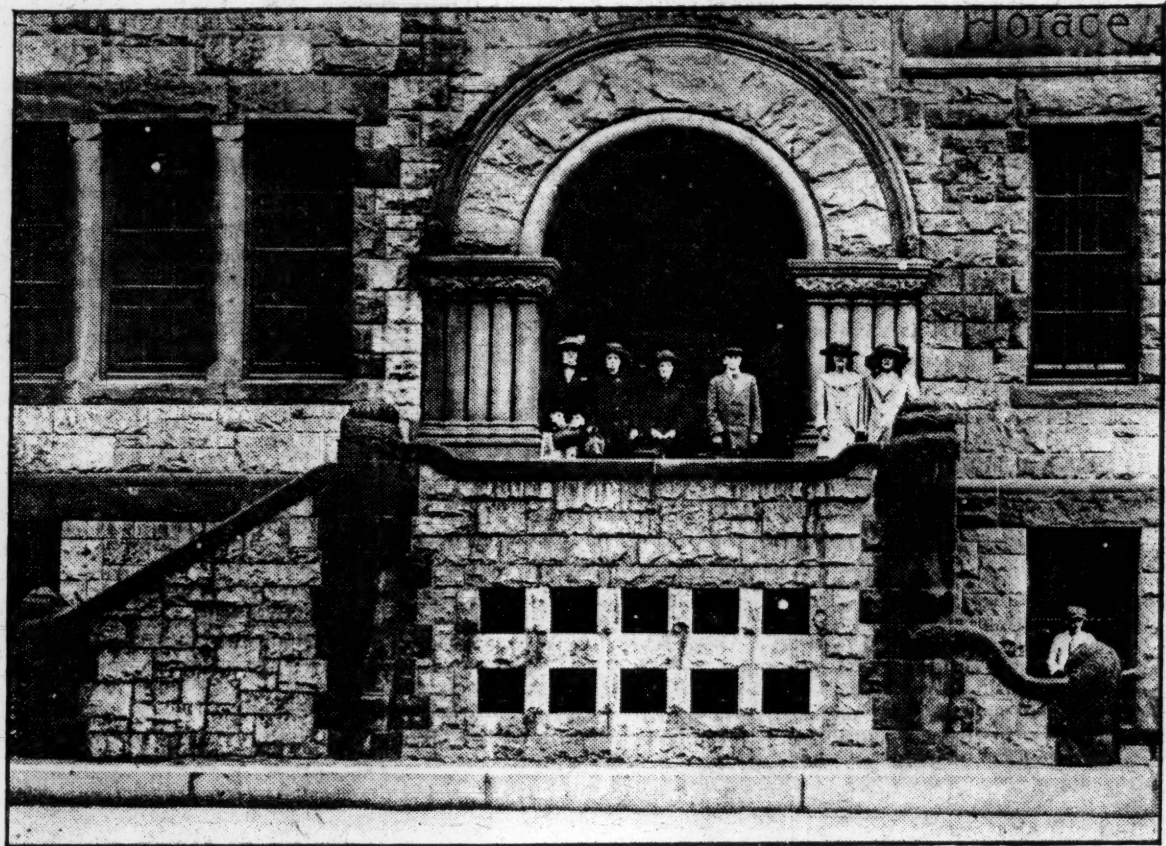
Boston members of the Wholesale Grocers Association en route to the St. Louis convention left in a special sleeper attached to the Boston & Albany road's Twentieth Century Limited from South station today.

The Appalachian Mountain Club occupied extra cars attached to the New Haven road's Dedham express from South station this afternoon en route to Highland.

Fifty members of the Harvard Glee Club en route to Northampton, Mass., via Springfield, occupied extra cars attached to the Boston & Albany road's Pittsfield express from South station at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon.

On account of advance seashore business the New Haven road put on a new train to Woods Hole at 1:30 p. m. today and will establish for the season the 3:38 p. m. popular Cape train May 17.

DOORWAY OF HORACE MANN SCHOOL



Romanesque entrance the arch of which is supported by five pillars with carved capitals and solid bases is approached by a flight of steps and wide platform

PUBLIC'S TRUST AND THE TEACHER'S RESPONSIBILITY

Care, Patience and Wisdom Required and Generally Exercised in Training Children in the Schools

NOBLE PROFESSION

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

WE doubt whether there be a profession more valuable to the commonwealth and less regarded than that of teaching. Men do not scorn it or look down upon it, but they let it fall into the attenuation of neglect as they do so many things in human society that are taken for granted with what Lord Morley has described as the "fatalism of optimism." Men, so far as teaching goes, seem content to feel certain that in some mysterious way at some benevolent hands their children are to be instructed and on a given morning to wake up with the rudiments of an education. When we remember that good teaching largely consists in showing a child not to mistake black for white, it almost seems as though this happy optimism were likely to fail in some respects.

The teacher is the person that gives the child its first general idea of what the world may be like, outside of its own home and that gives some sort of chart for steering among the problems of the every-day life that it must lead in a few years. What the teacher gives the child in the way of intellectual honesty, be it more or less, that it will carry with it in most cases all its after years. The teacher that confuses the child's ideas about truth and untruth has given it a moral limp, that years may not take away; the child is at the teacher's mercy and largely at its parents'; what it is told it takes as correct and carries with it. The weight of all this that from necessity must rest upon the teacher's shoulders in very great part is heavy and solemn, yet sometimes it seems as though men and women that otherwise were strict in all public and private duties thought that when it came to the profession of teaching anybody was fitted to practise it, just as in the reign of Anne a man that had a university degree and that could read the service was thought qualified for a living.

How many times must it be said before the public know it that the early years are the years of impression? Trees and plants do not grow backward and neither do children. You cannot for a long period of years at the most sensitive age let a child see a conception of bad manners, slovenly work, superficial learning and imperfect truthfulness and then ask the subject to reverse all its impressions in a day. It is largely upon the teacher's shoulders that much of the prevention of such things must rest; he or she

knows it well enough, but not always the public that are the parties in interest and whose great institution of domestic and political freedom is the system of education carried on in the state and by the state. In the United States this fact has been recognized but it must not be taken for granted that the system of public school education does not need jealous protection as much today as it ever did. The public's schooling is not to be in the hands of one class or one interest, but like all the functions that belong to the public it must be in the control of the public. The problem before the United States is that of training the youth so that they shall through ability to think honestly, which is the same as thinking correctly, make headway against the casuistry of materialism on one side and the sophistry of mere numbers on the other.

The public school teacher has but one creed, that of honest enlightenment; he takes no sides, orthodoxy does not keep him awake at nights and heterodoxy leaves him still at his desk. He is the champion of the little child of the nation and the friend of small beginnings.

We confess to marvelling at the patience of teachers; there are few things more difficult and more rasping than explaining what to the explainer is perfectly obvious; there are few occupations that call for more real courage than those that in the nature of things must depend upon repetition and what would be to us monotony.

There is the old story of the Irishman wrecked upon the French coast who was very much annoyed with the natives. He said "Parlez vous Français?" And they said, "Oui." "Well," said he, "will you give me the loan of a gridiron?" To his indignation and despair they did not understand this perfectly reasonable and civil request for one of the commonest household utensils. He repeated his Franco-British request several times, enunciating very slowly and distinctly and restraining the justifiable impatience that rose within his bosom. But no gridiron. To him the gridiron was perfectly obvious; in Britain, Gaul and far Cathay the gridiron glowed in the service of man; it was intolerable that any should not have a perfectly clear conception of a gridiron; they must understand because he understood. Now, the teacher, his horizon unclouded by the obviousness of gridirons, faces the situation manfully. What he has to do is to make the gridiron as obvious to somebody else as it is to himself, so he keeps his temper and goes at it and we all of us know that he has a very high percentage of successes. Personally, we do not know how he does it, but it is fair to presume that it is through grace abounding and we think that he ought to be rewarded for his manifestation of it.

We have always imagined that playing tennis in rubber boots was a fair counterpart of the nature of the work undertaken in showing half a dozen children of tender age how to become letter perfect in "The Cat and the Bat," but

Presenting a front which is always pleasing to the eye, the Horace Mann elementary school at 178 Newbury street near Baxter street is enhanced by the Romanesque doorway which is several feet above the level of the street and approached by a flight of steps and wide platform parallel with the sidewalk. The school was built in 1890 from the design of A. H. Vinal of this city.

The Romanesque arch is supported by five pillars on each end with carved capitals and solid bases. The platform and stairway are protected by a balustrade. The posts have carved tops and match the capping or railing in color. The school building is constructed of freestone, the trimmings being of a darker shade. The stone is laid in ashlar around the windows and uprights, but in irregular bond between. The stone mullions to the left of the doorway carry out the column effect of the entrance, which opens on to the main corridor on the first floor level.

NEWSBOYS' PLAY WILL BE "REDTOP"

"Redtop" is the name of the third annual show of the Boston Newsboys Club to be given in Jordan hall on the evening of May 24, under the direction of Leon Dadmun, author of the play. Mr. Dadmun is an honorary member of the Newsboys Club.

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Storrow will head the list of patrons and patronesses of the show. The cast includes D. V. Mulken, Eli Stone, Max Cohen, Hyman Cohen, David Lewis, Maurice Idelson, Hyman Saphirstein, Myer Rubin, Abraham Canefsky, Isador Weinberger, Isador Fink, Lewis Gold, David Levine, William G. Freeman, Albert Shapiro and Morris Levine.

GOV. HARMON FOLLOWS MR. BRYAN COLUMBUS, O.—In an effort to counteract the effects of the campaign tour of W. J. Bryan in Ohio, Governor Harmon has arranged for a tour of a number of cities of the state, beginning on Monday.

VESSEL ASHORE; FLOATED CHATHAM, Mass.—The Boston fishing schooner Genesta, which went aground on Handkerchief shoal Friday morning, was floated at 4:30 p. m. without injury and will proceed on her fishing voyage after baiting at the Chatham traps.

that our conception was a mistaken one is shown by the kindness, the real and the patience of them that do this quiet, all-important work. The teacher is wiser. He knows that he is the guardian of beginnings and that his work overshadows that of a dozen puffy capitalists; he knows that whether consciously or not he has been made a trustee by the commonwealth to do honestly by little children; he may hear stumbling speech and see thumbmarked pages, but he looks ahead and sees a duty done to the body of citizens that have entrusted to the general state a work that is safest in its hands.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with subjects of general interest.

TOLEDO NEWS-BEE—Many municipalities throughout the land are establishing city markets in an effort to do away with the ordinary retailer and middleman by bringing producer and consumer face to face. It means very largely that the consumer pays cash and delivers to himself what he buys and there is undoubtedly possibility of a reduction in the cost of living thereby. But to meet this movement retailers at several points in the far West particularly are revolutionizing their business by going into a cash basis, doing away with their delivery rigs and lowering their prices. They claim that with such heavy drags as bad accounts and delivery expense cut out, they can sell at much lower prices and still reach the old profits. It is very likely that this experiment of the retailers will tend to reduce the high cost of living in many instances.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—New York's commissioner of licenses, in his annual report, says that 100,000 more servants can find work in that city. What is true of New York is true of Chicago, and in less measure, but with striking similarity, of English cities. The truth is that this is an industrial age in which certain feudalistic institutions, such as the old-time relation between mistress and maid of all work, are becoming impossible. Are we approaching the servantless age? It seems probable, though the change will be slow. Specialization and cooperation will make possible the doing of most of the work that the household servant does outside the home, or by labor at a fixed rate of remuneration per hour. In the end the change will be beneficial to everybody, but the transition period will be full of difficulties. We may well prepare for it by recognizing that the wise citizen is the one who sees signs of the times and acts in accordance with them.

SPRINGFIELD UNION—It is of interest not only as marking the enterprising modern spirit of that country but more especially the friendliness of the Japanese for the people of the United States, that Japan is the first foreign government to accept officially the invitation to participate in the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco. The announcement of Japan's intention was conveyed by telegram to the Japanese ambassador and consul general at Washington and thence to President Moore of the exposition. Japan's display at San Francisco will be on a magnificent scale, fully in keeping with its position as a rising commercial power in the Pacific ocean, with San Francisco one of the principal gateways to the Orient.

MANCHESTER UNION—Ever and anon recurs the alarmist warning of the alleged approaching exhaustion of the world's coal supply. Probably there is no occasion for immediate concern, yet the warning may prove to have had a

salutary effect in setting the world a thinking. . . . The gradual, but apparently sure, substitution of oil for coal as fuel for steam craft on the ocean will inevitably tend to the conservation of the soft coal supply, though the change is avowedly based on increased efficiency of steam propulsion, and on the saving in capacity of storage, in cost of handling and in the distance of movement that may be accomplished without renewal of supply. There is, for instance, no little significance in the fact that the United States navy department will open bids May 28 for several million gallons of oil to be used in the coming fiscal year for the supply of oil-burning vessels. The government now has 800,000 million-gallon tanks at the navy oil depots at Bradford, R. I., Norfolk, Charleston and Key West, which will be replenished, and an additional oil station will be established at Guantanamo for the supply of oil-burning craft already in commission.

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—Julian Eltinge. B. E. KRUTH—Vaudeville. CASTLE SQUARE—"Seven Days." COLONIAL—"The Siren." HOLLES—Miss Frances Starr. MAJESTIC—"The Witching Hour." PLYMOUTH—"Hanky Panky." SHUBERT—"Hanky Panky." TREMONT—"The Spring Maid."

NEW YORK

RELASCO—David Wardfield. CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah." COLLIER—"Bunny Falls the Strings." DALYS—Lewis Waller. Gaiety—"Officer 666." HARRIS—"The Talker." HUDSON—"The Typhoon." KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet." LIBERTY—"The Rainbow." LYRIC—"Patience." NEW AMSTERDAM—"Robin Hood." THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel." WALLACK—"Disraeli."

Leading Events in the Athletic World :: College Track Meets

TRACK ATHLETES OF SEVERAL COLLEGES COMPETING TODAY

Maine Intercollegiate Expected to Be Very Close—Princeton Meets Yale and Dartmouth Harvard

TWO IN THE WEST

The track athletes of a number of the larger universities and colleges will hold important meets this afternoon and it will be possible to get a line on the prospects in the coming championship games from the work done in today's contests.

The most important meet of the east is that of the Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Association at Brunswick, Me. Bowdoin, Maine, Colby and Bates are after the honors and it is generally believed that the fight for first place will be harder fought and the standing of all four teams closer than ever before. Several new records are expected.

Last year Princeton had the honor of winning her first dual track meet over Yale, and the same was true of Dartmouth's victory over Harvard. These teams are meeting again today, and it is generally believed that the two bigger universities will be hard pressed to reverse the 1911 result. Yale is unusually weak this year, so far as star performers are concerned, and the Blue is looking to the second and third-string men to give her the bulk of her points. Princeton looks pretty strong, and the Orange and Black supporters are predicting a repetition of 1911.

Dartmouth is very strong this year. Coach Hillman expects his men to win from the Crimson. Harvard has shown but little this spring and Coach Donovan is admitting that his pupils will be forced to their very best work if they are to defeat the Green. That it will be closely fought is predicted by both sides.

Purdue meets Illinois and Minnesota competes against Nebraska in the West and both of these meets are expected to produce some fine performances. The Minnesota-Nebraska one is attracting the most attention.

The other big eastern matches are the Columbia-Cornell-Annapolis triangular contest, Hamilton vs. Union, and the Lafayette-Williams games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	18	5	.782
Boston	12	8	.600
Philadelphia	9	9	.500
Washington	10	10	.500
Cleveland	9	9	.500
Detroit	10	13	.435
St. Louis	6	13	.316
New York	5	12	.294

RESULTS FRIDAY

Detroit 6, Boston 5.
New York 3, St. Louis 2.
Cleveland 11, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 5, Washington 2.

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

DETROIT TAKES LAST OF SERIES

Innings 123456789 R.H.E.
Detroit 200000103-6 9 1
Boston 100100102-5 6 3
Batteries: Willett and Stange; O'Brien and Carrigan. Umpires: Evans and Egan.

CLEVELAND 11, ATHLETICS 3

Innings 123456789 R.H.E.
Cleveland 200002511-11 11 5
Philadelphia 100002000-3 5 2
Batteries: Gregg and Easterly; Morgan and Egan. Umpires: Connolly and Hart.

NEW YORK AMERICANS WIN

Innings 123456789 R.H.E.
New York 000100002-3 11 2
St. Louis 010001000-2 3 4
Batteries: Quinn, Street and Fisher; Baumgartner and Stephens. Umpires: Westervelt and O'Loughlin.

CHICAGO TAKES FOUR IN ROW

Innings 123456789 R.H.E.
Chicago 000032000-5 7 1
Washington 001001000-2 4 4
Batteries: Peters and Block; Groom and Henry. Umpires: Perrine and Dineen.

HARVARD EASILY DEFEATS HOBART

The Harvard lacrosse team easily defeated Hobart College on Soldiers field by 14 to 2. It was the first game for the Crimson in the series for the Northern college championship and the form shown was encouraging.

The afternoon was ideal for the old Indian game, and a large crowd turned out—more than has been seen at a lacrosse game on Soldiers field for several years. The summary:

HARVARD	HOBART
Lincoln, g.	McCall
Shannon, p.	Shinner
Hodgson, c.p.	Warner
Hale, 1d.	Wheat
Boyd, MacKenzie, 2d.	J. C. van Ingen
Parker, White, 3d.	Robbins
Forrestal, 3d.	Poley
White, Beatty, Roberts, 2d.	Knapp
Blackett, 1d.	Church
Earle, Nichols, o.h.	J. van Ingen
Abbe, 1d.	H. Hall
Score: Harvard 14, Hobart 2. Goals: Gustafson 6, Earle 4, Abbe, Blackett, Forrestal, White, Church, Urban, Roberts, J. P. Cobb, University of Vermont, Prof. M. W. Andrews, Wesleyan, Prof. F. W. Nicholson and Dr. E. Faurer; Williams, N. C. Macey.	

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Bodden, p.	20	75	10	20	1	5	2	1	2	.367	45	5	4	.224
Sneaker, c.f.	7	15	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	.333	14	4	3	.286
Hall, p.	1	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	02	6	3	.257
Stall, 1b.	20	74	8	19	1	1	1	1	1	.256	24	39	4	.340
Gardner, 3b.	20	74	8	19	1	1	1	1	1	.256	24	39	4	.340
Summumaker, c.	11	40	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	.250	20	19	3	.562
Verkes, 2b.	14	57	9	14	3	3	3	3	3	.245	21	30	7	.579
Hooper, r.f.	20	78	12	18	1	3	3	3	3	.230	32	5	2	.348
Lewis, l.f.	20	74	12	17	1	1	1	1	1	.229	31	5	2	.348
Carrigan, c.	11	28	1	9	2	2	2	2	2	.214	50	10	2	.367
Wagner, ss.	20	71	9	15	2	1	1	1	1	.211	43	52	10	.304
Wood, p.	6	20	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	.210	8	18	4	.360
Engel, 2b.	19	70	12	18	1	1	1	1	1	.210	43	52	10	.304
Bradley, 1b.	13	45	6	8	3	1	1	1	1	.177	103	8	1	.391
O'Brien, p.	6	16	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	.000	4	9	1	.357
Hazen, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	1	1	1	.000
Cleto, p.	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	2	8	1	.300
Henrikson, c.	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	1	1	1	.000
Thomas, c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	1	1	1	.000
Pape, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	1	1	1	.000
Cady, c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	1	1	1	.000
Bushelman, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	1	1	1	.000
Totals	20	664	92	162	16	37	35	6	3	.243	521	247	46	.343

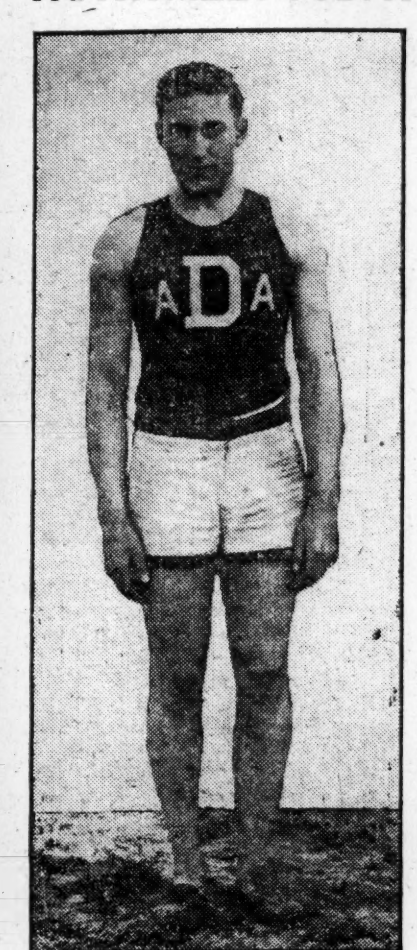
BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Donnelly, p.	21	84	12	28	3	1	1	1	1	.500	22	3	3	.1000
Sweeney, 2b.	21	84	12	28	3	1	1	1	1	.500	22	3	3	.1000
Brown, 1b.	21	84	12	28	3	1	1	1	1	.500	22	3	3	.1000
McDonald, 3b.	21	84	12	28	3	1	1	1	1	.500	22	3	3	.1000
Kirke, l.f.	21	84	12	28	3	1	1	1	1	.500	22	3	3	.1000
Gowdy, c.	21	84	12	28	3	1	1	1	1	.500	22	3	3	.1000
Campbell, c.f.	21	84	12	28	3	1	1	1	1	.500	22	3	3	.1000
Killing, c.	21	84	12	28	3	1	1	1	1	.500	22	3	3	.1000
Spratt, ss.	21	84	12	28	3	1	1	1	1	.500	22	3	3	.1000
Houser, 1b.	21	84	12	28	3	1	1	1	1	.500	22	3	3	.1000
Devlin, 1b.	21	84	12	28	3	1	1	1	1	.500	22	3	3	.1000
Dickenson, p.	21	84	12	28	3	1	1	1	1	.500	22	3	3	.1000
Miler, r.f.	21	84	12	28	3	1	1	1	1	.500	22	3	3	.1000
Jackson, l.f.	21	84	12	28	3	1	1	1	1	.500	22	3	3	.1000
Gardner, c.	21	84	12	28	3	1	1	1	1	.500	22	3	3	.1000
Purdue, p.	21	84	12	28	3	1	1	1	1	.500	22	3	3	.1000
Tyler, p.	21	84	12	28	3	1	1	1	1	.500	22	3	3	.1000
Brady, p.	21	84	12	28	3	1	1	1	1	.500	22	3	3	.1000
Hogg, p.	21	84	12	28	3	1	1	1	1	.500	22	3	3	.1000
Hess, p.	21	84	12	28	3	1	1	1	1	.500	22	3	3	.1000
McTigue, p.	21	84	12	28	3	1	1	1	1	.500	22	3	3	.1000
Totals	21	685	87	178	18	25	29	8	4	.250	543	263	42	.350

RIVAL CAPTAINS IN TRACK MEET TODAY



CAPT. P. R. WITTINGTON '12
Harvard varsity team



CAPT. R. L. STEINERT '12
Dartmouth varsity team

N. E. COLLEGES TALK ATHLETICS AT THE CITY CLUB

The representatives of 17 New England colleges and universities met today in this city for their second session of the Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics and officers for the ensuing year will be elected. The first session was held at the Boston City Club last evening and considerable discussion was indulged in regarding the athletic affairs of the colleges which belong to the association.

The principal subjects discussed were the establishment of a New England board to take charge of football officials and whether there should be a substitute for basketball as a winter sport. Representatives of Bates College attended the meeting for the purpose of entering a formal protest against a decision by Umpire Pond at the 10-inning baseball game with the University of Maine at Orono last Wednesday, which resulted in losing the game to Bates, but after a thorough discussion of the matter the protest was withdrawn.

E. K. Hall of Dartmouth, president of the association, presided, and the various colleges were represented by the following delegates:

Bates, Prof. F. E. Pomeroy and R. B. Stanley; Boston University, Prof. M. L. Perrin and Dr. E. S. Elliott; Bowdoin, Prof. F. N. Whittey and G. C. Farrington; Brown, Prof. F. W. Marvel; Colby, Prof. J. H. Hedman; Connecticut State, Prof. G. H. Lamson; Dartmouth, E. K. Hall and Prof. C. E. Bolser; Harvard, W. F. Garcelon and Paul Wittington; Holy Cross, T. J. Faherty and G. E. Morris; University of Maine, Prof. R. K. Jones and L. C. Southard; Massachusetts Agricultural College, Prof. C. S. Hicks and G. H. Chapman; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Tufts, Prof. H. G. Chase and Prof. P. H. Cobb; University of Vermont, Prof. M. W. Andrews; Wesleyan, Prof. F. W. Nicholson and Dr. E. Faurer; Williams, N. C. Macey.

N. E. INTERCOLLEGIATE ENTRIES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The twenty-fifth annual of the track and field games of the New England Intercollegiate Association next Friday and Saturday on Pratt field here, will bring together six of last year's champions. The entry list of this year far exceeds that of last year. The following colleges have made entries in the 14 events: Williams, Dartmouth, Holy Cross, Amherst, Trinity, Bowdoin, Wesleyan, Bates, Brown, Worcester Polytechnic, Colby, Vermont, Tufts, Maine.

JOHNSON AND COMISKEY COMING

President McAleer of the Boston club has just received word from President B. B. Johnson of the American league and Charles Comiskey, head of the Chicago organization, that they will come to Boston for the dedication of the new Fenway park here next Thursday. Mr. Comiskey will be accompanied by a number of Chicago rooters.

WORCESTER GETS LEONARD

Pitcher Leonard has been purchased from the Boston American League Baseball Club by the Worcester club of the New England league.

DICKEY YALE SOCCER CAPTAIN

NEW HAVEN—Walter G. Dickey '14 of Kansas City, Mo., has been elected captain of the Yale soccer team for next year.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE

Johnstown 5, Lancaster 1.
Albion 5, Altoona 1.
Trenton 5, Harrisburg 2.
York 5, Wilmington 4.

SOUTHEASTERN LEAGUE

Huntsville 1, Bessemer 0.
Bessemer 8, Huntsville 0.
Tomb 5, Selma 4.
Anniston 12, Gadsden 0.

CAROLINA ASSOCIATION

Spartanburg 7, Greensboro 3.
Charlotte 4, Winston-Salem 1.
All other games postponed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Albany 3, Macon 1.
Jacksonville 5, Columbia 2.
Savannah 12, Columbus 4.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE

Springfield 10, Holyoke 6.
New Britain 5, New Britain 3.
Hartford 15, Bridgeport 8.

DARTMOUTH HAS STRONG TENNIS TEAM THIS YEAR

HANOVER, N. H.—Handicapped by an unusually late spring, the Dartmouth tennis team has shown its worth in the two preliminary matches with Technology and Vermont. Captain Nelson is well pleased with the team's work and it is the opinion of the New Hampshire lads that their 1912 representatives in lawn tennis will repeat last year's record, when no match was lost.

Although Captain Harris, the New England intercollegiate champion and title holder, has been lost to the team through graduation, it appears that Captain Nelson will ably fill the vacant place. He has improved greatly since last spring and his early season work stamps him as one of the best racket wielders that the Green has produced. He will meet some of the best of the country's players in singles in the coming matches.

H. S. Harman '12, a veteran of two seasons, is a steady player and a fast man at the net, he is a worthy teammate for Captain Nelson in the doubles. H. W. Webber '14, captain of last year's freshman team, now eligible for the varsity squad, has won second place on the squad by defeating Harman in a series of challenge matches.

The system used at Dartmouth now for picking the team is an excellent method of securing the best men for the positions. The squad which numbers 12 men is in two divisions. The first four players represent the college in matches, but these men may at any time be replaced when beaten by another member of the squad.

The competition for fourth place on the team has been close. Hugus, Gannon, Nutt, Gulick and Clark, other members of the squad, have made a strong bid for the premier positions. Gannon, though playing well in the first match against Technology, has now been displaced by Hugus.

A very complete schedule has been arranged, nearly every Wednesday and Saturday being taken up by some contest until the end of the collegiate year. Notable among the 12 matches is the contest against Minnesota. The strong team from the Northwest invaded the East last year, but met defeat in Harvard. Captain Harris contributed largely to the final outcome of the day.

AMHERST'S NINE WINS FROM TUFTS

AMHERST—Amherst's baseball team defeated Tufts, 3 to 2, Friday, in a game that was close. Vernon allowed only three hits, combined with errors, scored Tufts two runs. Amherst's scoring was largely due to the heavy batting of Swasey and Burt. Burt scored all of Amherst's runs, Swasey driving him home twice with hits. The score:

Innings 123456789 R.H.E.
Amherst 010101000-3 6 3
Tufts 000110000-2 3 1
Batteries: Burnham and Shahan; Carter and Jameson. Umpire, Foley.

GLENROY



AN ARROW NOTCH COLLAR

Easy to tie the cravat in, and to notch on, oval buttonholes, which makes buttoning easy, 2 for 25c.

Cuett, Penbury & Co., Makers, Troy, N. Y.

TWO SCHOOL CREWS ON WATER FROM B.A.A. BOATHOUSE TODAY

Coach Greer to Have Boston Latin School Four Out, While Manning Will Have Commerce Boat

RINDGE ROWS WELL

Two schoolboy crews are scheduled for practice from the Boston Athletic Association boathouse at the Cottage Farm bridge this afternoon. They are the fours of the Boston Latin school and of the High School of Commerce, the former being under the direction of Coach F. B. Greer and the latter under Coach P. Manning.

The Boston Latin school first four is an entirely veteran organization, and judging from the work that the boys are doing Coach Greer feels justified in predicting a fine showing by them this season. Soucy is at stroke, Tate is rowing number three, Dushay is at number two and Roberts is bow. However, there has been an unfortunate lack of punctuality among the boys of this crew in the matter of practice, but it is hoped that there will be more regularity in the future.

At the high school of commerce enough material was on hand a short time ago to make up five crews and it was no easy task for Coach Manning to cut this number down to the present squad. The first boat as it will row this afternoon is made up as follows: Coxswain Conley, stroke Donovan, 3 Southworth, 2 O'Connell, bow Gleason. This line-up is practically settled and Coach Manning feels that with the good form the boys are showing and the eagerness with which they strive for improvement that their record this year should be a good one.

Brookline high is one of Mr. Greer's crews which has been unfortunate in the loss of two of its best oarsmen because of scholarship difficulties. Cooley, who has been rowing at bow, and Phillips at No. 2, respectively, have been replaced by Baker, who was brought up from the second boat, and Stuart, who was shifted from No. 3, being replaced there by Cooley, who came from the second boat. The line-up at present: Stroke Captain Bentley, 3 Corey, 2 Stuart, bow Baker.

Cambridge Latin is reported by Coach Manning to be in fair condition. The lineup follows: Stroke Coleman, 3 Harrington, 2 Whittemore, bow Tuttle. Rindge is rowing well as follows: Stroke McDonald, 3 H. R. Coleman, 2 Sawyer, bow Bettison. English high is undergoing shifts, but it seems certain that C. W. Wieber will be retained at stroke and R. F. Grobe at No. 2. E. L. Mitchell is coxswain.

It is interesting to note that three sons of the well known contractor, Coleman, are in the crews which row above Cottage Farm bridge. They are in three different boats.

YALE CREW FOR HENLEY RACES

MANCHURIA KEY TO CHINA'S STRENGTH

Developments in Province Will Reflect Those at the National Capital, Is Belief Expressed by Student of Events as They Have Come to Light in Recent Years

FINDS OTHER NATIONS MUST KEEP OUT

That Manchuria is purely a Chinese province, being recognized as such by treaties, and that upon its control and development by China rests the strength of that country's government and the continuance of peaceful relations between two nations also concerned, are conclusions reached by Putnam Weale of Peking in an article published in the January issue of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* and which is herewith reproduced in part. He takes up past, present and probable future conditions in the province.

By PUTNAM WEALE
Peking, China

THE time has come when it is necessary to face the situation in Manchuria with the utmost frankness. The settlement of the Russo-Japanese war, described by that eminent jurist, Monsieur de Maertens, as the most hasty and imperfect settlement with which he was acquainted, still remains the question of all questions in the far east. The first thing to write down clearly is the international status of Manchuria. Manchuria is as much a part of China as the metropolitan province of Chihli. No one, of course, denies that Manchuria has long been an integral part of the empire; nevertheless there has been a suspicion abroad that it merited being classed with Mongolia rather than with the home provinces. Nothing could be more erroneous; it is as purely Chinese as Shantung. The population is entirely Chinese, since the word Manchu today has only an academic value; their sympathies are entirely Chinese; the bonds which unite North China and Manchuria are closer than the bonds which unite the Yangtze provinces with South China.

Manchuria having for many years been simply what the great western plains were to the older states of the American Union—a land to emigrate into; and, of all the many Chinese colonists Manchuria has received, 90 per cent come from Shantung and Chihli. To put it concisely, the region is as much Chinese as Australia is British. This view is not original. It was even shared by the late Lord Salisbury's government in 1900, and was one of the reasons why the Anglo-German agreement of 1900 regarding China proved absolutely abortive; Germany, after her signature of that document, having stated in no uncertain language that she considered Manchuria outside the scope of the agreement. Yet what a shallow and unreasonable view! Among the first acts of the Manchu dynasty, after it was firmly established in Peking in 1644, is to be found the constant dispatch of expeditionary columns to the northern and northwestern limits of that land to effect the subjugation of nomad tribes, who still lingered in mountain fastnesses, and to check the infiltration of Cosack freebooters who were even then active along the upper reaches of the Amur. Two and a half centuries ago an open title to the land was claimed and made good.

Attitude of Russia

The sovereignty of China, publicly established over every inch of the present provinces, and far beyond, by the treaty of Nerchinsk in 1688, has never been an uncertain sovereignty. Russia, then the only Asiatic power of international importance, solemnly admitted by that treaty all Chinese claims. By subsequent acts Russia half a century ago modified this ancient arrangement; she acquired the uninhabited left bank of the Amur and the uninhabited Primorsk, or Pacific province, thus giving her an outlet on the Pacific as well as certain valuable riparian territory fit for colonization. In this there was no proper question of territorial robbery; the region acquired had been clearly proved by the flux of time to be too far north for Chinese colonization. It all belonged legitimately to Siberia, which circumstances have marked as Russian and nothing but Russian. Since then—that is for 50 years—there has been no question of frontier rectification, no question of upsetting a settlement first conceived by Muraviev Amurski, a man with clear vision, for the good and ample reason that a proper and final delimitation had at last been made in 1860, based on what may be called ethnical grounds.

It is important here to insist upon this point very earnestly; it was the question of Korea, a totally different question, which blurred the outlines and suddenly complicated a simple problem. The policy of the Japanese in 1895, after they had driven the Chinese out of Korea, in attempting forcibly to annex the Liaotung peninsula, by which term was included all the territory south of a line drawn from the Yalu river, via Fenghuangcheng and Ilaicheng to the port of Newchwang, was a political error of the first magnitude.

The action of Russia in the years following the retrocession of the Liaotung territory, an action primarily induced by the lead Japan had given, culminated in the Boxer uprising and the Russo-Japanese war. Briefly, as the result of the first, Russia openly attempted to take a great step forward; as a result of the second she was forced to take a half-step backward. Her so-called occupation of Manchuria had never been effective even in a military sense, since had it been so the conflict of 1904-1905 would not have come. It may be legitimately claimed that no right of eminent domain in any part of Manchuria has been successfully advanced by an alien power for half a century and that no such right can be advanced. The frontiers of 50 years ago the Chinese have settled on and cultivated the soil and own the soil. The Chinese as a race are more vigorous today than they have been for hundreds of years. Manchuria is for them a microcosm of their future national existence—they cannot any more relinquish their sovereignty over that region than they can forsake their ancient capital. And this is precisely the view which a study of every important public document loudly proclaims. It is now generally accepted that the treaty of peace, signed by Russia and Japan at Portsmouth, was nothing but an annexure to the real treaty which made war impossible, the second Anglo-Japanese alliance. Formally entered into at London before the plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth had settled any of the chief points of difference, it is this document which gives absolute guidance regarding the post bellum status of Manchuria, the point of peculiar interest at the present moment. For at the time of its making, this treaty, in a higher sense, was not so much an alliance as a pronouncement of policy, of exactly the same nature as the no less far-reaching declaration of

President Monroe regarding the American continent. England laid down certain principles; Japan accepted them. It is a fact which is not disputed that Great Britain, through her control of the Suez canal, not only controls the oriental trade but dominates the political relationship that Europe bears to Asia, a relationship which is still almost entirely decided by sea-power, a condition amply proved by the Manchurian campaign. The strategic possessions, beginning with Gibraltar and Malta and ending with Singapore and Hongkong, are the outward and visible signs of that domination which is by no means as shaken as many suppose. Certain principles flow naturally from that domination; those principles found clear expression in the arrangement made in London.

Anglo-Japanese Treaty

The preamble of the Anglo-Japanese treaty stated the threefold subject of the alliance thus:

(a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of eastern Asia and of India.
(b) The preservation of the common interests of all powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.
(c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of eastern Asia and of India, and the defense of their special interests in the said regions.

It is manifestly only the last paragraph of these three which concerns us here. Though the second paragraph deals specifically with the question of insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese empire, the third paragraph may seem to qualify that declaration by speaking of "the special interests" of the high contracting parties in the regions covered by the agreement. But a careful study of the eight main articles of the treaty proves conclusively that there was no question at all of Manchuria in the minds of the signatories; in the year 1905 this agreement was purely a defensive agreement from the point of view of both the signatories. The full explanation of the expression "the special interests of the high contracting parties" is to be found in the only two of the eight articles which say anything at all about territory or interests, the other six being in the nature of a military convention and nothing else, aimed at Russia.

As regards Manchuria it was simply anticipated that, though military evacuation must come as soon as peace was officially registered by a solemn decree, it would require the passage of years to allow a vast region which had been the scene of such dissimilar ambitions and such heroic conflicts to revert completely to Chinese control. The writer has recently assured himself in London in the highest quarters that this view is absolutely correct. No one, then, who is not wilfully perverted, need now argue that England has acquiesced at any time in the dismemberment of Manchuria.

Sure of Chinese Control

The particular status of Manchuria, from the Russo-Japanese standpoint, finds no better definition than in those articles both of the Portsmouth treaty and the confirming Chino-Japanese treaty of the same year, which deal with the question of military evacuation. From these articles it is likewise made absolutely and unquestionably clear, no matter what claims may have been subsequently essayed, that Manchuria is inevitably destined to revert completely to Chinese control, provided that the Chinese empire as a political unit is consolidated and modernized. It is well to mention also that it was just as specifically and clearly laid down as a condition of peace that China be at once allowed an absolutely free hand in developing the resources of the entire region.

Article II. of the Portsmouth treaty states: "In view of the earnest desire expressed by the imperial Chinese government to have the Japanese and Russian troops and railway guards in Manchuria withdrawn as soon as possible, and in order to meet this desire, the imperial Japanese government, in event of Russia agreeing to the withdrawal of her railway guards, or in case other proper measures are agreed to between China and Russia, consents to take similar steps accordingly. When tranquillity shall have been established in Manchuria, and China shall have become herself capable of affording protection to the lives and property of foreigners, Japan will withdraw her railway guards simultaneously with Russia."

As soon as this article is enforced, we shall get the final and proper view of the situation in Manchuria, that is, the true perspective. It will be this. Until 1923, Japan, manifestly the predominant power from the Chinese standpoint because her position is coastal and not inland and because she is at home in the Far East, will administer the leased territory of Port Arthur, the Antung-Mukden railway, and the main double-track railway from Dairen to Changchun. After that date (a) the rendition of the leased territory will simply leave in Japan's hands the double-track commercial railway running from the port of Dairen to the Central Manchurian town of Changchun. In the year 1939 this railway can be bought back on terms clearly laid down by the original statutes of the Chinese Eastern Railway company. And on the same date the Russian trans-Manchurian system, the last remaining right which Russia possesses in Manchuria, should pass by purchase in the same way into Chinese hands. There is nothing complicated or obscure about these facts. The only possible complication which can arise is not

in Manchuria, but in China. Should China fail to modernize herself completely, that is, fail to take her place as a first-class military and political power among the family of nations within the period named, then, of course, this argument fails. Fundamentally, then, the solution of the Manchurian problem has nothing to do with either Russia or Japan; it is simply a part of the general problem of the modernization of China. The two powers, having years ago proclaimed to the world what their only possible policy can be in Manchuria, evacuation and sale of all concessions to the sovereign power, provided that sovereign power proves conclusively that she has become master in her own house and is therefore able to prevent any disturbance of the balance of power and peace within the limits of her territory, these two powers cannot today put forward new claims. To do so would be to place themselves outside the family of nations, by declaring their pledged faith to be a matter of pure opportunism and nothing else. It is indeed just as essential for Russia and Japan to secure the restoration of natural conditions. The effective garrisoning of Manchuria by a strong Chinese corps and the complete restoration of Chinese sovereignty will once and for all remove the danger of collision by interposing a strong buffer state. Only in the frontiers of Korea should the three rival empires meet; and there the nature of the country is such that there is no more incentive to a forward movement than there is in the exactly parallel case of the Pamirs.

Disturbing Facts

The clause in the treaty of peace which is of the very greatest importance just now to the world at large in view of the large financial accommodation being given to China, is the article that "Japan and Russia reciprocally engage not to obstruct any general measure common to all countries which China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria." Obviously this clause is susceptible of many constructions; but the natural construction is the simple one that China should be given a free hand so long as her action is not dictated by a crude desire to upset the delicate balance existing between two alien powers—before the time for complete evacuation has arrived.

Now economic development in the modern world is impossible without modern appliances; and of all modern appliances railways are probably the most important. That China should be virtually restrained during a period equivalent to a whole generation, say from 1905 to 1939, from building railways in Manchuria is in itself an intolerable state of affairs. Yet something suspiciously resembling a "to was placed by Japan, and then by Russia, on the Chinchow-Aigun scheme, Japan basing her action primarily on a private arrangement virtually forced on China and conflicting directly with the solemn international agreement made at Portsmouth not to obstruct general measures for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

A second danger point which may be classed under the term obscurantism is to be found in article XI. of the Portsmouth treaty:

"The governments of Japan and China engage that in all that relates to frontier trade between Manchuria and Korea the most-favored-nation treatment shall be reciprocally extended."

Now the most-favored-nation clause, as experience has amply proved in many parts of the world, is a most dangerous clause whenever one nation is very much stronger than another. In the present instance this clause can be so interpreted by Japan that she may claim on the Yalu frontier the two thirds land-frontier tariff enjoyed by Russia on the Amur and Transbaikalian frontiers, and by France on the Yunnan frontier. Furthermore, there is a deeper question of the free trade zone which may be also claimed on the Yalu. Russia has managed to extend the free trade zone, designed only for nomad peoples, from Mongolia to Manchuria; and at Aigun on the Amur the Chinese customs practice is today to pass Russian imports across the frontier free of duty when certified for consumption within a 100-li zone. If this procedure were forced on the Yalu, it would be necessary for the Chinese customs to fall back to Fenghuangcheng and reestablish the old line of the Willow Palisade as the virtual frontier. But the danger would not end here. The coming extension of the Kirin railway via Chientao into Korea will provide a second line of commercial invasion under the much-abused most-favored-nation clause, and complete the breakdown of what is a vital defense if Manchuria is to remain really independent, a strong customs frontier.

It seems plain that if there is one thing above all others on which Chinese efforts in Manchuria should immediately be concentrated it is on questions of finance. First, the primitive question of currency, and then the more complicated question of a general Manchurian budget which will harmonize taxation and expenditure, and oppose an effective modern system to the alien forces in the country.

In no part of the empire has currency been in such an inchoate condition as in Manchuria. For many years in certain parts there were actually no coins at all, not even copper cash, the entire business being conducted on a basis just one stage above primitive barter, a credit system which was peculiarly inadequate because it was grounded not on currency but on commodities. Conditions have been lately improved by a large importation of copper coins, subsidiary silver and even silver dollars, but the absence of token coins is still so marked and primitive ideas show themselves still so tenacious that banks, such as the

modern Bank of Communication, issue silver dollar notes promising to pay bearer not one silver dollar but 10 10-cent pieces! A region that measures its wealth in a petty subsidiary coinage, that is admittedly badly minted and debased in value, is surely deserving of the worst censure.

Alien Currency Expansion

Were Gresham's law an infallible law this debased currency should have swept the country clear of all sound currency, such as Japanese yen notes and Russian roubles. But this law, although applicable in ordinary circumstances, is proved the very opposite in Manchuria, thanks to that formidable imperium in imperio, the Manchurian railway system, which knows no money but its own. Thus to all intents and purposes not only does the present defective Chinese currency penalize the people, but it exposes them to far greater political danger by allowing the rapid expansion of these alien currencies which are becoming more and more highly prized because they are based on sound finance and not on makeshifts. Furthermore, so long as there is no sufficient stock of minted Chinese money in the country, neutral European banks—themselves a powerful guarantee of the open door—cannot be expected to open offices in Manchuria.

This means nothing less than that the whole of the new currency reform must be directed first of all on Manchuria, where modern methods have become for political reasons so vitally essential. A proper banking scheme must go hand in hand with mere currency reform; and in this one matter there are years of hard and conscientious work. The capital of the only two modern Chinese banks, the Ta Ching Government bank and the Board of Communications bank, is a present wholly insufficient even for the Manchurian provinces; that they, as at present constituted, should be expected to manage the internal finance work of an immense empire in the throes of modernization is ridiculous.

The second point which demands treatment equally urgently is the question of the complete policing, as distinguished from the mere garrisoning, of the country on a modern basis. A Manchurian mounted constabulary of precisely the same nature as, for instance, the Canadian mounted police or the Italian carabinieri, is urgently needed.

The third point, which is equally urgent if the future is properly measured, is the question of Chinese emigration to Manchuria; that is, assisted emigration. A proper government department is required which will steadily fertilize and strengthen the vast resources of a region as extensive as France and Germany combined, by the simple method of directing a great stream of migration on to the unoccupied land from the more congested provinces. This will be the best monetary investment it is possible to find; in the modern world, as in all times, the greatest riches are industrious men, of whom China has tens of millions living in poverty. The most generous estimates give Manchuria today a population of only 20,000,000; there is room for 100,000,000 and more; and it will be at once apparent that every extra million of men that go into the country will increase China's strength and resist power immeasurably.

These three points are undoubtedly the essentials which demand immediate attention: finance, police and migration. Automatically they will bring in their train that astounding progress which has marked Canada's latest years of development. But hardly less important is the need of better communication throughout the country. Vast regions are still virtually isolated save during the winter months, when the rude tracks which do service as roads are frozen over. A system of light railways, independent of the present system or of any future trunk system, is certainly needed, and in proportion as the strength of the country grows so should the means of rapid intercommunication be improved.

Likewise it should be borne in mind that in Manchuria there are few or none of the prejudices which linger in many of the older provinces, and therefore in the two great fields of agriculture and mining there is also room for instant action. In the matter of agriculture some progress had been made already in experimental work; but it is an open question whether the government should not have recourse at once to the methods adopted with success by Russia in Siberia; that is, of becoming a dealer on a large scale in agricultural machinery, and in securing the general introduction of that machinery among the peasantry by inaugurating a system of gradual payments for relatively high-priced articles. In northern and western Manchuria large model farms could be very successfully established; every one admits that. Similarly in the matter of mining it is senseless not to promote modern mining, but by a claims system. By making it a sine qua non that registration of mining companies can only be effected in Peking and that Chinese jurisdiction must be admitted in the articles of association, the beginnings of a modus vivendi might be secured which could eventually be extended all over the empire, and lead not only to a great development of Chinese wealth, but to a great development of Chinese political strength as well.

Manchuria is destined to be the infallible touchstone by which the success of the Peking government as a modern governing instrument will be coldly measured. A plan needs now to be publicly laid down which will secure that in a single decade, before 1923, the currency, the complete system of railways, the army, will be in full working order. Every access of strength in Peking will be automatically reflected in Manchuria; every sound move in Peking will strengthen the forces of conservatism; every honest word will find its resonant echo on the banks of the Yalu as on the banks of the Amur.

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NATIONAL CITIZENS REFORM MOVEMENT STARTS AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—Twenty-nine church and Christian reform organizations are interested in the national good citizens movement launched here last month and which is now ready to begin active work.

The plan adopted expressly states that it is not proposed to create new state or local organizations, but to coordinate existing organizations in concerted effort. In behalf of the plan, it is urged that it will give the members of the affiliating organizations great inspiration from the knowledge that there is a united aggressive movement, the effectiveness of which is dependent upon their own initiative and aggressiveness. It is decided that for the present the work will be chiefly educational, and the forms of work recommended are as follows: (a) Surveys of cities and communities; (b) lectures and study courses dealing with the liquor and related problems from economic, civic and moral viewpoints, based upon surveys, textbooks and treatises.

An associated press forming the center for information along all lines related to the liquor traffic and the means of getting in touch with the press of the country. The movement will cooperate with all good citizenship organizations in every possible way. The management will be vested in a board of control which will consist of one representative from each national affiliated body.

A modest expense budget has been provided for and matter will be sent out from headquarters to the various church papers, while press service will be arranged for the daily papers. The movement will be presented to the various conventions and conferences of the church young people's societies and reform bodies by able speakers.

BROWN NINE WINS PITCHERS' DUEL

PROVIDENCE — Brown's baseball team defeated Rhode Island State College, 3 to 0 Friday. It was a pitchers' duel in which Cram, the freshman from Melrose high school, played a splendid game, striking out 11 and allowing only three hits and one base on balls. He also felled his position well, getting six assists. Meyer was also effective, holding Brown to five hits.

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E. Brown 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 — 3 4 1 R. I. State 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 3 3 Batteries: Cram and Henry; Meyer and Foley. Umpire, Lincoln.

COLLEGE ABOLISHES THESIS RULE EUGENE, Ore.—Following the recommendations of its special committee on "thesis and honors at graduation," the university faculty recently voted to abolish the compulsory rule that each candidate for a degree at the University of Oregon must write an acceptable original thesis before graduation, says the Oregonian. This move has been contemplated and expected for several years but it had never before been presented in resolution form. It met with little opposition.

AMEND PATENT LAW SAYS PRESIDENT TO PREVENT MONOPOLY

WASHINGTON—President Taft sent a special message to Congress on Friday asking for legislation to authorize him to appoint a commission to investigate the patent laws and report what changes are necessary to make them fit modern conditions. There has been no material change since 1870.

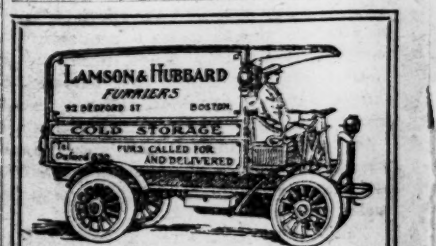
The President gave several reasons to show the need for a change. He referred to the recent "patent monopoly" decision by the United States supreme court by which users of a certain machine were compelled to buy from the company which sold the machine a certain kind of ink for use with it, and enumerated five other reasons which he said demanded the revision of the patent law.

The first was that large corporations bought patents for improvements and suppressed their manufacture. "The public," the message said, "never receives the benefit of such inventions during the life of the patent."

The President referred to the patent laws of other nations and wrote: "It is worthy of careful consideration whether or not legislation on some such lines should be enacted to prevent our patent laws from being made the basis of unjust monopoly extending beyond the legitimate protection to inventors required to promote science and the useful arts, or the means of stifling improvement and the progress of the arts."

The President urged that procedure under the patent laws be simplified and that the burden of proving the invalidity of a patent be placed upon him who would infringe upon it.

"Great care should be taken in any revision not unduly to interfere with vested interests which have been properly created under the existing laws, or to impair the efficiency of a system from which so much benefit has been derived by the country," he said in conclusion.



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SALISBURY PEOPLE ASK LEGISLATORS TO BUY POPULAR BEACH

With facts and figures at its disposal, gathered first hand during a trip of many legislators to Salisbury beach Friday, the committee on ways and means expects to make an early report on the bill providing that the state take over Salisbury beach as a state reservation.

The measure has received a favorable report from the committee on harbors and public lands.

About 150 members of the Legislature went to Salisbury on a special train, leaving Boston shortly after 1 p. m. and returning about 7. At the beach cottagers explained that through a change in ownership of the Salisbury beach property many were obliged either to give up cottages which they had used for years or pay what they considered unreasonable prices for their land. The cottagers are largely mill and factory workers in the Merrimack valley.

For years the beach was owned in common and cottages have been erected on land for which no good title could be obtained. The occupants have paid annual rentals. The land has come into possession of a syndicate which has bought the communal rights, and the cottage owners say, now demands that they purchase the land occupied by their homes.

They say that they will be unable to meet the financial demands of the syndicate and they cannot afford to move their houses.

The cottagers ask the state to take the beach and give them leases as heretofore, but at such rates as will pay the commonwealth for its outlay within 40 years, at which time the state will own the beach.

MR. TAFT IS EXPECTED TO SIGN PENSION BILL BEFORE GOING ON TRIP

WASHINGTON—As President Taft leaves Washington today and will not return until May 22, it is expected that he will sign the bill providing pensions up to \$1 a day for veterans of the civil and Mexican wars, which the House passed on Friday by a vote of 173 to 57. Under the constitution, the President has 10 days in which to act. If he does not sign it within that time it becomes a law.

The bill increases the pension rolls by about \$30,000,000 a year. Many Democrats voted for it with the Republicans. Representative Kent of California cast the only Republican vote against it.

"The bill, as it passed the House," says the report of the House conferees, "proposed to grant pensions for 90 days or more service in the civil war or 60 days in the war with Mexico and less than six months' service; for six months' service and less than nine months, \$20; for nine months and less than one year, \$25 per month; and for one year or more, \$30 per month."

"The bill was amended by the Senate by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting a provision to amend the existing law, known as the act of Feb. 6, 1907, so that pensions allowed under that law would be granted at the following rates and under the following conditions:

"When a man had reached the age of 62 years and had served 90 days in the civil war, he should receive \$13 per month; six months, \$13.50; one year, \$14; one year and a half, \$14.50; two years, \$15; two years and a half, \$15.50; three years and over, \$16 per month.

"When such person had reached the age of 66 years and served 90 days, \$15 per month; six months, \$15.50; one year, \$16; one and half years, \$16.50; two years, \$17; two and a half years, \$17.50; three years and over, \$18. When such person had reached the age of 70 years and had served 90 days, \$18; six months, \$19; one year, \$20; one and a half years, \$21; two years, \$22; two and a half years, \$23; three years and over, \$24 per month.

"When such person had reached the age of 75 years and served 90 days he should receive \$21 per month; six months, \$22.50; one year, \$24; one and half years, \$25.50; two years, \$27; two and a half years, \$28.50 and three years and over, \$30 per month.

"It also provided that the commissioner of pensions should make a separate report for each county, state, territory or district, showing names and lengths of service, rates of payment, and residences of all pensioners in the United States.

"It is also provided that any person who was in receipt of an income of \$2400 per year should not be eligible to pension under this act.

"Your conferees, after a full conference, reported an agreement to the effect that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment.

"This amendment does not amend the existing law, but makes this a new act. It provides rates differing from the rates in the Senate amendment as follows: When a person has served in the civil war or war with Mexico and had a service of 66 years, he should receive \$18 instead of \$17 per month; three years' service \$19 instead of \$18 per month.

"In case such person has reached the age of 70 years and served 1½ years, \$21.50 per month instead of \$21; two years, \$23 per month instead of \$22; 2½ years, \$24 instead of \$23 per month;

BAY STATE NEWS

LEXINGTON

The Lexington Savings Bank has elected these officers: President, George O. Whiting; vice-presidents, Edward P. Merriam, Charles B. Davis and James Floyd Russell; clerk, Augustus E. Scott; trustees, John L. Norris, George Walter Spaulding, Charles B. Davis, Herbert G. Locke, James E. Crone, Edward P. Merriam, George O. Whiting, George O. Davis, Edwin B. Worthen, Arthur C. Whitney, George Ernest Briggs, Irving Stone, Leonard A. Saville, Augustus E. Scott, James Floyd Russell, F. Foster Sherburne, Frank D. Peirce, Edward P. Nichols, Alonzo E. Locke, William B. Foster, Frank C. Childs and Abram B. Smith; board of investment, James E. Crone, Charles B. Davis, George Walter Spaulding, George O. Whiting, John L. Norris and Frank D. Peirce.

WESTWOOD

The fire department has elected these officers: Franklin company 1, foreman, Herbert W. Bonney; first assistant foreman, Lucius Damrell; second assistant foreman, Fred A. Melroy; clerk, George E. Bonney; steward, Thomas H. Mulken; auditors, Ernest F. Schlusemeyer and Lewis R. Ross. Lion company 2, foreman, Henry L. Crane; first assistant foreman, Robert Ward; clerk, John C. Mulvehill; steward, Frank A. Eddy. Norfolk company 3, foreman and clerk, William E. Alger; first assistant foreman, John Holtman; steward, Antonio Magaletta.

WAVERLY

Officers elected by Waverly Alliance are: President, Mrs. J. H. Edwards; vice-presidents, Mrs. Earl F. Lansil, Mrs. E. A. Castner; corresponding secretary, Mrs. James O. Fagan; recording secretary, Mrs. William P. Cox; treasurer, Mrs. O. L. Ripley; chairman of benevolent and postoffice mission work, Mrs. Charles A. Allen; chairman of music committee, Mrs. Guy F. Dennett; chairman of sewing committee, Mrs. Wesley G. Hall; chairman of social committee, Mrs. Charles Flanders.

MELROSE

Melrose National Bank completed its first 20 years of business last night and today starts again under a new 20-year charter. In that time deposits have increased from \$2247 to \$666,169 with a total of 1857 depositors. Photographs of the president, Decius Beebe, the first vice-president, Seth E. Benson, and the present vice-president, John P. Deering, have been placed in the directors' room.

MALDEN

A special meeting of the aldermen was held last evening, and four jurors were drawn. They are Eugene F. Crocker, Elbridge W. Atwood, Charles Barker and Charles Ferguson.

The street and water department is to purchase an automobile for use of the department officers. Bids have been opened, with the cost estimated from \$600 to \$1800.

EVERETT

The Eastern Massachusetts Poultry Association held a meeting yesterday for organization. Officers elected were: President, George H. Dexter; vice-president, Leon T. Moore; secretary, H. C. Green; treasurer, Eben Hoyt; directors, George H. Dexter, L. T. Moore, Henry Green, W. B. Saunders, C. H. Peppers, C. E. Twombly, A. J. Ash, E. E. Tobey and C. H. Bartlett.

READING

The Boston East Baptist Young People's Association will have its annual meeting and spring rally in the Baptist church here on Friday evening. About 300 delegates from the Baptist young people's societies of this district will attend. The Rev. O. P. Gifford of Brookline will give the address.

QUINCY

The Parent-Teachers Association of the Adams school has elected these officers: President, Robert E. Foy; vice-president, Charles Hobart; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Lucy B. Page; executive committee, Nelson Spencer, Miss Mary Griffin and Mrs. Roderick McLennan.

BROOKLINE

Nominations for selectman to fill the vacancy in the board must be filed by 5 p. m. Monday, with the town clerk.

Supervised play will begin next Wednesday and continue until Sept. 14 under the general direction of J. Leonard Mason.

MEDFORD

The annual prize drill of the high school battalion was held in the Lawrence light guards armory last evening, the boys being in charge of Maj. Albert Swenson. Dancing followed the drill.

three years and over, \$25 per month instead of \$24.

"And in case such person has reached the age of 75 years and served 1½ years, \$27 instead of \$25.50; two years, \$30 per month instead of \$27; 2½ years, \$30 per month instead of \$28.50, and three years, \$30, as provided in the Senate amendment.

"It also changed the provision in the matter of the commissioner of pensions publishing the names of the pensioners. It provides that he shall keep a record of the pensions which are allowed under this act and at the end of the fiscal year 1914 should tabulate the same and give them to those who desire them upon the payment of fees for certified copies.

"It also eliminates that feature of the Senate amendment providing that those who have a income of \$2400 should not be pensionable under this act.

ST. ANDREWS ORDER OPENS NEW ENGLAND ASSEMBLY IN BOSTON

New England assembly, Brotherhood of St. Andrew, opened the business sessions of its twenty-third annual convention in the parish house of St. Paul's church today. About 200 delegates were present. The convention opened informally last night with registration and a reception.

The program for today was started with communion at the Church of the Advent. The business sessions were opened with an address of welcome by the Rev. Edmund S. Rousmaniere, rector of St. Paul's church.

The Rev. John S. Littell of Keene, N. H., spoke on "The Work Among our Foreign Population."

A nominating committee was appointed consisting of John A. Avery of Portland, Me., F. A. Colton of Concord, Mass., and F. R. Kneeland of Boston. This committee will select a list of candidates for office to be voted on late today.

It was voted to hold the next annual convention in Portland, Me. Supplementary to the convention the juniors are holding a conference. They are in charge of the Rev. Fr. Will of Kent school, Kent, Conn., and W. S. B. Hopkins of Worcester.

There will be a meeting of the juniors this afternoon at which delegates will make speeches. Percival Allen of St. Paul's junior chapter, Boston, will speak on "The Brotherhood as Distinguished from Other Organizations." "Religious Work in a Boarding School" is the subject of a talk by Samuel M. Shoemaker, Jr., and St. George's Society, St. George's school, Newport, R. I. Ernest J. Callum of St. Paul's junior chapter, Concord, N. H., will speak on "The Junior Director—Should He Be the Dictator or Director?"

"When Shall We Change Our Blue Buttons for the Red," is the subject chosen by Thomas W. Graham, St. Mary's junior chapter of South Manchester, Conn. Raymond Burgess of St. Paul's junior chapter, Pawtucket, R. I., will discuss "How Can the Junior Chapters Help One Another?"

Late this afternoon at a special conference of the brotherhood Judge L. P. Waldo Marvin of Hartford will discuss "Laymen's Responsibility." N. Ferrar Davidson of Toronto will talk on "The Power of Direct Personal Influence." The Rev. Harvey Officer of West Park, N. Y., will deliver an address on "Men's Communion."

The report of the nomination committee will be received late today and officers will be elected. This will conclude the business meeting.

Preparation for communion will be held in St. Paul's church tonight. There will be a sermon by Dr. Rousmaniere. Following this service will be held group meetings in charge of Robert H. Gardner, former president of the brotherhood, and Walker Miller of Pawtucket, R. I. Juniors in charge of Father Still will participate.

The program for tomorrow is: 8 a. m.—Corporate communion, St. Paul's church. Celebrant, the Rev. Dr. Rousmaniere; 9 a. m., breakfast at St. Paul's parish house; 10:30 a. m., Trinity church, annual sermon by the Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D.

2 p. m.—General conference at Trinity hall. Welcome by the Rev. Dr. Mann. Bible study, the Rev. C. William Foster, rector St. James church, Providence, R. I.; A. J. Drexel-Biddle of Philadelphia, "Personal Responsibility and the Missionary Problem," N. Ferrar Davidson, K. C., Toronto, Can.; chairman, Frederick K. Kneeland, president Boston local assembly.

7:30 p. m.—Concluding service at Church of the Advent, the Rev. William H. Van Allen, D. D.

The officers are: President, John E. Bolan, Providence; vice-president, W. S. B. Hopkins, Worcester; treasurer, Fayette G. Dayton, Boston; chaplain, Rev. W. F. Williams, Westbury; secretary, Charles H. Smith, Providence.

NEARLY \$3,000,000 TO BE SPENT IMPROVING BOSTON & ALBANY R.R.

(Continued from page one)

Mellenville, \$16,000; for 15 cars at Adams, \$3000; extension of siding off track No. 4 for 25 cars at East Brookfield, \$3500; extension of west-bound passenger siding to hold 50-car trains at North Grafton and Millbury Junction, \$2000 and \$1000, respectively, and for two 50-car trains around the curve at Charlton, \$10,500; extension of the switching lead from the east-bound yard to the river t West Springfield, \$11,500; remodeling freight delivery yard, new east-bound yard, stock pens and minor yard buildings at Worcester, \$450,000; Charlton yard, \$18,000; water station at Mellenville, \$7500; general storehouse at West Springfield, \$70,000; extension of freight house at Pittsfield, \$35,000; express building at Worcester, \$40,000; scrap platform at West Springfield, \$16,000; extension of passenger station platforms to hold 10-car trains from Boston to South Framingham, \$40,000; various bridge renewals, \$575,000; various miscellaneous current bridge improvements, \$75,000; new interlocking switch at Newton Highlands, \$11,000; substitution of upper for lower quadrant and installation of electric switch locking at towers 8, 9 and 10, \$20,000, and electric switch locking at Niverville, \$5000.

The Most Extraordinary Showing of Women's Summer Tailored Suits

Ever Attempted by Any Boston Store

Greater, Better and More Comprehensive Than Ever Before

THIS important Annual Advance Style Exhibition of Tailored Suits for Summer wear is the one great event to which Boston women look forward for the final, authentic word as to what will be correct for the coming season.

The wide scope of our magnificent new stocks—the wonderful variety and unlimited selections—the absolute security as to quality, style and tailoring, together with the exclusiveness of many of the models shown, and the famous guarantee of satisfaction of this great store, will prove intensely interesting to all women who would dress in perfect harmony with correct modes.



This Suit
15.00

Over
200
Distinct
Styles
in this
Display

Many beautiful fabrics have been given the position of honor for Summer wear, and foremost among them will be found new novelties in

White Serges,
Taffetas,
Eponges
and Linens

Linen Suits will be worn very extensively, and our stock is without an equal in New England. A great variety of smart, attractive colors are shown; also in black and natty pencil stripes. Included are

Casque Linens,
Siberian Linens,
French Linens,
Holland Linens,
Irish Linens,
Austrian Linens,
Linen Eponge

Russian Linen Suits, 15.00—Made of heavy pre-shrunk linen, in a stunning one-button cutaway style, with entire collar and cuffs embroidered in self color.

Siberian Linen Suits, \$17.50—A very new model and one of the most stylish suits in our collection. Collar and cuffs are inlaid with washable eponge. This striking suit will appeal to those who want an attractive garment of real smart tone.

Other Linen Suits at prices from 8.75 to 75.00
In Our Women's Great Outer Apparel Store—Second Floor, Main Store.

Jordan Marsh Company

The Leading Retailers of Apparel in New England

CHINESE TROOPS NEAR TIENTSIN ARE MUTINOUS

NEW YORK—A Tientsin message to the New York Herald states that the city police have given warning to the foreign consuls that they expect a mutiny among the troops stationed at Han-Chia-Shu, seven miles to the westward of the city, who are dissatisfied owing to their pay being in arrears.

Precautions have been taken by the authorities to deprive the Chinese troops of artillery and the Japanese outposts will give ample warning should the Chinese troops make toward Tientsin.

All the foreign troops in garrison have been prepared for any emergency and the Chinese troops will not be permitted to approach nearer than the seven mile limit. They will be repulsed by the foreign soldiers in case they draw nearer.

PREMIER MORRIS SPEAKS FOR PEACE

NEW YORK—Universal peace was advocated Friday night in a speech by Sir Edward Morris, premier of Newfoundland, at a dinner given for him by the committee on the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among English speaking people. Harmony between Great Britain and the United States, Sir Edward said, is the best assurance of world-wide peace.

IRON MEN WILL MEET IN BOSTON

American Iron, Steel & Heavy Hardware Association will hold its annual convention in Boston June 4, 5 and 6.

The president of the organization is E. P. Sanderson of Boston and the other officers are as follows: First vice-president, Charles E. Faeth, Kansas City, Mo.; second vice-president, H. E. Tredway, Dubuque, Ia.; secretary-treasurer, E. R. Yarnelle, New York.

"HIAWATHA" TO BE GIVEN
ARLINGTON, Mass.—A dramatization of Longfellow's "Hiawatha" will be presented by the members of the eighth grade of the Cutter grammar school Friday evening.

CHEERING GREETINGS MR. ISMAY AS HE LANDS IN ENGLAND

(By the United Press)

LIVERPOOL.—J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star line, was enthusiastically received when he reached here today on the Adriatic. Mr. Ismay was cheered when he left the boat, and was met on the dock by a number of friends who shook his hand and congratulated him on his escape from the Titanic.

Mr. Ismay said that while held in America by the investigating committee of the United States Senate he had received numerous cablegrams from friends in England expressing their sympathy for him and their confidence in the explanation they knew he would be able to make.

The managing director expressed himself as deeply touched by these expressions of his friends. He said he had no complaint to make of his treatment by Senator Smith's committee, but did believe that American papers had treated him unfairly.

MINERS AWAIT VOTE OF TUESDAY

PHILADELPHIA—Aside from the attack on the Cayuga breaker of the Lackawanna Coal Company in North Scranton by about 200 foreigners, there was no rioting of consequence in the hard coal fields Friday. The disturbance of North Scranton was quickly quelled.

Chief interest centers in the action the miners will take on Tuesday when they meet in Wilkesbarre to either approve or reject the action of their representatives who took part in the recent conference in New York.

SCHOONER CARGO REMOVED

Rapid progress is being made in salvaging the cargo of granite from the two-masted schooner Bloomer, which went ashore on a ledge northeast of Lovell's island Tuesday night. Forty tons of the deck load and part from the under deck have been removed and placed on a lighter. This stone is to be used in the construction of the Hyde Park pumping station. The wrecking company which undertook to float the Bloomer has practically abandoned the task.

MALDEN-MEDFORD BILL IS FAVORED

Telegrams have been received by Mayor Chambers of Everett and Mayor Farrell of Malden, from Senator Lodge saying that following the receipt of letters from the two cities and from the boards of trade of both cities, the Senate committee amended the proposed bill and would request the entire appropriation of \$80,000 for the work. The House passed the bill for \$80,000 but in the Senate it was cut to \$40,000. As

amended, the bill will come up with the harbor and rivers bill and will be recommended by both branches for passage by Congress.

It is proposed to widen the channel and dredge the Malden river from Island End and Mystic rivers as far as the Medford street bridge in Malden, opening a large area for development for manufacturing purposes by deep water shipping facilities. Sea-going vessels now enter the river as far as the New England Gas & Coke Company plant, but beyond that point the channel has not been dredged.

Banking for Women

TO women depositors we offer the unusual advantage of a fully equipped banking house in the heart of the shopping district—a banking house that has been carefully arranged throughout to meet their requirements.

The second floor is reserved exclusively for the use of women. There they may transact their banking business, rest, read or write, telephone or keep appointments.

We cordially invite your inspection of the facilities provided.

Old Colony Trust Co.

Main Office
COURT STREET

Branch Office
TEMPLE PLACE

QUAKER HOST IS TO WELCOME AGAIN LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE

Albert K. Smiley Will Greet Friends of International Arbitration Eighteenth Time Next Week at Inn

EXPECT HUNDREDS

Eminent Champions of the Cause in America and in Other Countries Will Be Present and Make Speeches

For the eighteenth time, next Wednesday, Albert K. Smiley, will welcome friends of the international arbitration movement to his inn at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., for a conference lasting three days.

Twenty-seven years ago this Quaker host brought together friends of the Indian and the negro and enjoined on them no other obligation than sincere and candid discussion of important national issues. The years have passed by and the United States has taken on dependencies with other non-Caucasian peoples as wards. They also have been brought within the watchful care of this conference. So today the annual fall conference at Lake Mohonk is the most inclusive gathering in the country dealing with problems of race as they affect the nation.

Similarly 17 years of intercourse of the best minds of the nation and of Europe on issues arising from war, peace propaganda, and effort to substitute judicial for military methods of settling national disputes, has made the spring Lake Mohonk conference the definitive clearing house of the best American sentiment and conviction; and has forced upon jurists and statesmen the world over knowledge that Washington is not the only center of light and leading in the United States. Credit for this outcome is due primarily to Mr. Smiley, through whose generous hospitality both of these gatherings are enabled to enroll as attendants the ablest American publicists and the most influential visitors to the country. Seldom, if ever, in history has there been a more striking illustration than the Smiley brothers offer of the service to which control of hotel accommodations may be put in enlarging the measure of contemporary civilization. Rarely, if ever, in the history of the noble art of inn-keeping has it so steadily and effectively been put at the command of noble causes.

Notables Expected

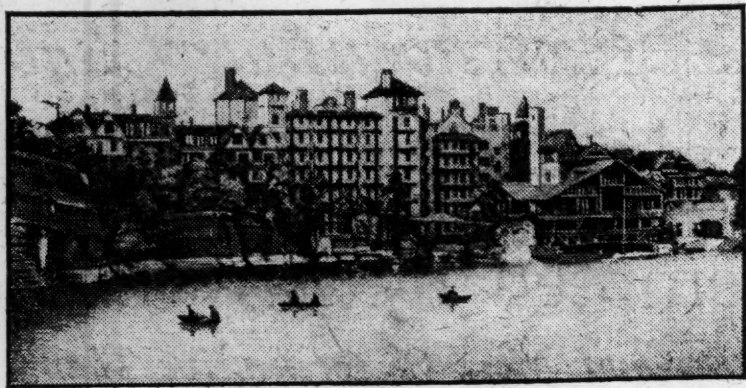
As is customary now at the annual conference on international arbitration, eminent European delegates are expected to share in the deliberations this year. Of these the more notable will be Dr. Christian L. Lange of Brussels, Belgium, secretary of the International Parliamentary Union; Rustom Rustumjee, editor of the Oriental Review, Bombay, India; Abdul Baha Abbas, Persia, leader of the Bahai movement; Dr. Albert Gobat, Berne, Switzerland, director of the Berne Peace Bureau, and Prof. Otfried Nippold of Berne University, Switzerland. Both Canada and the Latin-American republics are pledged to send leading representatives of their diplomatic and official circles, men committed to the championship of arbitration.

Of eminent Americans identified with the peace movement, the most distinguished person who has accepted an invitation to speak no doubt is Andrew D. White, veteran of the first Hague conference and ever a staunch friend of judicial modes of settling international disputes. Andrew Carnegie has found it possible for the first time to accept an invitation from Mr. Smiley, and will lead the distinction of his presence. Gen. Stewart Woodford, a diplomat whose art would, perhaps, have saved the United States from its war with Spain had he been suitably backed at Washington when he was in Madrid, is to talk on aspects of international arbitration, as will Justice Riddell of the high court of justice of Ontario.

From academic institutions will go President Butler of Columbia University, who is to make the opening address, and Prof. George Grafton Wilson of Harvard University, now conceded to be the ablest teacher of international law in America, and Prof. John H. Gray of the University of Minnesota. Journalism is to be represented by Henry Watterson, John Lewis of the Toronto Star and W. C. Deming of the Cheyenne Tribune and Hamilton Holt of the New York Independent.

Add to these all who are regularly associated with the official staffs of the American Peace Society, the World Peace Foundation and the Carnegie Peace Endowment, and also eminent individuals in many professions who are wont to assemble whenever the topics of disarmament

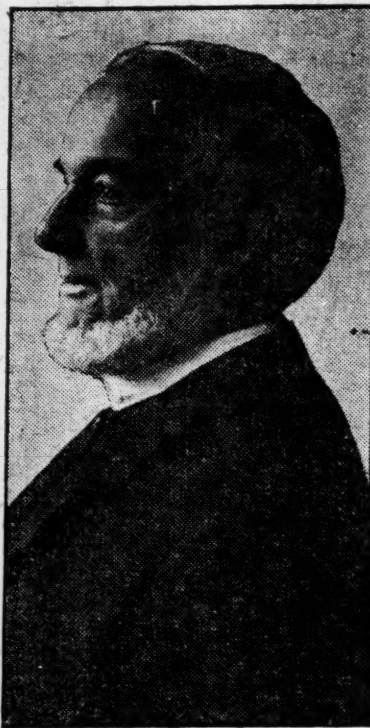
WHERE MOHONK CONFERENCE MEETS



"The House, Lake Mohonk," located in splendid park in Ulster county, one of eastern New York's beauty spots



DR. CHRISTIAN L. LANGE
Belgian peace worker and secretary of International Parliamentary Union, who is to attend the conference.



ALBERT K. SMILEY, L.L.D.
Who will welcome friends of international arbitration to his inn at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., next Wednesday.



RUSTOM RUSTOMJEE
Editor of Oriental Review, Bombay, India, one of the prominent delegates expected at Lake Mohonk.

Find Defeat Helpful

Since the conference of 1911 met at Mohonk the most conspicuous event altering the international outlook has been failure of the United States Senate to ratify in form satisfactory to President Taft the treaties of arbitration that he and Secretary Knox had negotiated with Great Britain and France. Precisely what the administration plans to do under the altered circumstances is not clear to the uninitiated. Possibly it may be disclosed approximately at this conference by attendants who are from Washington. Friends of the peace movement and believers in arbitration are in a philosophical mood. They contend that in a way defeat of the treaties has been helpful. Renewal of the fight means further education of the people, which went on amazingly fast during the recent debate, faster than ever before. Struggle begets interest, forces people to think and take sides. Anything, it would seem, is better than lethargy. Precisely the form that championship of such treaties now should take, in and out of Congress, will be defined by speakers at this conference.

Viewing the peace movement as a whole, the most important action of the year, looked upon from some standpoints, was the assembling in Berne last summer of economists from Europe and America, brought there by the Carnegie

peace foundation, who together worked out a plan for such a thorough investigation of the cost of war to the world as never has been projected hitherto, much less carried out. Ample funds stand back of this project, and when published the weight of the investigators' names and their standing as economists will give to their findings a cumulative effect. Also of importance has been the establishment in Paris of the French headquarters of the Carnegie peace endowment, whence influence will come over an important area of Europe.

International Acquaintance

The year has been notable for the increased frequency with which eminent orientals and occidentals have visited each other's lands; and especially notable have been the invasions of China and Japan by American educators and journalists preaching good will, disarmament and internationalism of the higher sort. Especially good service of this kind has been done by President Jordan of Leland Stanford, Jr., University and former President Eliot of Harvard University. In creating an international spirit, cosmopolitan clubs that flourish among American, European and Asiatic students in universities in America, Europe and Asia now are powerful. George Nasmith, Jr., has devoted most of his time in the past year to promoting this work in Europe, and the latest triumph he has won is organization of such a club in Robert College, Constantinople.

Nowhere has advance of peace sentiment been more rapid in the United States than in the schools of the country, thanks to the School Peace League. George H. Martin, then superintendent of Massachusetts schools, believed better than he knew when he quietly initiated the disarmament and arbitration doctrine in the primary and secondary schools of that state.

Activity among the churches also has increased during the year, and if the Federal Council of Churches (Evangelical Protestant) soon takes action such as is anticipated it will not be long before the arbitration movement will have an ecclesiastical backing such as it never has had in the United States.

In no way has American action on this large issue been more unique than in the kind of business man who has enlisted to fight war. The numerousness and generosity of American men in fostering the arbitration cause interests and surprises Europeans more than anything else; and alliance of men of the business type of Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Ginn with educators like President Butler of Columbia and President Jordan of Leland Stanford, Jr., and publicists like Mr. Root and Mr. Bryan has done more to center the attention of Europeans on the cause than any incident in the history of this American peace movement.

At least, so persons say who frequently visit Europe and who have had opportunity to test opinion there at intervals of about 10 years.

Two sessions a day, morning and evening, leave the afternoon free for attendants at the Mohonk conference to indulge in that full and frank conversation about great problems which always elucidates and illuminates affirmation made in the more formal addresses; and in this way and on such occasions some of the best fruits of the conference are garnered.

WOMEN'S CLUBS

Social activities of the Arlington Woman's Club come to a close this afternoon with the adjournment of the meeting which is now being held in Hotel Lenox. Following the dinner an interesting program will be given, prepared by the social and music committees. Addresses will be made by both the retiring president, Mrs. Cyrus E. Dallin, and Mrs. Gorham H. Davis, president-elect. The club has adopted for its seal a replica of the bronze statue of the Indian, which is to be placed in the proposed park around the new town hall site. This is to be the permanent seal of the club. Mrs. G. W. Sears has been chosen to represent the club on the playground association, and Mrs. Francis B. Wadleigh will act as treasurer for the playground fund.

Lexington chapter, D. A. R., is to hold its annual meeting with Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, 44 Clark street, Belmont, next Thursday, when election of officers takes place. The following list has been compiled by the nominating committee: For regent, Mrs. Edward H. Crosby; vice-regent, Mrs. Borden Hall; secretary, Miss Sarah Eddy Holmes; treasurer, Susan Wood Muzzey; registrar, Mrs. Irving Locke; historian, Mrs. G. Ernest Griffin; directors, Mrs. William Blake, Mrs. Ralph E. Lane and Mrs. Miriam F. Bagley. The nominating committee consists of Miss S. W. Muzzey, Mrs. Irving Locke and Mrs. Borden Hall.

"Suffrage day" at the ideal homes exposition in the Mechanics building will be held on May 17 and the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government will have charge of the program from 3 to 4 in the afternoon. In the hall set aside for speaking Mrs. Thomas P. Curtis will say a word to mothers and Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley is to speak briefly on "The Ideal Home and the Ballot."

The group of nurses affiliated with the association held its first meeting since that for organization on Tuesday evening at 585 Boylston street.

The last "at home" of the association proved to be one of the most attractive of the year. Lindsay Swift spoke on "A Certain Lack of Humor in Our Opponents." Miss Angela Morgan, also a guest of the association, contributed readings of two poems written by herself, "Answer!" and some verses, the burden of which was, "Women and Children First, the Law of the Sea."

Mrs. Eva Gowing Ripley, president of the Kosmos Woman's Club of Wakefield, has appointed federation correspondents to keep the club in touch with the work of the state federation of women's clubs. Another meeting under the auspices of the Kosmos Club, at which the negative side of the question of woman suffrage will be presented, will be held in Flanley hall next Friday evening, with Mrs. George of the Anti-Suffrage League as the principal speaker.

Reading Woman's Club held its closing meeting and reception Friday afternoon and at the business session these officers were chosen: President, Mrs. Julia P. Ide; vice-presidents, Mrs. Sallie F. Buck, Mrs. Elizabeth Walsh; recording secretary, Mrs. Mabel G. Davis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Inez H. Damon; treasurer, Miss May A. Bancroft; auditor, Miss Charlotte L. Parker; directors, Mrs. Luella C. Roberts, Mrs. Nellie A. Richards, Miss Helen A. Brown, Mrs. Ada L. Holden, Mrs. Isabelle B. Robinson, Miss Abby M. Spinney, Mrs. Mary M. Hutchinson, Mrs. Maudie M. Oxley and Mrs. Katherine J. Upton.

New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its annual meeting in Boston, May 15, 16 and 17, with headquarters at the Hotel Brunswick, the New Hampshire Daughters being the hostess club. Meetings will be held each day at the South Congregational church, corner of Newbury and Exeter streets.

Members of the Ladies' Physiological Institute were addressed by Adelaide M. Abbott in Tremont Temple, Thursday afternoon. Next Thursday the annual banquet of the institute will be held in Chipman hall.

Medford Woman's Club held its annual meeting Tuesday when officers elected were: President, Mrs. Mary T. O. Brown; vice-presidents, Mrs. Clara L. Rockwood, Mrs. Eleanor L. Teel, Mrs. Charlotte A. Rollins; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Reilly; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Anne G. Peters; treasurer, Mrs. Edith E. Whitehead; custodian, Mrs. Marion A. Coulson; auditor, Mrs. Nellie L. Skerry; directors for three years, Mrs. Lois H. Gilpatrick, Mrs. Gertrude S. Harvey, Mrs. Sarah F. Hazelton, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kakas, Mrs. Nellie C. Stowell, Mrs. Lizzie E. Taylor; nominating committee for next year, Mrs. Harriet J. B. Vialle chairman, Mrs. Lizzie P. Miller and Mrs. Gertrude A. Taylor. Reports of the stamp savings committee, which started the savings in the public schools through the Medford savings bank, showed 1680 depositors or 50 per cent of the school enrollment, with total deposits in excess of \$600.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club held its annual meeting Wednesday in Corinthian hall when Miss Agnes L. Dodge, the president, was reelected for a second term. Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, Mrs. Ella F. Macdonald and Mrs. Adelaide W. Boynton; recording secretary, Mrs. Minnie Mesenger; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Grace F. Derby; treasurer, Mrs. Anna Basford; auditor, Mrs. May T. Savage; directors, Mrs. Lillie M. Stearns and Miss Sallie B. Orne; department chairmen, art and literature, Mrs. Laura M. Magle-

LOZIER 1913 Automatic Level Oiling System

Another 1913 Lozier innovation—one of the many valuable new features you can get only in the Lozier. High oil level at high speeds—low oil level at low speeds—a smokeless exhaust at all speeds.

Aside from the many mechanical advantages of this unique system, consider the desirability of a motor that cannot smoke. No thought about city ordinances against smoking exhausts, no offensive odor, no greasy smoke, no carbonized valves or sooty spark plugs.

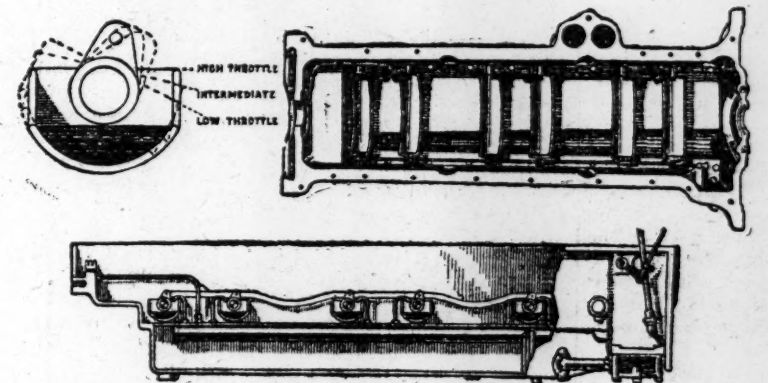
Mechanically this new system is a marked step forward in motor car design—one of the greatest achievements of Lozier engineers in recent years.

Note the illustration showing top and sectional views of the lower part of the crank case and a sectional view of one of the tilting oil troughs. As the throttle is opened or closed, these troughs automatically raise or lower the oil level, so that the motor is

getting just the proper amount of lubrication under all conditions.

In addition to eliminating the offensive smoking exhaust and providing perfect lubrication, this novel oiling system is also extremely economical—300 to 400 miles to a gallon of oil under ordinary road conditions.

You may not think you are interested in mechanical details, but one thorough demonstration in a Type 72, 1913 Lozier, will prove what Left-Hand Drive, Center Control, Automatic-Level Oiling System, Triple Ignition, and other Lozier features mean to you in comfort, safety, convenience and good investment.



The 1913 Lozier has advanced features of design you will not find in any other car. Make an appointment for a demonstration of this remarkable car. It's well worth your time. 32-page catalog on request.

Touring Cars
Five Models
\$3000

LOZIER BRANCH
646 BEACON STREET, BOSTON

Limousines
Landaulets
\$6500

PAPER WORKERS END CONVENTION

Officers were elected Friday at the final sessions of the International Brotherhood of Pulp Sulphide and Paper Workers fifth annual convention. The 60 delegates left for their homes Friday night.

The officers elected are: President and secretary, John H. Malin of Brooklyn; vice-presidents, Walter C. Winn of Lisbon Falls, Me., Herbert Sullivan of Berlin, N. H., Edward W. Brothers of Northampton, John Connolly of Harbor Falls, N. Y., Henry Burns of Ticonderoga, N. Y.; treasurer and organizer, Robert J. Dixon.

MANN'S TERM CALLED UNFAIR

(By the United Press)
LONDON—The members of the trades unions and workmen generally of London are aroused over the action of the court in sentencing Tom Mann, the syndicalist leader, to prison for six months, and numerous petitions to the home secretary asking for the release of Mann are being circulated. Thousands have already signed. A meeting to protest against the imprisonment of Mann will be held in Trafalgar square on Sunday afternoon.

MARY GARDEN TAKES PART IN MUSIC FESTIVAL

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Music lovers from all parts of the Connecticut valley thronged the Court Square theater at the Friday afternoon and evening concerts of the Springfield Music Festival Association, when Mary Garden and the violinist, Kathleen Parlow, contributed to the program. The latter was the star in the afternoon.

Mary Garden, who was given an ovation at the evening performance, sang Charpentier's aria from "Louise" and Mimi's aria from "La Boheme." She was in splendid voice and sang dramatically. Louis Shenk, baritone, sang songs by Schubert, Brahms and Lang to orchestral and piano accompaniment. Wagner's choral and finale from "Die Meistersinger" was the concluding number. The Boston Festival Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, assisted the big chorus. The other soloists of the festival at today's concert will be Harold Bauer, pianist; Mildred Potter, contralto; Claud Cunningham, baritone, and Lambert Murphy, tenor.

Carmote Floor Finish

For the past thirty years we have made a study of Floor Finishes. We offer Carmote Floor Finish as the toughest and most durable floor finish yet produced, it is really made to walk on. Try it on one floor; money back if not satisfied. It's one of our Quality Finishes. Insist upon having

Carpenter-Morton
PAINTS AND VARNISHES
SOLD BY RELIABLE DEALERS ALL OVER NEW ENGLAND.
Office and Store
77-79 JUDBURY ST.
PROOF OF PAINT QUALITY

THREE CAMPS TO LET ON Beautiful Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H. WHITE MOUNTAINS

TO LET on this beautiful lake, which is 30 miles long, 8 miles wide, three attractive, cozy, furnished camps in a small select colony of congenial, refined people. Forty acres of beautiful woodland, magnificent views, walks and drives, 1000 ft. frontage, 500 ft. beautiful sand beach, spring water piped to houses, long distance telephone, groceries and provisions delivered daily. Easily accessible, yet secluded. No mosquitoes after early July. Few propositions can compare with this in general attractiveness. The houses have been occupied by same people ever since built. For circular, map and other information, address FRANK PALMER SPEARE, Agent, 10 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass. Rent for the season \$200, including ice, fuel, and use of rowboat. N. B.—It will be well worth while to travel a thousand miles to enjoy this summer's outing.

COMMERCE CHAMBER FAVORS POSTPONING FOSS RAILROAD BILL

In a statement made public today the directors of the Chamber of Commerce recommended that consideration of Governor Foss' special railroad bill now before the Legislature be put over to next year. It is declared to be the belief of the chamber that great detriment would result should the bill with its provision for a lease of the Boston & Maine to the New York, New Haven & Hartford be hurried through at this session of the Legislature.

The statement includes a report from the chamber's committee on transportation which was accepted by a majority vote of the directors.

The committee expresses its belief that no immediate emergency exists to warrant "hasty, ill-considered legislation" on this matter, and declares that undue haste in adopting a so-called "constructive policy" is much more likely to be destructive of the public welfare than it is to protect it. Electrification within the metropolitan parks district, which was an important part of the Governor's bill, can be accomplished, the directors assert, by the passage of Senate bill 301.

Of the provisions of the bill submitted by the Governor establishing a public service commission clothed with sufficient authority to compel the railroad to make the improvements it has promised, the chamber officials find that many are excellent, but is by no means prepared to approve all of them.

The committee on transportation, in its report, expressed the belief that the New Haven should be left as owner of the majority of the stock of the Boston & Maine, and that this stock ownership should be subject to the right of the commonwealth to acquire it if the New Haven did not give good service.

What the New Haven is now apparently willing to do in return for a lease, the committee reported, it has already promised to do if merely allowed to retain its hold on the Boston & Maine stock. The diminishing earning power of the Boston & Maine, the committee finds, is no indication that the road has the financial ability to warrant it in borrowing its preponderant share of the \$100,000,000 mentioned by the Governor.

The Governor's bill, the committee reports, would remove no discrimination against Boston which now exists, but, on the other hand, would interfere with the work the chamber is doing to secure lower export rates for this port. Objection is also made to the provision relative to the hauling of cars of a foreign road through the tunnel.

In considering the contentions of the Governor that "the commonwealth's paramount right to purchase public utilities does not depend upon statute" and that "the commonwealth's surrendered power to regulate the lines of these railroads throughout their entire length is resumed" in the bill, "with a consent by the railroad companies which makes this power for the first time real," the committee cites the general law as found in chapter 463 of the Acts of 1906, part II., sections 6 and 7.

This law is that the commonwealth may take the franchise and other property of a railroad, the compensation to be awarded by a commission, or it may purchase the same on certain terms. On this point the committee says that "the right of any one state to acquire by eminent domain shares of stock in an interstate corporation has been seriously combated by prominent lawyers" and that such a right could not be exercised "without prolonged litigation."

"It is for that reason," the committee continues, "that the holding company device was accepted as a satisfactory solution of that phase of the problem. It seems to be quite evident that the commission on commerce and industry did not hold the view that the state could take the stock at will, or they would not have advocated legislation providing therefor. Moreover, the question of taking the stock would be of no importance during the life of a long lease. The bill contains no provision for termination of the lease."

"The holding bill gives the state a plain, unequivocal statutory right to take the property whenever necessary to do so in order to protect the interests of the people of this commonwealth."

The committee on transportation asserts that reading of the commission's report proves that it did not view favorably a complete merger of the two systems, but believed that the New Haven should be left as owner of the majority of the stock of the Boston & Maine, and that this stock ownership "should be subject to the right of the commonwealth to acquire it if the New Haven did not give good service."

The chamber's committee points out "that what the New Haven now apparently is willing to do in return for a lease of the Boston & Maine, it has already promised to do if merely allowed to retain, as it does now retain, its hold on the Boston & Maine stock."

The committee finds those promises clearly set forth in the previously quoted report of the commission on commerce and industry. Briefly listed the more important of these promises are: To bring tracks, bridges, service and equipment of the Boston & Maine to a higher standard; to advance abolition of grade crossings; to push equipment with automatic block signals; to facilitate exchanges of freight between the two systems; to equip both systems with electricity near Boston; to increase main track and sidings of the Boston & Maine; to connect the South terminal with the North station by a tunnel; to bring freight over the Fitchburg railroad into the freight yards at South Boston;

WAKEFIELD FIRE CHIEF GETS FOUR MORE TOWN JOBS



WILLIAM E. CADE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—By combining the office of fire chief with four other positions closely allied, this town, it is believed, has taken a step toward increasing the efficiency of its fire department. William E. Cade, who has just been made chief of the department, has been given the added powers of forest fire warden, inspector of wires, building inspector and general fire inspector. The town is said to be the first in the state to consolidate these offices.

Chief Cade is already carrying into effect several ideas, one of which was the establishment this week of a special signal (box 44) for forest and grass fires and the equipment of a special piece of apparatus for such work. It is rumored by a crew of 15 call men. Citizens have been asked in cases of such fires to telephone the station rather than call out the entire department.

Another plan will provide for a more efficient system of protecting the business and manufacturing districts. A \$5000 motor chemical and hose truck and pumping engine for the central station will be installed the latter part of this month.

TWO SUITS FILED AGAINST MERGER

SAN FRANCISCO—Attorney General Webb, representing the state of California, and City Attorney Long, representing the city and county of San Francisco, started active warfare recently by filing two suits in the local supreme court to have declared illegal and set aside the merger of the Home Telephone Company and the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, consummated on March 15 last, says the Examiner.

The attorney general, on behalf of the people of California, asks the courts to declare forfeit all the franchises under which the Home Telephone Company has been operating, and to adjudge the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company guilty of having usurped the franchises of the Home Telephone Company.

The city attorney asks the courts to set aside the conveyance of the Home company to the Pacific company; to cancel the deed of trust executed by that company to the Anglo-California Trust Company, and to enjoin it to prevent the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company from making further use of the Home Company's system.

CELEBRATION COMMITTEE MEETS
WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The committee which will have charge of the municipal celebration of the Fourth of July organized Friday night with Fred E. Bunker chairman, Harry A. Simonds treasurer and G. E. Campbell secretary. The other members are George E. Walker, chairman of the selectmen; Clinton H. Stearns, chairman of the finance commission; E. F. Preston, J. L. McMahon, W. H. Sullivan and E. J. Connelly. The program outlined includes children's entertainments, athletic sports, band concerts and fireworks.

LIBRARY TRUSTEES ELECT
The trustees of the Boston public library Friday re-elected Josiah H. Benton president and Della Jean Deery clerk. The board chose William F. Kenney vice-president to succeed Thomas F. Boyle.

to establish a service of lighters between South Boston and the wharves; to seek better service in the Fitchburg connections with the West and Canada; to endeavor to provide more favorable methods of bringing coal and raw materials to New England.

Passing to consideration of the Governor's bill, the committee only undertakes to "briefly mention some of the features that make clear the extreme caution necessary in acting in the matter. The bill," the committee goes on, "requires the companies to spend enormous sums quite regardless of their financial ability. Credit is not the only requisite to the safe and proper expenditure of large sums; there must be behind that credit an earning power, or the credit will lead to bankruptcy rather than prosperity. As the diminishing net earnings of the Boston & Maine furnish the only basis for judgment, there certainly is now no indication that the earning power exists to warrant the Boston & Maine borrowing its preponderant share of the \$100,000,000 mentioned by the Governor."

GIRLS AND DOLLS ARE HONOR GUESTS AT THE IDEAL HOME DISPLAY

Schoolgirls of Greater Boston, with their dolls, will hold sway at the Ideal Homes Exposition in Mechanics building, where a May party is held for them today. Dolls of all description are eligible and 10 \$1 cash prizes will be awarded for the most interesting. In addition 100 girls exhibiting meritorious dolls will be entertained in the White House tea garden. All girls under the age of 12 with dolls will be admitted free, and the doll show will be open to the public from 3 to 3:30 p. m. when the prizes will be awarded. The garden party for the winners will be held at 5 p. m.

The honorary committee for the May party consists of Mrs. Myra B. Lord, Mrs. Alfred Tewksbury of Winthrop, Mrs. William D. Ross, representing the Fathers and Mothers Club.

The judges will be Miss Susan A. Lyle of Simmons College, Miss Susie E. Shemer of Radcliffe, Miss Ruth Batchelder of Lasell and a number of the senior class of Wellesley College and Framingham normal school.

Today's lecture at 3 p. m. will be on "Summer Camps," by F. M. Gracey of Boston. Motion pictures will be shown in Talbot hall. Don, an educated pony, and a Punch and Judy show are other attractions.

Members of patriotic organizations attended the exposition Friday and were entertained by a lecture by Ira T. Harris of Nashua, N. H., illustrated with lantern slides.

The ideal bungalow, full-size and completely furnished, is proving attractive for hundreds of visitors to the show, and the entertainments provided for the children are being enjoyed by many young people.

MEDFORD BOY WINS SPEAKING PRIZE CONTEST

DURHAM, N. H.—In the New Hampshire College interscholastic speaking contest Friday night Lawrence S. Mitchell of Medford, Mass., high school was awarded first prize, \$15 in gold. Miss Rosamond M. Stevens of Salmon Seminary was given second prize, \$10 in gold. Third prize, \$5 in gold, was won by Miss Mildred E. Marshall of Goffstown high school.

There were 16 contests representing six different high and preparatory schools of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The judges were Prof. E. J. Davis, Prof. Guy Smith and Albert Demeritt. The speaking contest was held in conjunction with the interscholastic track meet which will be held on the college track today.

A. F. OF L. BACKS TELEPHONE GIRLS

Boston Telephone Operators Union, which admitted 116 new members Friday and made a membership mark of 1033, says it has the support of the American Federation of Labor, and at a mass meeting to be held at Paine Memorial hall, Sunday, May 26, Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L. will speak to the members.

At the meeting at Wells Memorial hall, Friday night, members of the conference committee of 50 representing all the Greater Boston exchanges, which called upon Jasper N. Keller, president of the company last week with the girls' eight-hour workday, minimum wage and other requests, reported that President Keller had delegated E. A. Wilkie, the recorder of the company, to investigate the girls' statements regarding conditions of work.

SPEAKER DRACO GIVES UP POST

NEW YORK—The speaker of the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies, Senhor Aresta Draco, resigned "without giving any reason for his action," says a Lisbon message to the New York Herald.

Both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have received telegraphic requests from the inhabitants of Oporto for immediate parliamentary action on the question of municipal prerogatives.

The business men of Oporto held a great gathering in the public squares of that city, demanding that the government accord similar municipal freedom to that enjoyed by Lisbon. All the shops and offices of the city were closed.

OPENING DELAYED OF DARDANELLES

NEW YORK—A Constantinople message to the New York Herald announces on the authority of the Russian embassy that the Dardanelles will not be reopened before Tuesday.

Another steamship of the Graeco-American Company has been sunk by a shell in the harbor of Smyrna, according to a despatch received from Smyrna today. Eighty persons perished.

BIG GUN PREDICTED

NEW YORK—J. M. Gladhill of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., speaking at the Iron and Steel Institute, London, referred to the increase in size of modern ordnance, and said there were now whispers concerning a gun of 18-inch bore, weighing between 150 and 200 tons, says a New York Herald message from London.

HENRY SIEGEL CO

Largest and Finest Restaurant in New England.

Popular Prices.

Music 12 to 2.

MONDAY
AND TUESDAY
SPECIALS

6th Big Weekly Grocery Sale for Monitor Readers

Our free wagon delivery covers all of Boston and suburban territory. We ship goods everywhere and when orders amount to \$5.00 or more we will send them FREIGHT PREPAID to any railroad station in New England. Try out our Mail Order Service

SUGAR

With orders for groceries we offer American Sugar Refinery's best fine granulated, in 5-lb. cartons (limit of 10 lbs.), per carton..... 25c

Special Combination

10 lbs. Fine Grain Sugar..... 47c
3 Cans Hazel Corn..... 39c
3 lbs. Premium Breakfast Cocoa..... 33c
1 lb. Hazel Baking Powder..... 38c
4 oz. bottle Hazel Vanilla..... 45c

Combination price..... \$2.24

Olives Delicious extra Queen or plain, large jars, each..... 23c

Olives Delicious, snappy flavored large, luscious Spanish Queen jars, for..... 38c

Onion Salt For seasoning soups, meats, fish, etc..... 9c

Salt Bonanza Table Salt, free running, in patent sifting boxes, 3 boxes 25c. Per box..... 9c

Table Salt in Bags Best quality, pure refined salt, 10-lb. bags..... 7c

Olive Oil Hazel brand Virginia Olive Oil, produced on the estates of the Prince de Frasso Lecco, Italy; full quart bottles 55c, full pints 48c, full 1/2 pints 25c, gallon cans \$2.95, 1/2 gallons \$1.55; qt. cans..... 82c

Salad Oil Wesson's S. N. O. 1st, ad oil, gal. cans \$1.25; No. 2 cans..... 29c

Catsup Hazel brand pure tomato catsup, full pint bottles 22c, full 1/2 pints 12c..... 12c

Chili Sauce Hazel brand, the finest flavored and best chili on the market; large bottles 24c, small..... 14c

Hazel Bread Flour 8-bbls. 6.88, 3-bbls. 3.59, 1-bbl. 86c

Pastry American Household, 8-bbls. \$5.84, 3-bbls. \$3.07, 1-bbl. 38c

Cocoa Half the price of good cocoa and as pure as money..... 19c

can buy; worth 35c; 3 lbs. 55c; 1 lb. 19c

WELCOME OATS

The big 25c family size packages for 21c each and regular 10c size 4 for 30c..... 8c

Hams 9 to 12 lbs. each, per lb. 18c and..... 16c

Bacon Berwick Brand, mild sugar cured, reg. 25c quality, lb. 10c and..... 17c

Shoulders Small sugar cured, lb. only..... 12c

Prunes Choicest Santa Clara fruit, according to size, lb. 18c, 15c, 12c..... 8c

Bake Shop Specials

Walnut Cakes, Frosted Cream Walnut Cakes, each..... 11c

Mocha Cakes Filled chocolate Mocha cakes, ea..... 19c

Peppermint Milk, can..... 73c

Rolls Oats, 10 lbs..... 35c

Conqueror Maine Corn, dozen..... 1.50

Hazel Bell Tomatoes..... 1.10

Queen Extra Tomatoes..... 1.50

Hazel Succotash, dozen 1.50, each..... 13c

Hazel Maine Cream Corn, dozen 1.50; each..... 13c

Conqueror Maine Corn, dozen 1.50; each..... 13c

Belview Butter The finest Vermont Creamery, 5-lb. drums 3-lb. drums 1-lb. prints..... 2.10 1.26 42c

Butterine Majestic, 1-lb. prints..... 25c

Laurel, 1-lb. prints..... 25c

Myrtle Leaf, 2-lb. rolls..... 40c

Macaroni Excellent quality, clean, broken macaroni; 10-lb. boxes for..... 49c

Our Big Sale of Fine, Guaranteed Rose Bushes, Shrubs, Fruit Trees, etc., Continues.

We Give 2x Trading Stamps

Ketchup

Hazel brand, purest and best, full pint bottles 22c, 1/2 pints..... 12c

ASPARAGUS Hazel, large green..... 27c

Hazel, Mammoth, green, reg. 30c..... 45c

Hazel Pitted Cherries, reg. 30c..... 22c

Hazel Peas, 30c cans..... 22c

Bridgeton Peas, 15c cans, 13c, 12c..... 8c

Hazel Red Raspberries, 30c cans, each..... 22c

Hazel Strawberries, 30c cans, each..... 22c

Tiger Strawberries, 20c cans, each..... 15c

Hemingway's Strawberries, 10c cans..... 8c

Sugar Loaf Crushed Hawaiian Pineapple, 24c cans, each..... 19c

SOAPS Swift's Pride Soap, 7 bars..... 23c

Swift's Naphtha, 10 bars..... 38c

Matches Life Guard, Swedish made, 70c pkgs. 55c; 7c..... 5c

Takoma Biscuit 3 limit, 3 pkgs. 3 1/2c for 10c; per pkg..... 3 1/2c

KIRKMAN'S SOAP 4 bars of Borax Soap, with 5 bars of White Floating Soap, both for..... 39c

Blueing Milford high-strength laundry blue; large bottle, 9c..... 9c

Ammonia Milford high-strength for all household uses; 1/2 gal. 17c; qts. 9c; pints..... 5c

Starch The Royal Gloss 1 lb. m.p. starch; 4 lbs. 19c..... 19c

Sal Soda Best quality, 20 lbs. for..... 22c

SWIFT'S PRIDE CLEANSER In regular full size boxes, not more than 6 to a purchaser, each..... 7c

Milford Potash, 10c cans..... 7c

Milford Chloride of Lime, 20c cans..... 7c

FUR STORAGE

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ORDERS
INVITED.

POTATOES

The choicest selected Irish stock, full weight bu., 90 lbs., for \$1.35..... 34c

Lemons Fancy large Messina, doz..... 22c

Oranges Calif. Navel, doz..... 20c

Peaches Choicest California Evaporated, at, per lb. 14c..... 14c

P. & G. SOAP

Procter and Gamble's Lenox laundry soap, regular \$3.75 box of 100 bars at \$3.25; 7 bars for \$2.50..... 23c

Bonanza Cleanser, the finest washing powder for general cleaning; mammoth size package, dozen \$2.10; each..... 18c

Macaroni Napolio brand Macaroni, Vermicelli and Spaghetti, lb. pkgs..... 9c

Honey Honey in large open-mouthed jars, 50c, at..... 25c

Crisco Procter & Gamble's famous new product for cooking and frying, cans at \$1.00, 50c..... 25c

Yellow Eye Beans quart pkgs..... 10c

Pancake Flour Frank I. U. flour, per package..... 14c

Wheatlet Per package..... 13c

Potato Flour Genuine Swedish, 1-lb. pkgs..... 9c

Grist Mill Flour Self-rising for biscuits and cakes, per pkg 22c & 12c..... 12c

Farina Choice of Hecks, Hazel or Quaker, per pkg..... 9c

Rice Jumbo uncooked natural very large head rice in 5-lb. bags, 48c, 1-lb. bags 10c and our regular 10c whole head rice, lb..... 8c

Noodles Schiller's extra fine quality packages 9c, 1/2 package..... 5c

Lobster Golden Key brand 1/2 flat tins, each 25c and 30c..... 30c

Salmon Booth's Black Diamond Extra Columbia River No. 1 tins, each 25c best Red Alaska No. 1 tins 19c; best Alaska Pink No. 1 tins..... 12c

Corn Flakes Choice of Maple Corn brand, reg. 10c pkgs..... 7c

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Spring Housecleaning MEANS

Blanket Cleaning Rug Cleaning
Curtain Cleaning Drapery Cleaning

and perhaps changing the whole tone of a room
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Special attention is called to the dyeing of faded portieres and hangings
Many materials (particularly Velour) Dye to "look as good as new"
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NEWPORT 231 THAMES STREET
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If you live at a distance write us and we will send you an illustrated
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SELECTION OF WALL PAPERS

Various things which must be taken into consideration

As the walls form the background for all furnishings, it is essential that these should be quiet in tone and in perfect accord with the furnishings to be installed. With the wonderful assortment of beautiful wall papers on the market this season it is possible for us to make our homes individual and artistic. It is very often the individuality exercised in the planning of our homes that transforms a commonplace interior into one of real artistic merit.

In the well-lighted or sunny room almost any color that is not too bright or strong can be applied. Brown, gray, green, dull blues and some shades of red can often be used in such rooms with good results; but the choice of color for rooms not well lighted is more limited—warm grays, yellow and tan to reflect light.

It is utterly impossible, however, for one to give rules that would govern the selection of wall color and have as a basis for this advice the meager information as to whether the room to be decorated is well lighted or not. This would go a long way if the house were to be decorated and furnished newly throughout, but it is only the fortunate few that can do that. Most of us have draperies, floor coverings and furniture that must be considered, says a writer in Today's Magazine. It, too, is not always possible to change the finish of the woodwork, which must bear harmonious relation to the walls.

Where old furnishings are to be made use of, it is sometimes found that a tapestry paper showing a mingling of soft harmonious colors will bring together difficult color effects in a room, but when a figured wall covering is to be chosen the proportions of the room and wall spaces must be carefully studied. It can therefore be readily understood why a set method cannot be given for the selection of wall coverings that would be adaptable to universal use.

When the new wall papers are put out one often has a desire to follow the fad of the season. It is well not to be influenced by this but only by your general surroundings; in this way you will secure results of which you will not grow tired. The same way to take up this problem of redecorating is to assemble the furnishings and view them from the standpoint of color. The background color, while harmonizing, must be less intense than the furnishings; otherwise these lose all color value and look insipid.

When the living rooms on the first

High collars are uncomfortable to wear when doing housework. I solved the problem last summer of looking neat with little expense and time, writes a contributor to the Modern Priscilla. First I cut a pattern for a Dutch collar to lay flat and just fit right. Then I cut several from lawn and some from fine lonsdale scraps, all of which were pieces I had. Around the neck I turned the collars back about one-fourth inch and basted finishing braid on, stitched close to each edge of braid. Some of the collars had the edges finished likewise, but most I finished with narrow torchon lace. Where the lace had to be gathered I did the following way: I held the lace under the presser foot on the sewing-machine with scallops to the left and stitched on the selva, then turned in a narrow tuck toward me, stitched over that and so on until I had the desired amount gathered, then stitched the lace on the edges of the collars. I wore these collars even with my nicer waists for making calls, and as I had plenty of them I could always wear a clean collar.

ALWAYS NEAT

Hemstitched sheets and pillow slips are always neat, yet not all housekeepers feel they have time for the work by hand. Draw threads as you would for ordinary hemstitching, fold the hem and baste along the center of the drawn space, and sew by machine, shortening the stitch and loosening the tension. When you have finished, pull out the basting-thread, and draw the hem back to the edge of space. You will be surprised to see how quickly the work is done and how nice it looks.—Needlecraft.

CANDIED CHERRIES

Keep a supply of candied cherries, rose and violet leaves on your emergency shelf. Then when company unexpectedly drops in sprinkle a few of either one of these over some whipped cream that has been placed on a dish of stewed or preserved fruit.

DUST IN THE TIP

If your gas burns unevenly, low at one side and with a long flame at the other, you may be sure there is dust in the tip. Run a piece of thin cardboard through it and you will be repaid.—Minneapolis Tribune.

PAINT REMOVED

If paint is splattered accidentally on the window pane it can be removed at once by a rag dipped in hot vinegar.—Good Housekeeping.

WIRE IN DRESS

Very fine wire now holds an important place on the dressmaker's or tailor's table. Secluded in the inner folds of the coat's hem is a strong but fine line of wire, which gives the edge of the coat a definite amount of substance and prevents it from flopping against the skirt, says the Washington Herald. Then, again, the influence of wire is noticeable in the tulle sleeves of the evening toilette, which must not cling to the arms, but must stand away from them with a slightly bouffant effect.

FASHIONS AND T

SUMMER COLLARS

GOWNS OF CHANGEABLE SATIN

LINEN ECONOMY

Among the smartest, says New York fashion writer



Dainty costumes of lace and filmy fabrics

TAKE material of any sort, color or mixture so that it is not stiff or heavy, and make it up to suit your lines, after some modish pattern and you'll have the look of style possible only where clothes and wearer harmonize.

While taffetas rage for suits and frocks and trimmings, many of the smartest gowns seen are built of changeable satins, and from Paris Dame Rumor predicts that suits of satin and corded silks will be the smart wear by fall. Already one sees costumes of faille and gros-grains on people notably well turned out, who never adopt over-popular styles or materials, writes Fannie Field, from New York.

Almost everything is overtrimmed this season except hats. Long sleeves and high collars are the latest edict, which many women refuse to follow, especially for their warm weather frocks and blouses. Dutch necks and elbow sleeves are no doubt becoming and comfortable, but very many of the long sleeves are of transparent voile or net and the high collars of a single layer of thinnest lace, so that they are not too warm. One of the most popular trimmings comes ready made in taffeta or satin all ready to edge the coat or trim the skirt. This is a convenience appreciated by women who refurbish their own clothes and is easily adjusted.

Silk suits, coats and frocks are seen everywhere just now, with taffetas pre-eminent. A charming model of dark blue changeable taffeta has sleeves of chiffon in the same color, also a yoke and narrow vest, all underlaid with white lace to lighten up the effect. Another dress of gun metal is opened a little at one side down the front, the opening done in scallops edged with plaitings of white satin, and fastened with the crystal buttons now so fashionable. A touch of yellow for contrast is rivaling the popularity of reds for the same purpose.

Lace and net coats, sleeveless affairs, that are hardly more than a front and back held together by the waist-

band or sash, are going to rival the fashionable little silk jackets, once warm weather makes the lightest materials desirable. These are often of heavy net, trimmed with lace motifs, and ruchings, and other designs done in taffeta. Flower and leaf designs are especially pretty for these.

The above designs are by the McCall Company, New York, designers and makers of McCall patterns.

NECKWEAR CLAIMS ATTENTION

Never more elaborate than it is today

NECKWEAR always plays an important part in the summer wardrobe, but this season it has almost more than its share of attention. Not only is the separate neckwear more than usually varied and interesting, but the neck finish of the modish frock or blouse shows more variety and originality than it has in many seasons, according to the New York Sun.

The pierrot or clown, ruche and the various phases of the plaited tulle or lace frill have become familiar during the winter, but are more popular than ever both in single and double frills, the latter usually in a white tulle plaiting over one of black. Similar frills in any depth from three inches to shoulder point length are used in combination with close high collars of tulle, lace, velvet or silk, and a narrow frill finishes the top of the collar band, an arrangement becoming to few women. These collars, in larger size, made with deep frills in black or in black and white, have to some extent taken the place of the neck ruche of tulle so long popular, and are worn as separate neck protection with collarless coats or frocks.

Then there are collars somewhat similar in line to these, but often without any trying top frill and, indeed, without frill at all, the cape portion attached to a close high collar of tulle, lace or lingerie being a flat round collar instead of a plaited frill. Stocks with this addition, whether in flat collar or plaited frill, are a boon to the woman who bears a high stock, for they are easily adjusted and finish a blouse or bodice more cleverly than a plain stock does, the cape sections doing away with any gaping between neckband and stock.

Variations upon this theme are apparently endless, and many of the separate stock and cape arrangements practically cover all of the bodice, for which they furnish all the trimming necessary.

On the whole, the square biblike arrangement is perhaps the most successful. It falls almost as low in the back as in the front and runs out to a point on the shoulder, from which it can fall in a straight line just in front of the arm. At its simplest and prettiest it is of finely tucked net, the tucks ending about three inches above the bottom and so providing for a soft, scant frill across the bottom. A band or flat edge of good lace borders it all around and there are often little lace or tucked net shoulder yokes.

The stock may be plain and high and of the net and lace or either of net or silk with a narrow frill at the top. The

Practise linen economy when you don't give the small boys the fine quality of towels to dry their hands. Don't you know how the little ch use water and soap just to loosen dirt, and then employ the towels remove it? Can't you think of amount of rubbing which will be necessary to cleanse that towel later and the it will mean on the fabric? So get good cotton towel for coarse wear, save the huck and damask for older sons who will be more careful in the service of the fine goods.—Baltimore Sun.

RUGS WASHED

Turkish rugs can be put in the tub and washed like rags, says the Portland Oregonian. Make a soap jelly with white soap, dissolve a good deal of in a big tub of warm water—not hot and put the rug in after it has been well swept and shaken. The colors come out like new after this bath. Sh the rug about the tub, letting it stay first several hours, and then rinse the ordinary way. Hang it right up over the line without attempting wring.

TURNING A SKIRT

Please try my way of turning a skirt at the bottom, says a contributor Needlecraft. Take the measurements the front, back and sides, place skirt on a table, pinning it even at top, then measure the front and back with a pin, and proceed with side back in same way. It is very easy get the exact width of hem wanted passing from pin to pin, and the work is done in half the usual time.

TO MAKE EYELET

In making eyelets, when it is desirable to carry the thread from to another, adopt this plan, says Needlecraft. Finish the eyelet, then pass needle along under the stitches on wrong side about one third of the around, and cut the thread. It is firmly and does not show the faster

NOVEL BLOUSE

The finest linen is sometimes combined with toweling and agarie in modish blouse. The narrow, turned collar, cuffs and odd little waist pieces are of the toweling, while rest of the blouse is of fine linen Philadelphia Times.

PHOTO DIPLOMA

According to a new government relation classes of instruction for work in the art of photography are to be opened, says a Berlin special the Monitor. Any woman intending make photography her profession pass an examination and obtain a certificate before teaching the art to others. This diploma of proficiency follows certificate to be gained first by applicants. Women who have already followed the profession of photography for several years are allowed a year and half to pass the requisite examination.

PRETTY FAVORS

In delft any number of attractive vor pieces, notably shoes, spinning pots and square inkwells, and in the on white or red on white English may be found quaintly decorated handled cups, tiny jars and shapes. Prettiest of all are the fa in the form of white porcelain tuba ing artificial rose or cherry tress-dianapolis News.

BRUSH FIRST

Before washing any piece of furniture brush it thoroughly, so a remove every particle of dust, says Toledo News-Bee. Otherwise no am of washing will get the furniture c

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Orthochromatic Non-Curling Non-Halation

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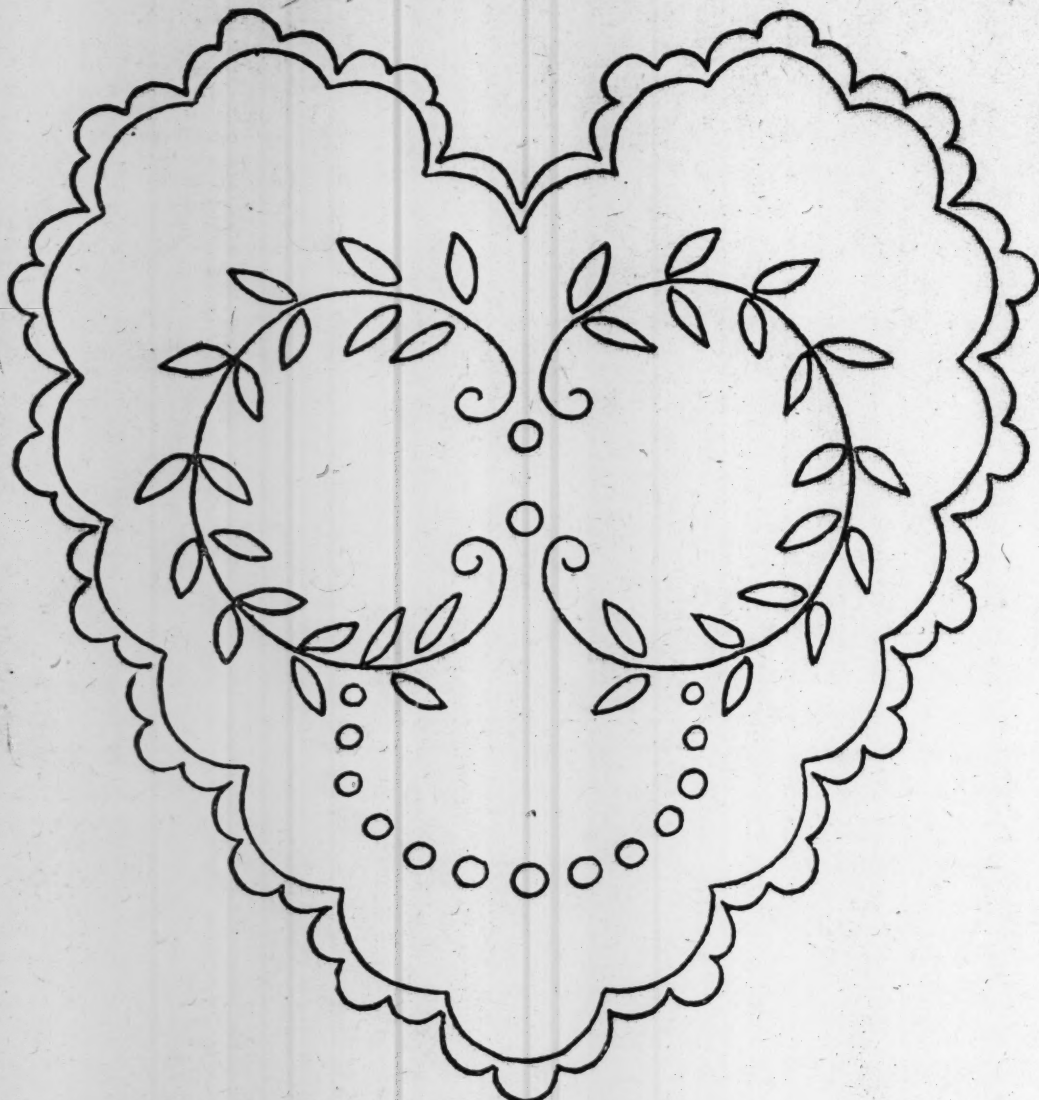
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BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

THE HOUSEHOLD

PATTERN FOR EMBROIDERED CORSAGE SACHET

To be made of handkerchief linen in two pieces



PLANTS FOR AQUATIC GARDEN

May be grown in pond or in tubs

It is not necessary to go to great expense in order to have an aquatic garden. Where the space at disposal is very limited, the water plants may be grown in tubs or with small subjects, even in pails.

A good plan is to place the tub on a few drain tiles or bricks so that its bottom may not touch the ground, and there may be a good circulation of water beneath as well as at the sides. This will add greatly to the longevity of the tub, especially if it is made of wood. A tub may be used with as much satisfaction as a wood one. Around the large irregular stones may be piled to give the effect of a rockery. If desired, soil may be placed among these rocks so that plants may grow in the crevices. Care must be taken however, to insure the circulation of air beneath the tub. Openings on opposite sides will insure this circulation. These openings need not be more than 3 or 4 inches in diameter.

In the tub gardens, it is advisable to plant several of the small growing species of plants such as water hyacinth, lotus, water poppy, and water lily. These will soon fill the tub but not so quickly as the nymphs and nelumbiums, which are nearly very large growing subjects.

Around the borders of the rockery plant such as scarlet lobelia, lily, and iris may be planted. Good subjects may also be taken from the window garden. Among them papyrus, small growing species of bamboo and ferns of various kinds. In order to cover the tubs quickly, wandering Jew may be used at various points, preferably near the margin so the vines may trail downward over the slope.

If there is space for a larger water garden, the best way is to make an excavation, preferably of oval shape about eight or 10 feet long, four or five feet deep and at least two feet deep. If the bottom is of clay, it should be puddled; that is, while wet, it should be tamped down thoroughly, made smooth and then allowed to dry. Upon a surface thus formed, a concrete bottom could be laid. The sides should then be made of concrete and all allowed to dry thoroughly. It is a good plan to put an iron facing of cement on the first layer of concrete so as to give a smooth finish and make the whole thing more light.

On the bottom should be placed a layer of three to six inches of rich soil and well decayed natural fertilizer. Then at least half an inch of sand should be spread over the soil. The receptacle now ready for the water to be turned on. Preferably, a hose should be used, only a gentle stream allowed to flow in, so as not to disturb the layers of soil and sand. The water will be more or less roily, so it is a good plan to let the stream continue to flow until the water in the pond has become clear. Plants may now be set wherever desired. A pond of the size mentioned is large enough for one plant of each of the aquatic plants. If somewhat larger, three or four plants may be set at various points interspersed with wild rice and cattails, preferably at the margin. These are large growing subjects which readily

shift for themselves. Unless the pond is of considerable size, it will not be advisable to put in small growing subjects because the large ones will choke them out.

Where a pond of considerable area is desired, it is a good plan to select a low spot for the purpose. The simplest way to make a pond in such a place is first to remove the good soil to the depth of six inches or more and then confine cattle and horses to the area in which the water is to be. The animals will tread down the earth, which should be kept wet while they are upon it, so it will be packed and puddled as much as possible. This will make it almost water tight and the amount of seepage will thus be reduced to a minimum.

After the animals have been removed the good soil may be replaced and covered with a layer of an inch or more of sand. Then the water may be turned on gradually and the pond allowed to fill. All kinds of water subjects may then be planted. Preferably, only a hardy species such as nelumbium, native nymphs, wild rice, cattails, sagittaria and golden club should be planted in the water itself. Around the margins of various points scarlet lobelia, flame lily, lily, tail, reeds, native pitcher plants, sedges, Joe-pye-weed, Eulalia japonica, water loving orchids and a host of other semi-aquatic plants should be placed. These may be intermingled with occasional shrubs, trees and vines. Some of the subjects that should be considered are tamarack, ash, willow, alder, elder, bittersweet, trumpet creeper, Virgin's bower and wild cucumber. Where it is not convenient to have shrubs and trees very striking effects can be secured with Arundodonax, Bambusa aurea, Bambusa arundinacea and Bambusa metake, all of which are semi-hardy in the north.

In all cases where tender or semi-hardy strictly aquatic plants are desired, provision should be made for removing them to the cellar or some other place where there is no danger of their being injured by frost. The best way to manage this is to have these tender subjects planted in large pots or zinc tubs so that at the approach of frost they may be lifted, drained and easily removed. The species mentioned in the last paragraph cannot be easily moved.

TIN SCRUB BUCKET

The most convenient scrub bucket is a light one made of galvanized tin, with a wide, flaring top, says the Minneapolis Tribune. The bucket should be fitted with a wire soap tray at one side, for often the soap is wasted when left floating in the water or there is no convenient place to put it while scrubbing. Holes can be punctured in the bucket and the wire tray fastened with wire or heavy cord. Again, the soap may be kept in the tray and will always be convenient when needed.

TINFOIL PROTECTS

Cut sheets of tinfoil and place under the flower vase doilies, and you will have no trouble with any dampness affecting the best polished furniture.—Minneapolis Tribune.

HOME HELPS

When hot cloths are needed, instead of wringing them out of boiling water, heat them in a steamer.

If a porcelain baking dish becomes discolored on the inside, fill it with buttermilk and let stand for two or three days. The acid in the milk will remove all semblance of stain.

Green peppers, stuffed with fresh green corn and baked, make a dainty luncheon dish.

A fine grater is better than a knife for removing the surface of anything that is burned.—Toledo News Bee.

THREAD SUPPLY

Purchase spool cotton, if possible, by the dozen, in assorted sizes, as the price is a trifle less, and one then has the convenience of a suitable number for each piece of sewing, says Harpers Bazar.

The following selection would meet the various needs of the average family: One 110, for very fine darning or handkerchief making; one 100 and one 90, for work on fine summer dresses or infant outfits; three 80 and three 70, for underclothes, gingham dresses, table linen, etc.; one 60 and one 50, for buttons, buttonholes, kitchen towels, etc.; and one 36 or 40, for specially heavy goods.

It is a mistake, born of inexperience, to use too strong cottons or a double thread.

TRY SANDPAPER

Keep a piece of sandpaper handy to the sink where the dishes are washed. It will prove invaluable, says the Washington Herald. When a stubborn spot on a burned kettle refuses to move through the aid of a wire dishcloth, use a piece of sandpaper. It is an aid in cleaning a gas stove. Fold a piece over a knife and you can quickly remove all grease or dried food that sticks to the corners.

NAPKIN HOLDERS

Unique are the new napkin holders used in place of the time-honored napkin rings, says the New Haven Journal Courier. They clamp on to the folded napkin something like a letter clip.

MEMORIAL OF QUEEN'S VISIT

Begum contributes to proposed school in India

A LETTER has been addressed by that enlightened Indian princess, the Begum of Bhopal, to some of her friends with regard to the girls' school which she desires to see erected at Delhi in commemoration of the recent visit to India of the Queen-Empress, says a special to the Monitor.

The Begum expresses her opinion that one of the principal objects of Queen Mary's visit was her desire to acquaint herself better with the women of India. It was thus that her majesty invited ladies of rank to visit her on the occasion of the purdah party at Delhi, thereby giving many of them an opportunity of renewing their acquaintance with her. The Begum goes on to state that though the great events of December last will live in the pages of history for all time, yet they demand "a notable monument of public utility raised by the grateful women of India to commemorate the coming of the great Queen from across the seas to Delhi," and she feels that "no memorial could better serve our purpose than a well endowed and well conducted institution at Delhi for the education of women." If this is necessary in other countries, she points out, then it is even more necessary in India, where "the ignorance of women . . . is the greatest clog to the wheel of progress."

Though men, the Begum continues, have done much for the education of women, yet, when it is remembered that at the end of last year there were 3,050,000 boys at school in India as against 700,000 girls, it is evident that women will have to bestir themselves on their own behalf. She therefore proposes

that they should begin with a well equipped school, in which provision should be made for the education of girls of rich as well as poor families. She then goes into the question of funds, and announces donations from herself and her daughters-in-law.

CHEAP NAPKINS

To make napkins for every-day use in a household where there are children and economy must be practised, purchase a yard of inexpensive table linen, cut in squares of desired size, and finish with a French hem. You will have napkins, says Needlecraft, at much less than the usual cost of such articles.

STOCKING HINT

Children's stockings first show wear at the knees. Before the stockings are worn, take a deep tuck in them just below the shoe-top, says Suburban Life. When they are worn at the knees, let out the tucks, and the worn parts will come too high to be noticed when mended.

WIDE EMBROIDERY

Eyelet embroidery, and what is known as Madeira work, is used a great deal this season for frocks; it is sold by the yard, is quite wide, and is preferred to plain muslin. It is trimmed with cluny, fillet and baby Irish lace.—New York Times.

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Nemo WEEK CONTINUED
UNTIL MAY 18

TRIPLE-STRIFF

DEAR MADAM—A genuine "bumper" business in Nemo Corsets during Nemo Week shows that millions of sensible women, all over the country, have again expressed their hearty approval of the Nemo Corset System.

Never before have we been able to offer such a wide variety of models for all figures, or such great values; and, as a natural result, never before have so many Nemo Corsets been sold in a single week.

In order that still other thousands of women may profit by this country-wide display of "the world's best corsets," Nemo Week will be continued until next Saturday, May 18.

Don't miss this opportunity to study the great Nemo Corset System and see for yourself the vast superiority of the genuine Nemo Corsets over the many useless imitations with which the market is flooded.

Nemo Self-Reducing Corsets
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NEMO CORSETS — THE WORLD'S STANDARD

TRIED RECIPES

FILLETS OF WIDGEON
ROAST quick and rare four widgeons; slip off the fillets with a sharp knife; lay them on pieces of buttered toast and place in a dish, sprinkled with Parmesan cheese, place two fillets of anchovy on each fillet of duck, sprinkle with more cheese, grated bread crumbs, chopped parsley and melted butter; bake in a very hot oven about two minutes; squeeze the juice of two lemons over and serve hot.

FILLETS OF GROUSE
Separate the large from the small fillet, season them with salt and pepper and dip them in a mixture of one tablespoon chopped parsley, one tablespoon lemon juice and half cup of melted butter; let the butter cool on them, then dip in a beaten egg, then in bread crumbs and fry in deep hot fat; six minutes is enough for the large, four minutes for the small fillets; drain on brown paper while arranging a mound of vegetables in the center of a hot dish; rest the fillets against the mound and serve with Bachelard sauce poured around.

MUTTON AND TOMATO PIE
Spread the bottom of a greased fireproof dish with bread crumbs and fill the dish with alternate layers of thinly sliced cold mutton and slices of peeled tomatoes. Season each layer with salt, pepper and dots of butter. Make the top layer of tomatoes; sprinkle with bread crumbs and dot with little pieces of butter. Bake in a moderate oven for three quarters of an hour and serve very hot.

LEMON PUDDING
Cream one cup of sugar and three tablespoons of butter, add yolks of four eggs, then two cups bread crumbs and one quart milk with juice and rind of one lemon, one teaspoon of salt; mix till smooth, put in greased baking dish and bake; beat whites of eggs with one cup powdered sugar and juice of one lemon; spread on top of pudding and brown.

RICE BATTER CAKES
Beat very light one egg, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon of sugar, half cup of cooked rice, one cup milk, one cup flour, one teaspoon of baking powder and fry on griddle greased with lard.—San Francisco Call.

USE PASTRY FLOUR

Pastry flour should be used for all purposes in cookery except bread and doughnuts, as it requires less shortening and moisture than bread flour and makes better pastry at less expense, says the Commoner. Pastry flour comes in cartons or small packages, as it does not keep well, and is sold at nearly all first-class groceries.

FOR GREASE SPOTS

For very bad grease spots on the front of a light blue cotton dress sprinkle plentifully with finely prepared starch and cover with brown paper; iron with a hot iron for a few moments, then wash in the usual way in warm soapsuds; no trace of the grease remains.—Minneapolis Tribune.

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GLASS CLEANER

Place pulverized pumice stone between the layers of a folded piece of soft muslin and stitch around the edge to keep the powder from spilling. Wipe lamp chimneys or window panes with this dry cloth and they will be clean and sparkling almost instantly, says an exchange. Enough powder will remain in the cloth to be used many times.

MINNESOTA'S STATE ART EXHIBIT GOES TO DULUTH

ST. PAUL, Minn.—After achieving unparalleled success here, the exhibition of the Minnesota State Art Society closed Thursday night of this week and goes to Duluth, Stillwater and Anoka.

The exhibit was notable for many new features that brought new life and vigor, for its scope, for the unusual exhibition of talent in Minnesota, and for the interest that was manifested in it by artists of the East. For the first time in the history of the state society, there was a remarkable assemblage of works by well-known American artists, wisely selected and representative. An interesting feature was also contributed through the fact that honors were carried off by Minneapolis and St. Paul artists, and that they were equally divided between the two cities.

Mrs. Jessie Harding Neal, St. Paul, received the first prize of \$50 in the sculpture class with a bust of Governor

Eberhart. David Ericson, Minneapolis, won the first prize of \$100 in the picture class with a canvas entitled "Etaples." Second prize in painting was given to Nicholas Brewer, St. Paul, formerly of Minneapolis. The prize was \$25. Other awards were, honorable mention, Ann Mathews, St. Paul; second prize in sculpture, Emory Seidel of Chicago and St. Paul, \$25; Charles Briochi, St. Paul, honorable mention.

KANSAS CITY ARTIST HAS FINE COLLECTION OF PIONEER ANTIQUES

G. V. Millett, the artist, of Indiana avenue, has his home crowded full of rare American antiques, and particularly antiques characteristic of life in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri more than half a century ago, says the Kansas City Star. These antiques have come down to Mr. Millett from his ancestors, who were residents in turn of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, and they were used by them in the various periods of pioneer life.

One of the most valuable of the relics is a mahogany bedstead that was owned by Mr. Millett's grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Furgasson, and was brought by her overland by ox team from Kentucky to Booneville, when the family emigrated to Missouri in 1813. When the family came to Kansas City in 1852 by river, the mahogany bedstead was brought here by Mr. Millett's mother. Today Mr. Millett's children sleep in this bed, which is considerably more than 100 years old.

There is an old-fashioned cradle, too, that came from Kentucky to Booneville, and from Booneville to Kansas City, in the same way. All of Mr. Millett's children have been rocked to sleep in this cradle, which was constructed a century ago.

The cradle is familiar to persons all over America and other countries through the picture "Motherly Meditation," painted by Mr. Millett. This picture was selected as one of the Copley prints and as such has been reproduced in scores of magazines. The subjects for "Motherly Meditation" were Mr. Millett's wife and baby, and the child is shown lying in this ancient cradle, while the mother sits by, gazing steadfastly into the cradle in an attitude of meditation. There also appears in the same picture an ancient sideboard of walnut, with doors of cherry. This sideboard, too, came from Kentucky to Missouri in the early part of the last century, and is in use in the artist's home here today.

Another relic of early Missouri in Mr. Millett's home is an old-fashioned lantern that looks like a pepper box. The lantern is made of tin, is round, about the size of a quart measure. Scores of small holes are punched in the tin, and from these holes the light filters through in dozens of tiny streams as from a nutmeg grater. In the inside of the lantern is a candle socket.

In Mr. Millett's collection also is a pair of saddle bags that were used by his father, Henry S. Millett. Mr. Millett used these saddle bags when he rode across the plains to Canon City, Col., in the 50's. When Mr. Millett, Sr., went across the plains to Colorado in the 50's he took with him an old Washington hand press and a bag of type and established the first newspaper ever printed in Canon City.

Mr. Millett has in his home a picture of the Capitol at Washington, drawn by Mr. Millett's mother in pencil when the latter was a schoolgirl in Baltimore in the 40's.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PLEADED FOR BY MISS JOHNSTON

Plea for the enfranchisement of women was made on Friday afternoon by Miss Mary Johnston of Richmond, Va., historical novelist. She spoke in the Rogers building to an audience including a large representation of alumnae of women's colleges and a number of men.

"Every objection that is now made to the enfranchisement of women has been made to every step in the progress of women in education, in economic conditions and in the women's club movement," said Miss Johnston.

"Women seek the acknowledged right to cast the ballot—the expression of one's choice in a matter of common interest to the community, a community made up of men and women, the acknowledged right to participate in the proposal and enactment of measures which, little by little, are to make that safe, happy, beautiful, widening environment of which we dream.

"All over this land—all through other lands—women are doing the work of an enlightened citizenship, doing it with the position of aliens, doing it with their hands tied. We want that rope cut. Doing the work of citizens we want the dignity of citizenship. Being people and enlightened we want a voice in the councils of the people. Being Americans, we want that boon of self-government and equal opportunity which is said to be the gift of America."

CONFEDERATE MONEY RELICS NOW

WASHINGTON—Confederate currency, seized by the Union army in the civil war, which has been stored in the archives of the treasury department for nearly 50 years, will be distributed by Secretary MacVeagh to libraries—state, public and university—the country over, to be preserved as historic assets.

CLUBS MAKE FOR SOCIABILITY AMONG TEACHERS AS WELL AS ADVANCEMENT

Those of the High School Masters and Sub-Masters Two of Boston's Numerous Useful Organizations

VARIETY IN PLANS

High School Assistants and the Masters' Assistants Clubs Also Great Help to Cause of Education

ADDRESSES POPULAR

Many persons, doubtless, are not aware that the 30 or more organizations of Boston teachers for social, intellectual and financial welfare figure largely in maintaining the present high standard of school efficiency. Some are unofficial and voluntary and others are under the direction of the superintendent of schools, with whom the members are expected to work in unison, being called upon to serve with committees or take up other special activities, and to make recommendations in connection with studies. In fact, Boston teachers do much toward arranging the class room work and courses of study in the system. A series of articles dealing with these teachers' organizations has been prepared for the Monitor, the sixth appearing today.

To the uninitiated the terms headmasters, masters, masters of high schools, submasters, masters' assistants and assistants are confusing. They are ranks of certification, making teachers eligible to certain positions in the schools. Thus a teacher entering the Boston schools can advance in rank by means of a series of progressive examinations.

The Boston High School Masters Club consists of all men who are high school teachers under the grade of headmaster or principal, in the service of the city of Boston. The club was organized in October, 1902, with 20 members; and this number has increased to 225 since that time. The first president of the club was George F. Partridge of the West Roxbury high school, and Milford S. Power of Dorchester was its first secretary-treasurer.

The last meeting of the club for 1912 will be held this evening at the Boston City Club. Frank V. Thompson will speak on "School Investigations and School Efficiency." A stereopticon talk will be given by Morrill Smith on "Cuba; Her Importance to the United States." There will be music and addresses, a social hour at 5:30 and dinner half an hour later. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

The purposes of this club are to promote acquaintance and good fellowship among the men in the various high schools of the city and to consider matters of general interest to the members. The aim of its gatherings is intellectual as well as social, the hope being that the members will gain a broader view of life and the world through attendance at the meetings. This club is an important factor in maintaining the cordial relations that exist among the high school men throughout the city. From time to time committees have been appointed to work for some minor object, but the club does not claim to be other than a social organization.

Three Meetings Each Year

Three meetings are held by the club in the course of the school year. They begin at 6 p. m. with a dinner, and afterward the evening is spent in listening to speakers who have been invited to address the club on important topics, or in any discussion pertaining to the school service. Among the names of those who have addressed the club in the past are Dr. Borden P. Bowne, Dr. Fred W. Atkinson, on the Philippine islands; Professor Wiener of Harvard, on Russia; Dr. Eugene A. Crockett, on "A Trip to Labrador with Doctor Grenfell"; Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard, on the educational system of France; the Rev. Kenbok Mori, on the religions of Japan; Rowland Thomas, author, on "Moros and the Moro Land"; Prof. E. A. Winslow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on sanitation; N. C. Fowler, on advertising; Prof. Marshall L. Perrin of Boston University, on "High School Product in College"; President Hamilton of Tufts College, on "Criticism of Schools"; James B. Connolly, author, on "With the Battle-ship Fleet Around the Horn"; Commissioner Louis K. Rourke, on the Panama canal; J. B. Benton, on ballooning; Stratton D. Brooks, then superintendent of schools in Boston, on German high schools, and Augustine L. Rafter, assistant superintendent, on Porto Rican schools.

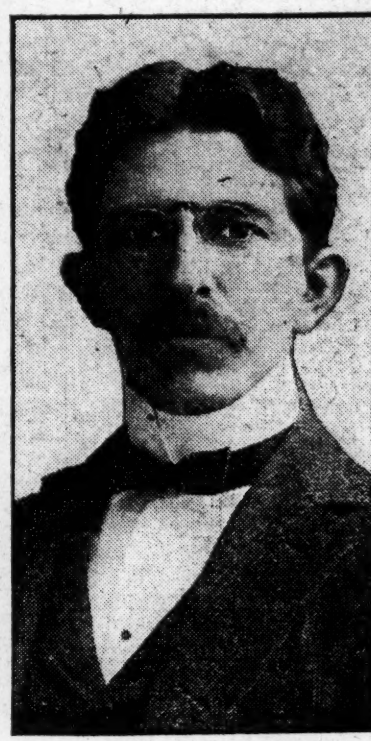
The present officers are: William L. Anderson, president; Stacy B. Southworth, vice-president; Harold C. Spencer, secretary-treasurer; executive committee, William Corthell, C. Ralph Taylor and John Regan.

Sub-Masters Club

Any sub-master in the employ of the city of Boston is eligible to become a member of the Sub-Masters Club. A sub-master ranks next to the master in the elementary school. The club celebrated



JOHN F. SUCKLING
Secretary-Treasurer of the Sub-Masters Club



WILLIAM L. ANDERSON
President of the Boston High School Masters Club

its fortieth anniversary this year and it has half a hundred members. It is largely a social organization, the object being social intercourse among the members and the promotion of education in general, largely through addresses to the members from time to time by prominent persons. Dr. David Suedden, commissioner of education for Massachusetts; Dr. William F. Boos, Dr. E. D. Peters, professor of metallurgy at Harvard; Judge Henry H. Baker of the Boston juvenile court, Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly and Mrs. Fannie B. Ames have addressed the club. At the next meeting on May 18 John Golden of Fall River, president of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association, will be the speaker.



HAROLD C. SPENCER
Secretary-Treasurer of the Boston High School Masters Club

of America, is to speak. The meetings are opened with a dinner at one of the hotels. They are held on the third Thursdays in September, November, January, March and May and the first Thursday in June. One of these meetings is always known as "ladies' night" and a special entertainment is provided. Three meetings are devoted to the discussion of educational subjects.

The officers for the year 1911-1912 are: Joshua Q. Litchfield of the Agassiz district, president; James H. Burdett of the Bennett district, vice-president; John F. Suckling of the Sherwin district, secretary-treasurer.

High School Assistants

Women are known as assistants, and not as masters, except when they are principals of schools. Assistants in high



JOSHUA Q. LITCHFIELD
President of the Sub-Masters Club of Boston

schools have organized under the name of High School Assistants Association. This is purely a social organization, the purpose being to draw the women teachers of the high schools nearer together through intercourse with the other women of the city engaged in the same line of work. Whatever business this organization finds necessary to do is done through the Boston Teachers Club. Four meetings are held each year at the different schoolhouses, thus affording the members an opportunity to see the housing and equipment of the high schools of the city. The meetings always are held in the afternoons. An hour is spent in conversation, and usually an address or talk is given by some person qualified to speak on subjects that are of interest or value to the instructors.

Miss Mary I. Adams is president of the club, Miss Bertha Vogel first vice-president, Miss Mildred K. Bentley secretary, and Miss Laura E. Richardson treasurer. There are 250 members.

Masters Assistants Club

The Masters Assistants Club is composed of women teachers who are the assistants of the principal in the elementary schools and who have charge of the graduating classes. It was formed some years ago for business and social purposes. Should the rank of any member of the club change, she may still retain her place in the organization, so the club has as members many able women who become principals of elementary schools.

Meetings are held once a month through the school year at a leading hotel, an entertainment and business session following dinner. Able speakers are heard, including authorities on school matters from all over the country. Not all of the meetings are for serious deliberation, however; several times in the year music and recitals are enjoyed. In June the club has its annual outing and one Saturday each year is devoted entirely to fun at the seashore or in the country.

In addition to its business and social meetings, this club gives much thought to advancing the teaching profession; and at the meetings last year considerable was accomplished toward putting women teachers in positions previously not open to them.

Miss Emma E. Lawrence is president of the organization; Miss Alice E. McGuire, vice-president; Miss Marietta S. Murch, treasurer; Miss Emma F. Jenkins, recording secretary; Mrs. Alice Ericson, corresponding secretary. They and Miss Mabel E. Adams, Miss Mary E. Keyes and Miss Harriet E. Sargent compose the executive committee.

TECH SENIORS IN FINAL MEETING

Seniors at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology held their last informal meeting as an undergraduate class in the Union in Trinity place Friday night. About 150 were present. H. E. Kebbon, president of the class, was toastmaster. The senior dinner will be given at the Copley square hotel May 30 at 6:30. Saturday the class goes to Gloucester on the invitation of the class of '87, which will hold its twenty-fifth reunion there. Sunday, June 2, the baccalaureate sermon will be preached in Trinity church by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann. Class day exercises will be held June 3 in the afternoon in Huntington hall, and in the evening the senior dance in the hotel Somerset. Commencement takes place Tuesday afternoon, June 4, in Huntington hall.

CANADIAN BANKS VOTE TO MERGE

MONTREAL—Formal agreement for purchase of the Traders Bank of Canada by the Royal Bank of Canada was passed Friday by the directors of both banks. Shareholders of the two institutions will meet for ratification of the merger the first two weeks in July. The consolidation will not take place until September.

The Royal Bank has 222 branches throughout the dominion, the West Indies and England, and the Traders Bank 127 branches. The combined deposits are over \$130,000,000.

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INTERVENTION PLAY BY ITALY STRIKES NO FIRE FROM POWERS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The most discussed question in Europe at the moment of writing is the recent action of Italy in the Aegean, in the bombardment of the forts at the mouth of the Dardanelles and the occupation of the little rock-girt island of Stampalia 180 miles southwest of Smyrna.

Speculation, more than usually untrammelled by knowledge, everywhere runs riot, in Rome as everywhere else, and there also with an equal freedom from anything approaching exact information. Europe as she contemplates the action of Italy is simply a great note of interrogation, and the "Why this?" of today and the "What next?" of tomorrow, run through the great cities and over the countryside of the continent and find an answer everywhere, albeit seldom the same one.

As repeatedly pointed out in the Monitor, the Dardanelles may be written down as impregnable. No fleet in the world, not even that of Great Britain, could traverse those 33 miles of mined waters bordered on either side, often less than half a mile away, never more than two, by a constant series of forts from Kum-Kalesi and Sedid Bahr to Gallipoli, without running the risk of almost certain destruction.

The Italian government in common with every government in Europe, knows this well enough. And yet we have the semi-official Tribuna of Rome gravely assuring its readers that, although the first impression was that the fleet was about "to force the Dardanelles," the aim of Italian action was not and could not be that, alleging in proof of this statement not the strategic impossibility of the feat, but that "such action would call for time and systematic preparation which has not been carried out up to the present."

The whole matter is of sufficient importance, yet after every move in this strangely anachronistic game it becomes increasingly difficult to view the matter seriously.

"The Turkish fleet," says the Messaggero, "did not come out to meet ours. One single torpedo boat destroyer came out but disappeared at once." But why should they come out, asks the man in the cafe of Vienna, and the man on the boulevards of Paris.

"It was not the intention of the Italian authorities," says the Giornale d'Italia, "to force the entrance to the straits, but only to destroy the first of the gates which bar the access of the Golden Horn." But then there are so many gates, says the man on the Unter den Linden, and besides you have not destroyed the first yet.

"We have proved to the Young Turk," says the Tribuna, "that he has no means of resistance other than closing of highways to the commerce of the world." "It seems effective," murmurs the man on Judge Hill as he boards his motor bus—"it is not a friendly match anyway."

But in the forefront of the Italian reasons for the action, is placed the one that the bombardment was undertaken to demonstrate to Turkey that Italy's liberty of action in certain seas and notably in the Aegean was under no resentment, that the traffic in contraband on the Turkish coast could be punished, whilst the cost of the war which "Turkey professes not to feel" can there be made very real. Five months ago, in the last week of last November, when Italy contemplated "a decisive blow against Constantinople" which the united intervention of the powers at that time prevented, Gabriele d'Annunzio wrote his bitter attack on the powers in his now famous "Ballad of the Dardanelles":

"Not yet is the Young Kingdom escaped from its tutelage, Its pedagogues sit in council."

Well, the "pedagogues," as explained some time ago was probably the case, have evidently given the "young kingdom" a free hand to do what she can, the bombardment of the Dardanelles is a fait accompli, and the blockade of the Turkish forts a present possibility.

The question now may indeed be justly asked: What would have been gained at any time in the past and what will be gained at this moment by a blockade of Turkish ports in the Aegean, all of them, from Salonica to Rhodes? Nothing but this, that whilst it would affect every other country in Europe and Italy perhaps most of all, it would affect Turkey least of all.

In the event of the Turkish government finding it impossible for some considerable time to permit the passage of vessels through the Dardanelles, and supposing these vessels laden with grain are obliged to discharge their cargo, Turkey might be in a position to command an unlimited supply of wheat at a daily reducing price, whilst the whole of Europe would be more or less affected owing to the complete suspension of the grain traffic through the Dardanelles.

Turkey Can Wait

Turkey cannot be injured in this way; indeed never in the whole history of the Ottoman empire have circumstances so combined to render her invulnerable. If Italy blockades her ports this action threatens the trade of Europe and cuts off her own, not Turkey's supply, and if the Italian fleet bombards the Ottoman coast towns, the result is simply the destruction of Italian and foreign capital and no Turkish capital, for at present she has none.

Italy cannot be entirely blind to all this, and there can be but one explanation of her recent line of action, namely that it is yet another bid for intervention. But the face of things is changing rapidly and Italy, the youngest pupil in

the diplomatic school of Europe, cannot keep pace with it.

Three years ago, or even less, Italy might have played this card with no doubt as to the result; for centuries it had been the custom "to bring pressure to bear on Constantinople" when Constantinople was found disagreeing with any one of the powers to the inconvenience of the others, and more than once since the commencement of the present war has Italy taken a course which would have warranted to bring about the desired condition, but each time it has failed, and now today when Italy, relying on Russia's traditional anti-Turkish policy, which within the last few weeks seems to have been revived with such vigor, has brought about a complete closure of the Dardanelles to the traffic of the world, and eagerly looks for the expected "vigorous protest backed by threat" from St. Petersburg, there comes instead simply a note couched in friendly terms, pointing out that immediate danger in the Dardanelles is now removed and recommending the reopening of the straits.

And so more than once during the past few months have the diplomats of Europe, trained in all the wisdom of their fathers, in a system, any change in which was to them outside the sphere of intelligent contemplation, more than once have they been utterly demoralized before the new and inexplicable results which have come from hitherto entirely dependable combinations of circumstances.

When the news of the reopening of the Dardanelles question traversed Europe last December, the diplomatist found only one set of "instructions" in this matter, any deviation from which had never been known. First a vigorous protest from London, second, joint action of all the powers, third, the withdrawal of Russia. For the first time in history none of these things happened save the withdrawal of Russia, and that as the result of no protest from any quarter, in an atmosphere of entire friendliness with all the powers.

Again, there can be no doubt that Italy embarked on the war, depending implicitly on another diplomatic axiom where Turkey was concerned, the immediate intervention of the powers. But as all the world knows the powers did not intervene.

Italy today bombards the mouth of the Dardanelles. Turkey in defiance of all treaties, according to any rate, to the Italian view, closes the straits to the trade of the world, and still the powers say nothing, or if they do it is by way of a "friendly note" recommending to Turkey a certain obviously reasonable course of action.

The fact is that the days of the great imposition of "high diplomacy" are numbered. The "great game" in which the "experts" have been engaged so long and which men have accepted patiently for centuries as an inevitable necessity, as one of the great "mysteries of state," as it was called in the days of the Stuarts, requiring "study and secrecy," has fallen on evil days, and a few men here and there are beginning to accuse themselves to the thought that after all it is just possible that there may be other and more excellent ways; that the system which depends upon the jealousy of one nation, on the greed of another, on the unceasing ambition of another, which is planted in the deceit of centuries, and rooted deep in a thousand dishonors, cannot be good, and so cannot be necessary.

BOSTON SCHOOL HEAD SELECTION DELAYED TO GET BEST MAN

(Continued from page one)

views of the committee have been carried forward by Mr. Brooks, and to his readiness to adopt as far as conditions and money permitted, the best modern ideas in education, and to work them out to the best advantage of the boys and girls under his educational charge."

It is the wish to carry the work thus started to its highest efficiency. How this is to be done is a disputed question. According to Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., a member of the school committee, what is wanted is not a man with entirely new ideas who shall bring about a new regime, but one who is already familiar with the system and in sympathy with Mr. Brooks' ideas and will carry them to completion.

"Mr. Brooks introduced many new ideas into the public schools," said Mr. Corcoran, "and some of them have not been fairly tried. We want some one who will carry these out rather than introduce new ones. Mr. Brooks was an ideal superintendent."

Others take the stand that Mr. Brooks being a superior educator, any superior educator who is to succeed him must be in sympathy with the trend of his ideas and is bound to carry them out; therefore he can be selected profitably from any part of the country without fear of disrupting the efficiency of the system as already worked out. All seem united in the thought that industrial or vocational work is the feature of public education today, and that whoever is chosen as the head of the Boston schools must be in strong sympathy with it and have a clear understanding of its importance.

At a conference of the school committee on April 20, Dr. Thomas F. Leen proposed the name of Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of Boston schools, for superintendent, but the other members were not ready to vote. Mr. Corcoran is ready with his candidate but has not told who he is. The other members of the committee, Mr. Ellis, the chairman, George E. Brock and Joseph Lee, declare they are not ready to bring the question to a vote. Mr. Ellis is now in the West but is expected to

FACTS OF OLD FORT WALLA WALLA

Stronghold Established by Donald McKenzie and Early Events There Attendant Upon Work of the Fur Traders

UNFAVORABLE comments were made around Ft. George three years after its sale as Astoria when Donald McKenzie, special agent of the Northwest company, returned to the mouth of the Columbia.

McKenzie came full armed, with power to take control of and develop the fur trade in the interior posts. Tall, powerful, with unusually keen insight into Indian habits of thought, and with a thorough knowledge of the fur trade, Donald McKenzie faced the determined opposition of Ft. George in his effort to carry out his orders. Beaver skins on the Columbia had been thought a few years before to be "as thick as grass on the plains," yet the fort was not paying expenses. Losses were so heavy that Ft. William, sitting in council, had almost decided to abandon the Columbia river district.

The wealth of the Snake river country, observed by Mr. McKenzie in Hunt's overland expedition of the Astorians, was Mr. McKenzie's aim, and at last, fitted out with such a "medley of savages, Iroquois, Algonquians and Ojibwas," that no one would go second in command, he started up the Columbia for the Snake country.

One year's experience with his basis of supplies at Spokane house, far to the north, taught him the necessity of a fort nearer his trapping grounds. Therefore, being Donald McKenzie, he selected the most impossible site, as it seemed to his colleagues, in the whole Northwest.

The Site Chosen

On the east bank of the Columbia, half a mile from the mouth of the Walla Walla river, and about eight miles from the forks of the Columbia and the Snake rivers, he ordered his men to encamp. East and north were the boundless plains of the Columbia; to the south wild hills and rugged bluffs of fantastic shapes, on both sides of the river, with the soft shimmer of the Blue mountains far away; to the west, almost under their walls, was the broad blue Columbia flowing almost north and south in this location. Yet immediately around the site was a sandy desert, rising in black clouds in a high wind, and darkening the sky in the dry season. Only the coarse bunch grass, sage brush and wormwood carpeted the earth. Not a single tree grew within miles of the place.

It was both a strategic point and an uncertain one. "The Forks" was a regular gathering place for the Indians, and the yearly brigades, with light canoes and bateaux, low sunk in the water with their lading of Indian goods, dreaded it. Here one encounter after another had taken place. It was the most hostile point in the entire line of fur-trade communication.

The men encamped and began their work, but they had to go a hundred miles for their timber, cutting it on the upper river and floating it down in rafts. Some was collected as the Hudson Bay Company afterward collected their firewood,

by catching logs drifting by, rafting them together, and landing them in a slight bend below the fort. In after years the company claimed the river bank for 10 or 12 miles above the fort, simply for the right of driftwood.

Indian Opposition

On the plains about them collected the curious Indians. Graceful tepees of buffalo hide dotted the plains, large droves of wild horses grazed on the coarse grass, fish leaped from the blue waters of the river, wild fowl in flocks rose and circled through the air, and settled again; Indian women scraped buffalo hides around their tepees, Indian braves fished, or swam in the river, or raced their horses, or loafed about.

Idle though they seemed, the natives watched carefully the erection of the fort. By the system of communication so well known to them other tribes appeared. Vast hordes of Indians gathered at the familiar forks. Their numbers gave them a sense of power. They decided against the white man. He must go. The Indians forbade the whites to hunt or fish; they set impossible prices on furs and food; they prevented all trading, demanded pay for the driftwood, and insulted every white man they met alone.

All working parties were called in. Traders stood on their guard, and chiefs "wrapped in their blankets and in their dignity," walked through the ever-increasing throngs, urging no intercourse.

For five long, fearfully hot days in August of 1816, with lessening stores of food, the white traders stood on guard. Then the natives were offered peace and profitable trade to all—the regular terms of the company. Gifts were demanded and refused. All their trading goods would have made no impression on those throngs. Gradually the positiveness of the traders won and the Indians yielded. Trading began briskly and the hungry men again received their rations and building went on.

Building Stronghold

The strongest fort in the Indian country was built here at Ft. Nez Perces, or Walla Walla, as named in later years, with palisades of ponderous beams, 20 feet long, six inches wide, and two and a half inches thick, on the upper half of which was a gallery from which to watch or shoot. Two hundred feet square, with four strong corner block houses, or bastions, instead of the usual two, and in each a reservoir large enough to hold 200 gallons of water, for protection from possibilities of fire in the event of the Indians being aroused.

Inside the court was in two parts, with a dividing palisade. In one half were the dwellings and store houses, in the other merely a vacant space, open to the sky, and here the Indians came, two or three at a time, to trade. But in McKenzie's day, only on special occasions did Indians enter even this outer

court. Trading was done through the usual trading hole 18 inches square. Small pieces of ordinance protected the walls and the bastions.

But insolence did not end with the building of the fort. "Give me a gun," demanded one at the trading gate; "I want ammunition," said another; a third would rap, calling, "I want to trade," and jeer in the trader's face when he appeared.

Picturesque Scenes

From their stronghold the traders looked out upon the dry, sandy country and the Columbia flowing by, while on every knoll, loosing away the sunny days, was a brave, with paper looking glass in one hand and paint brush in the other. On the river brigades came and went, the dip of the paddle always in time with the chansons of the song-loving voyageurs. Indians of all the surrounding country—Cayuses, Nez Perces, Walla Wallas and Yakimas learned to depend upon the fort. Upon this Ft. Walla Walla (not the military fort established by Americans years later) depended the Whitmans at their mission station at Waiilatpu, 40 miles away on the Walla Walla river, the site of the present city of Walla Walla. Here a few refugees fled after the massacre, and here in later days came the immigrants on their way to the Willamette valley. Long had they been within the indefinite boundary of old Oregon, even on that long, dreary stretch of lava fields from Ft. Hall and Ft. Boise, that land where "There had songs for supper." Once at Ft. Walla Walla, and on the banks of the long-hoped for Columbia, even yet they were far from their destination, with hundreds of miles of hard, dangerous journeying before them. And it was the Hudson Bay Company that prevented that last 200 or 300 miles from being disastrous.

Point of Uncertainty

When the fort burned down in the early '40s it was at once rebuilt of adobe. Yet even before that time American competition had ended the heavier trade of the Snake river country, and the fort was of chief value as being in the line of communication to the more profitable fur country of the far north. But among those haughty, independent "horse Indians" of eastern Washington it was always regarded as a point of danger, and traders needed always to be on the alert. An open barrel of powder and flint and steel in the hands of the determined man standing over it, helped to save a clerk from 18 or 20 angry Indians.

In 1846, when the treaty was signed, the fort lost its importance, although held until the last. After that it quickly melted away through neglect, and the military Ft. Walla Walla, 35 miles away, near the old mission, took its place in the history of the Northwest.

REAR-ADMIRAL FISKE SOARS ALOFT IN HYDRO-AEROPLANE; FIRST U. S. FLEET CHIEF TO FLY

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—With Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske as a passenger, Phillips Ward Page arose from Marblehead bay today, circled the harbor for 15 minutes and after doing a few aerial maneuvers over the battleship Georgia, landed safely. Admiral Fiske is the first United States naval officer of high rank to take a flight in a hydro-aeroplane.

Mr. Page had performed for Rear Admiral Fiske yesterday afternoon. Arrangements were made at Mr. Page's home, where the admiral was a guest at dinner. He was told Mr. Page would call for him.

The hydro-aeroplane shot over the great battleship, landing gracefully on the water a few yards away. It had come from the Burgess plant two miles away.

return home early in the week. The subject will then be taken up for discussion and it is hoped will be brought to an early vote, but persons familiar with the situation say the matter may not be decided before the last of June.

Besides Mr. Prosser, Mr. Spaulding and Mr. Thompson the names of those known to have come up for consideration for the superintendency either by the school committee or outside forces are Augustine L. Rafter and Maurice P. White of the board of assistant superintendents, Mr. Hamilton of Tufts College, James H. Van Sickle of Springfield, who was considered at the time Mr. Brooks was made superintendent; Ben Blewett, superintendent of schools in St. Louis; Mr. Dyer of Cincinnati, Mr. Jordan of Minneapolis and Carroll G. Pearce of Milwaukee, president of the National Education Association.

If the superintendent is chosen from the board of assistant superintendents it is said that an effort will be made to appoint John F. McGrath, master to the Eliot school in the North End, to the vacancy.

COUNSEL FOR DORR SELECTED

LYNN, Mass.—Mrs. Dor, mother of William A. Dor, of Stockton, Cal., under indictment for slaying George E. Marsh, a wealthy soap manufacturer, announced today that former Mayor C. Neal Barney, will be the senior counsel for her son, when the case goes to trial. Dor, in custody of Inspectors Burkes and Kane of this city, will arrive here late this afternoon from California, where he was placed under arrest.

W. Starling Burgess was at the lever and Mr. Page was in the passenger's seat. Admiral Fiske put out in a tender, Mr. Page taking the lever and Mr. Burgess going aboard the warship, after aiding in starting the motor.

The machine rose quickly several hundred feet after skimming a half mile of the surface. For 15 minutes the eyes of every officer, and "jackie" who could get on deck were on their commanding admiral, who was complacently gyrating several hundred feet above them.

The machine dipped and landed almost where it had started. The admiral, highly pleased, returned to his ship and with Mr. Burgess again at the lever and Mr. Page as a passenger the hydro-aeroplane was "driven" home.

CUTTERS HELP IN FLOODED DISTRICT

NEW ORLEANS—The revenue cutters Windom and Winona arrived here today and at once proceeded up the river to aid in the work of rescue about New Roads and other points in the heart of the flood district.

Rains which prevailed over the entire state last night did not let up until today and the situation now is considered grave. The levee broke at Plaquemine this morning and the town is now under several feet of water. A new break at Moreauville widened the crevasse to over 3000 feet.

RESCUED FROM HIS MOTOR BOAT

Charles Fauce of 113 Mountain avenue, Revere, was rescued from the harbor today after he had jumped from his motor boat at the Gas company wharf, 555 Commercial street, following an explosion of gasoline. A spark from the motor, started the fire. Mr. Fauce was rescued by Charles Broad of 39 Woodlawn street, Everett, who put out in another boat.

The fire boat was called, but arrived just as the burning boat sank.

ELKS' BAZAAR READY

Preparations for the four days' bazaar which will open Tuesday in the new Elks' home at Winthrop Beach are complete.

METHODISTS DEBATE AMUSEMENT LAW BUT DELAY FINAL ACTION

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Disposal of paragraph 260 of the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal church is yet undecided by the general conference and the question of whether dancing, card playing and kindred amusements are to be left to the "conscience" of church members remains undecided by the committee on the state of the church.

For three hours Friday afternoon the committee debated the question after the majority report by the sub-committee had been made in favor of striking out that section of the discipline.

The minority of the sub-committee presented a report opposing the adoption of the resolution and this report was before the entire committee when adjournment until Monday was taken, after an unsuccessful effort to obtain a vote.

Dr. Leander W. Munhall of Philadelphia reproved the college of bishops when he said, in opposing elimination of the section, that "the bishops' duties are such they cannot give full consideration to the spiritual affairs of the church and their judgment in this case is not of the best."

BROOKLINE GIRLS REPEAT DRAMA

Clever presentations of the school-girl characters of "The Blue Thief" were given by the young ladies of the ninth grade of the Runkle school of Brookline at the final performance of this season Friday night before an audience of about 200 fathers, mothers, and friends. Miss Mildred Price, playwright and heroine of this little drama, was applauded continually and the entire cast received meritorious recognition.

One of the unexpected features which brought down the house was a buck and wing dance by half a dozen boys in black face. The fancy dancing by Miss Beatrice Fishel in costume following the last act, was very well done and appreciated by the audience. It is believed that the receipts of this performance swelled the total fund for the baseball team and a phonograph to nearly \$200.

C. F. Hovey & Co. In Our Millinery Dept.

Owing to Extreme Depression in the Wholesale Millinery Business we have been able to Purchase and Offer

A LOT OF French Ostrich Plumes

At a Great Sacrifice
These goods are all "Extra Prime, Broad Stock, High Lustre Male Feathers"

Black and White Only
Usually Retailed at from \$6.00 to \$18.00

16½ inch French Plume. At....\$3.50
17½ inch French Plume. At.... 5.00
19½ inch French Plume. At.... 7.50
20½ inch French Plume. At....10.00

Special Sale of Trimmed Hats \$15.00 and \$20.00 Hats at \$10.00

At less than cost of the untrimmed shapes.
Hats are of Hemp, Milan and Leghorn of the finest quality made and are the original designs of the most exclusive manufacturers. A most complete assortment for summer wear in black and white and all white.

DELEGATES EACH CANDIDATE HAS ON OWN CLAIMS

WASHINGTON—Managers for the various candidates made the following claim of delegates pledged up to today:

REPUBLICANS	
Delegates in convention.....	1070
Necessary to choose.....	530
Claimed for Taft.....	482
Claimed for Roosevelt.....	317
Conceded by Taft managers to Roosevelt.....	207
Conceded by Roosevelt managers to Taft.....	143
Instructed for La Follette.....	36
Instructed for Cummins.....	10
Contested by Taft managers.....	12
Contested by Roosevelt managers.....	64
DEMOCRATS	
Delegates in convention.....	1062
Necessary to choose.....	530
Claimed for Clark.....	275
Claimed for Wilson.....	174
Conceded to Clark by Wilson managers.....	164
Conceded to Wilson by Clark managers.....	102
Instructed for Underwood.....	84
Instructed for Marshall.....	30
Instructed for Burke.....	10
Instructed for Baldwin.....	14
Claimed for Harmon.....	4
Uninstructed.....	114

MR. TAFT TO MAKE 63 OHIO SPEECHES

WASHINGTON—President Taft will make 63 speeches in Ohio before the primaries on May 21. From the time he leaves Washington on Sunday afternoon, until he returns, on the morning of May 22, the President will be on the go practically every minute.

As announced, the President will make 63 speeches, but there is a possibility that this number may be increased if the railroads can work out additional stops.

ROOSEVELT AIDS TO INVADE OHIO

WASHINGTON—Mr. Roosevelt's campaign in Ohio next week is to take in a number of national speakers. Senator Clapp is to speak in the state every day except Friday; Senator Pinckney, Governor Stubbs of Kansas and Representative Victor Murdock are to speak throughout the week.

Oscar Straus of New York, secretary of commerce and labor under President Roosevelt; William Dudley Foulke of Indiana, Governor Hadley of Missouri, Controller Prendergast of New York and Bainbridge Colby of New York are among the speakers listed for the week's campaign.

MR. KNOX ON WAY TO OHIO

LOS ANGELES—Secretary Knox, who practically ended the preference primary campaign for President Taft here, departed on Friday after announcing he intended going into Ohio to assist Mr. Taft. He expects to arrive in Ohio on Tuesday night or Wednesday.

PARACHUTE DROP MADE AT LYNN

LYNN, Mass.—Windows and roofs of shoe factories were crowded with persons when C. C. Bonette of Boston ascended in his balloon at 1:41 p. m. today from a vacant lot at the corner of Exchange and Broad streets. He came down in his parachute on the roof of a house at the corner of Bay View and Beacon Hill avenues and was slightly injured.

DORCHESTER HIGH GIVES CONCERT

The Dorchester High School Glee Club and orchestra, composed of pupils of the school, gave a concert last evening at the assembly hall. The performers were under the leadership of Harold Bishop, a teacher in the school.

GLOUCESTER BOY MAKES RECORD

WASHINGTON—Harris K. Lyle of Gloucester, Mass., who was designated for appointment to the naval academy by Representative Gardner, stood far above the required mark in every branch in which he was examined.

The method of examining for entrance to the naval academy places four as the perfect mark. Mr. Lyle's marks were as follows: English 3.5, geography 3.5, history 3.3, algebra 3.6, geometry 4. This makes his average something better than 3.48, an unusually high mark at the naval academy.



The Machine the American Business Man has been Waiting For

Because of its guaranteed high-grade construction, its embodiment of every practical improvement and feature found in any other machine, combined with low price, the New Royal No. 5 is truly the machine the American business man has been waiting for.

Here it is, the king among typewriters, challenging the world to show a machine that can do better work, easier work, or more work, no matter what its price!

New Model 5 ROYAL

TYPEWRITER
Has Two Color Ribbon, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Tilt Paper Table, Hinged Paper Fingers and many other valuable new features.

Let us show the Royal in your own office, on your own work—either alone or alongside any other machine. The Royal shines by comparison.

Model 5, \$75
Same as for Model 1 with Tabulator. No Extras.

Every Royal has back of it the guarantee shown below. Back of the machine and the guarantee are the resources and experience of one of the largest organizations in the typewriter business.

We Guarantee
That the Royal Standard Typewriter is made of the highest grade materials, designed and built by the most skilled workmen, according to the highest standards of the industry.

That it will do work of the highest quality for a greater length of time at less cost than any other typewriter regardless of price.

Phone or Write for "The Royal Book" and Free Demonstration

ROYAL TYPEWRITING COMPANY
268 Devonshire Street
BOSTON

Telephone Fort Hill 2240.

40 years building the Tough White Tread

1869

Long before there were any rubber-tired vehicles, we were learning about rubber—how to add durability, yet retain the elasticity of the pure gum. When the automobile arrived, this experience made Goodrich Tires,—the

Original American Clinchers

—the standard of value, because they were "MADE OF REAL RUBBER"—and made RIGHT.

GOODRICH TIRES

Experience, also, led us to adopt, from the first, the right method of construction—the mileage producing tire, integrally molded—WEARING AS A UNIT. responsible for the first really tough tread; on a FAMOUS TOUGH RUBBER—made of rubber known, made peel, part or come loose.

the right method of construction—the mileage producing tire, integrally molded—WEARING AS A UNIT. responsible for the first really tough tread; on a FAMOUS TOUGH RUBBER—made of rubber known, made peel, part or come loose.

OF A GOOD SHOE the "upper" or flexible part from injury ON THEIR UPPERS!"

LIKE THE SOLE the "upper" or flexible part from injury ON THEIR UPPERS!"

Goodrich Service is a "GOOD WILL SERVICE." One hundred branches and supply stations furnish all styles, to fit all rims—and take care of the user AFTER SALE. Which will you have this year: PLEASURABLE MILEAGE, from tires that started right and ARE right, together with generous service, or—"just tires"?

Goodrich Service is a "GOOD WILL SERVICE." One hundred branches and supply stations furnish all styles, to fit all rims—and take care of the user AFTER SALE. Which will you have this year: PLEASURABLE MILEAGE, from tires that started right and ARE right, together with generous service, or—"just tires"?

The B. F. Goodrich Company Akron Ohio U.S.A.

Boston Branch, 851-857 Boylston St.

CENTER CONTROL LEVERS AND TIRE IRON LOCATION

Though the location of control levers in the center of the foot board is a laudable tendency toward increasing accessibility by permitting easy entrance to the driver's compartment from either side, not a little oversight of the possibilities of the construction is apparent on the part of some manufacturers, says the Motor World.

For instance, there is little sense in carefully designing for center control and then deliberately blocking one of the doors with spare tires. Still there is a very considerable number of manufacturers who do so. The remedy is plainly up to the manufacturer in the original location of the tire irons. There is no excuse for the carrying of spare tires on the running board other than custom; there are several other places which will serve as well for the purpose, though few manufacturers give evidence of the realization by finding other and better locations.

Unfortunately it is necessary that spare tires be carried, but as long as they are carried their location is of little moment provided only that they do not defeat some other ends. At least one manufacturer has hit upon the very good scheme of providing a steel tire case below the body in the region of the rear axle, and the idea marks progress. A few others regularly place tire irons at the back of the body which is not an illogical place for them, though it would seem that there is room for ingenuity on the part of body builders in the designing of suitable compartments where tires may be stored, fully protected and completely out of sight.

EFFECT OF SPARK PLUG LOCATION ON THE POWER

It is probable that there are few who fully realize exactly what ultimate effect the position of the spark plugs may have on the power output of a given engine, says a writer in The Motor World.

Having become accustomed to the location of plugs in one of several positions and as the manufacture of the plugs themselves has reached such a state of perfection that they seldom require attention, it is perhaps natural that their location in the engine should be taken as a matter of course. But that their position has a definite bearing on power output—to say nothing of smoothness of operation—is a comparatively simple matter to establish and its establishment cannot fail to be of interest.

Because the internal combustion engine is essentially a heat engine it is necessary, in order to obtain the power—and, incidentally, the greatest efficiency—to obtain the maximum permissible degree of heat within the cylinders consistent with the operation of the engine as controlled by the movement of the pistons. If the temperature is too high, either excessive expansion or lack of lubrication, or both, may cause the pistons to stick, and if the temperature is too low power is lost, for the mechanical equivalent of heat is directly proportional to the horsepower.

The British unit of heat, or British thermal unit (B. T. U.), the standard as generally recognized, represents the quantity of heat which is required to raise the temperature of one pound of pure water one degree Fahrenheit at or near 39.1 degree F., which is the tempera-

ture at which water is at its maximum density.

The mechanical equivalent of heat is the number of foot-pounds of mechanical energy which is equal to one British thermal unit, heat and mechanical energy being mutually convertible. The mechanical equivalent of one B. T. U. is considered to be 778. One horsepower is equivalent to 33,000 foot-pounds a minute, and also is equivalent to 42.416 British thermal units a minute. If it be assumed that a given engine is 100 per cent thermally efficient, which is impossible, and is capable of delivering exactly one horsepower, then there must be generated in its combustion space 42.416 heat units per minute, or 2545 heat units per horsepower hour. If, however, less than 42.416 heat units per minute are generated, then the horsepower will be decreased in direct proportion to the decreased number of heat units generated. For instance: If, due to faulty carburation or ignition, only 40 heat units per minute are generated, then available horsepower (assuming 100 per cent thermal efficiency) will be represented by the equation.

$$\frac{40 \times 778}{42.416} = 0.733 \text{ horsepower}$$

Naturally, a great deal depends on carburation. If the gas is too rich, or too poor, it will not burn properly, and the maximum number of heat units will not be generated. It has been established that the proportions of gasoline and air in the mixture must be determined within comparatively close limits in order to obtain a theoretically perfect mixture. Thanks to the ingenuity of engineers, however, carburetors are about as perfect as they are likely ever to be, and it is not difficult—with considerable patience necessary, in some cases—to obtain proper adjustment.

Therefore let it be assumed that carburation is perfect and it may be appreciated that the power output depends to an even greater extent on proper ignition of the charges in the cylinders. Given properly located plugs—the location having been chosen with due regard to the feasibility of obtaining the maximum power under ideal conditions of carburetor adjustment—and an efficient source of ignition current, such, for instance, as a reputable high tension magneto, and even a radically wrong carburetor adjustment will give results of a kind.

With badly located plugs, or a weak spark, however, often even the best mixture obtainable cannot be reconciled to the "flat" power output curve, ordinates and abscissas representing the revolutions per minute and the horsepower, respectively.

As a stone thrown into the center of a pond will cause a succession of ripples extending in a circle of ever increasing diameter until the banks are reached, so is the flame propagation in the cylinders of an internal combustion engine. For instance, if the stone be thrown into the exact center of the pond, the distance the ripples will spread in a given time unit will be double the distance they would spread if the stone were thrown near one of the edges. In one case the ripples extend in all directions with equal velocity and in the other case the ripples can extend only in one general direction; hence they reach to but half the distance in the same length of time. The propagation of the flame follows the same general principle, and, as is fairly well known, it is not instantaneous.

News of Interest to Automobilists

COOLING THE MOTOR BY MEANS OF THE AIR AND WATER METHODS

Both Have Advantages, Declares W. H. Stewart, Jr., Force-Pump System's General Adoption

LOCATING TROUBLE

"There are two ways of cooling the internal combustion motor, namely, by air and water," says William H. Stewart, Jr., of New York. "In each case, however, there are several methods employed. In the air-cooled motor one finds advantages over the water-cooled system, in that there is greater simplicity and less weight. Also in low temperatures there is no possibility of freezing. The latest method of air cooling is to force the air by means of a fan or a fly wheel through an air jacket about the cylinders. This system has proved very efficient, especially where the motor has the auxiliary exhaust valves. Troubles with the air-cooled motor are not unlike those of the water-cooled type, except in their tendency to overheat in high temperatures. Here one must use judgment and not force the motor to work overtime.

"In climbing long and steep grades an occasional rest for the engine is advisable. This resting of the engine does not necessarily mean the shutting down. On the contrary, should the engine overheat sufficiently to cause the pistons to drag, it is much better to keep running slowly with maximum advance spark and very little gas. This will prevent the pistons seizing as a gradual cooling of the motor takes place. It must be understood that the water-cooled engine will, under similar conditions, overheat, but the remedy in each case is similar.

"In water-cooled types of engines there are two systems used to obtain the cooling effect of the water, namely, the thermosiphon system and the force pump system. In the thermosiphon system the circulation of the water depends upon the heated water about the cylinders rising and the water, cooled, coming in to take its place. In this system the radiator and all connection pipes are of liberal size, decreasing as much as possible the resistance to the flow of water.

"In the force-pump system the water is circulated in and about the cylinders by means of a pump. This pump is driven by the engine, and its speed varies with the engine. Thus the circulation of the water is controlled in a way by the motor. The general adoption of this system proves its efficiency, and the troubles resulting from its use are purely mechanical. Quite often dirt or other foreign matter will lodge in the pump, causing a broken pump blade or tooth, or perhaps wedging the pump and causing a broken pump shaft. In such an instance everything appears in good order, but the circulation of the water is practically blocked and the hot engine is the result. However it is not difficult to locate trouble in the water pump.

First all connecting hose should be carefully inspected to see that the inner walls have not closed, thus preventing passage of water. The closing of the hose produces the same result as a useless pump.

"As the water enters the pump from the base of the radiator, and is from there forced into the cylinders, one can easily remove the connection just beyond the pump and observe the flow of water. Of course, when the engine is started additional water must be fed to the radiator. This test will plainly show the efficiency of the pump. Should the pump work properly and should all the hose be in good order, then the obstruction will undoubtedly be found in the radiator. Quite often it is necessary to remove the radiator and clean it with a suitable solution to remove the mineral deposits on the radiator walls, together with a carbon deposit on the cylinder walls, all materially effect the cooling area and cause the motor to overheat."

BIG INCREASE IN MOTOR CYCLISTS FOR LAST MONTH

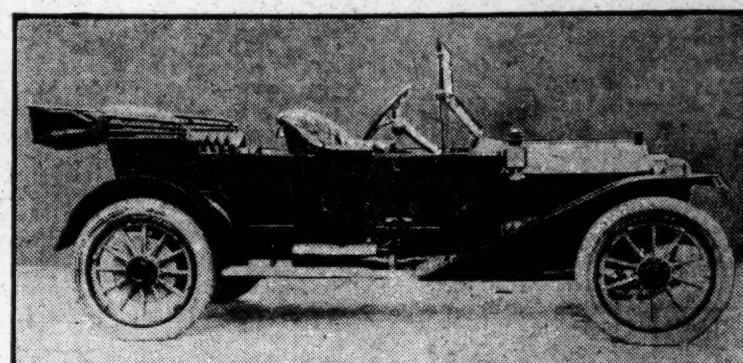
The Federation of American Motorcyclists now numbers 14,361 members. During April the increase in membership was phenomenal and 841 enthusiastic motorcyclists joined the F. A. M. They are riders in 30 states, one province of Canada and Manila, P. I.

New York outranked all states in the number of affiliations. In the Empire state 175 riders joined the federation during the month. Ohio came second with 116 new members and California was third with 84 names to its credit.

The new members by states are as follows:

New York, 175; Ohio, 116; California, 84; Massachusetts, 72; Rhode Island, 8; New Hampshire, 1; Connecticut, 1; New Jersey, 33; Pennsylvania, 49; Maryland, 6; District of Columbia, 25; North Carolina, 1; Alabama, 5; Georgia, 6; Florida, 22; Tennessee, 6; Kentucky, 6; Texas, 4; Oklahoma, 2; Indiana, 42; Illinois, 28; Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 3; Missouri, 10; Minnesota, 3; Iowa, 7; South Dakota, 5; Kansas, 20; New Mexico, 1; Colorado, 3; Montana, 7; Idaho, 2; Washington, 40; Utah, 1; Oregon, 2; Canada, 1, and Manila, 16.

ONE OF LATEST AUTOMOBILE MODELS



THE MARMON MODEL 32 SUBURBAN ROADSTER

SIZE OF INCOME DOES NOT ENTER AUTO OWNERSHIP

Well-Known Manufacturer Claims This Has Nothing to Do With Who Can Afford to Own Motor Car

The question of who can afford an automobile was brought up recently by an automobile manufacturer in discussing the problem of what income would be necessary to justify the maintenance of an automobile. In commenting on this subject R. C. Hupp, said:

"To my mind the question of a man's income does not enter into the question of whether he should buy an automobile. Who ever heard of a man being extravagant because he owned a horse? As far as I know a man always bought a horse because he needed it, and because it was a profitable investment. Why an automobile should be purchased for any other reason is a mystery.

"A millionaire who purchases a high priced car and has a chauffeur should do so because it is a profitable investment. Usually a millionaire's time is worth money and the automobile and the chauffeur, he undoubtedly figures, are paid for by the saving of time, and the luxury and convenience are procured for little, or nothing extra. If the millionaire's car did not save him anything it would be just as extravagant for him as it would for a poor man to buy a car which did not bring a return on the money. Men of all classes, no matter what their income buy automobiles because they need them and because they either save them time, or actually have a profit returned by their use. Salesmen, contractors, farmers, and every class of men who have to go a great deal can make an automobile pay and therefore, they buy them without any particular consideration of what their income may be. In other words, the great majority of people who are using automobiles increase their income thereby.

"An automobile is purchased for identical the same reason that the horse has been purchased, but it is more economical than the horse on account of the greater territory that can be covered in less time. The low priced auto today is cheaper to own and operate than a horse has ever been. There are hundreds of thousands of people today who should have an automobile, that would be a money saver for them, if they would only sit down and figure it out, but the consideration of how great an income a man must have to own a car deters many from making an investigation, and when automobile manufacturers themselves insist on discussing the matter from this angle it certainly isn't strange that the people who need an automobile, and do not have one, should be looking at the matter from the same standpoint."

MOTOR-BOAT ITEMS

The Crusader III, a 26-foot hydro-motor boat made a mile in 1m. 8s. in her first trial trip at Atlantic City, Friday.

The motor launch Fannie has been launched by B. O. Bishop, East Boston, and will be ready for her first trial trip June 1. She is owned by F. W. Parsons.

Many motor-boat races are included in the Queen City Yacht Club racing schedule which will take place on Saturdays and holidays from May 14 until Sept. 21.

F. P. McColl, managing director of the Canadian Sardine Company, Limited, has purchased a 60 horsepower Sterling, to be used in the director's boat at New Brunswick.

P. K. Wrigley of Chicago has ordered a 20-horse hydroplane, which he will use of Lake Geneva during the coming summer. This craft will be fitted with a 25 horsepower Sterling and will have a guaranteed speed of 25 miles an hour.

Powell Evans, president of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia, is having an auxiliary schooner built which he will name Monk T. This boat is 56ft. over all, 16ft. 9in. beam and 4ft. draught. She will be fitted with a four-cylinder engine.

C. W. Baird has placed an order with A. P. Homer for a 20-foot hydroplane for use on Lake Sunapee. It will be equipped with an 18-25 horsepower engine and a speed in the neighborhood of 25 miles an hour is looked for. The craft is to be delivered June 15.

LIGHT POPULAR PRICED CAR WAS CLOSELY WATCHED

This Class of Car Established? No Less Than Eight World's Records in Santa Monica Races

In all probability the most interesting phase of the recent carnival at Los Angeles was the remarkable revival of interest in the events for light popular priced cars. Racing in this department promises to be faster and more closely contested than ever, if the Los Angeles fields are affording a correct line on the situation. In the light car division of the Santa Monica road race, and in the events for this class on the Motordrome, the day following, representatives of 200,000 out of the estimated 275,000 to be made in the United States this year took part. With but one or two exceptions all the leading manufacturers of light cars participated, some with one car, and others with more. Ford, Studebaker, Maxwell, Reo and Buick were all prominent.

No less than eight world's records for the class were established or beaten in the two days of racing. Of these Evans and Tower, the Studebaker drivers, captured no less than seven. Six of these fell when Evans whisked his Flanders "20" radiator across the Motordrome's chalk line at the end of 10 miles in 8m. 30.35s. During the flight he had done one mile in 52.65s, two miles in 1m. 44.10s, three in 2m. 35.08s, four in 3m. 24.25s, five in 4m. 10.95s. Both the five and 10-mile marks were held by Nikrent, the Los Angeles flyer, and have stood for a long time. Evans then won the five-mile event, which put it up to Tower. In the 25-mile race the latter, while showing his sturdy Flanders "20" rear axle to his pursuers, beat the old world's record of Anthony, who, in fact, was himself a starter in the event. The new figures for the distance are 21m. 12.45s.

The only reason that but one new record was established in the light car division of the Santa Monica was found in the fact that there was but one to be broken. Long before the event it was obvious that the old rate of speed, not quite a mile a minute, was to be surpassed. In the tenth lap, both Evans and Tower, running first and second, had averaged 63 miles an hour. The fact that the final average was but 61 miles an hour was accounted for by a stray nail and a flying stone causing short stops for repairs.

That the promoters are likely to aid materially in bringing light car racing to the fore is evident from the fact that the Studebaker drivers won no less than \$525, the result of two firsts, two seconds and one third. That the general public is even more closely than ever interested in the light car events was shown by the enthusiasm at the Los Angeles events. The large part of the crowd seemed as desirous of education in the merits of the real purchasable cars as in quest of a desire to be thrilled by the enormous European flyers of special build.

BRITISH MOTOR BOATS

British motor boat men are doing well with their boats intended for the British international trophy race. The two hydroplanes being built by Battling Thorneycroft license, one for the Marquis of Anglesey with Wolsey engines and the other for another member of the Royal Motor Yacht Club with a Napier engine, will be ready the end of this month. The hull of Daniel Hanbury's hydroplane, which has been built at Castle Malwood, is ready for the installation of the motors. These boats are to be thoroughly tried out and will be sent to this country in August to race against the American trio.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

May 11.....	From 7:24 p. m. to 3:56 a. m.
May 12.....	From 7:25 p. m. to 3:55 a. m.
May 13.....	From 7:26 p. m. to 3:54 a. m.
May 14.....	From 7:27 p. m. to 3:53 a. m.
May 15.....	From 7:28 p. m. to 3:52 a. m.
May 16.....	From 7:29 p. m. to 3:51 a. m.
May 17.....	From 7:30 p. m. to 3:50 a. m.
May 18.....	From 7:31 p. m. to 3:49 a. m.

The Reason You Are Using Another Make OF SPARK PLUG

Is because you do not know the "E. Z." Adjusted in 4 seconds without a wrench positively holds full compression. Designed for Automobiles, Motor Trucks, Motor Boats and Motor Cycles.

Complete Plug \$1.25; Core Socket 50c. Interchangeable Core 75c. Your dealer or write:

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AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING AND OVERHAULING

Honest work at honest prices. All work has my personal attention.

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STUDENT would like position as CHAUFFEUR with private family; experienced, references. C. C. E., 150 E. Chicago ave., CHICAGO.

Studebaker
Automobiles 1912
Two Models

You Want the Best—Not the Cheapest

Flanders "20" Roadster, \$750

Don't be alarmed if somebody tells you you can buy an automobile for less money than the \$750 Studebaker-Flanders "20." You can, but you better not. The Flanders "20" corresponds point by point with the best and highest priced cars sold. Cheaper cars at every vital point are built on ideas long ago discarded for good cars. Don't take our word for it. Make comparisons and see.

The Studebaker-Flanders "20" is a marvel—a high grade modern car at a low price. If you pay less, you buy much less. And the cheaper car today will cost you far more in the long run. The competing car isn't sold which the Studebaker Corporation, the greatest automobile manufacturer in the world, couldn't reproduce for less money; but we won't build a cheap car, because the name "Studebaker" means the best for your money.

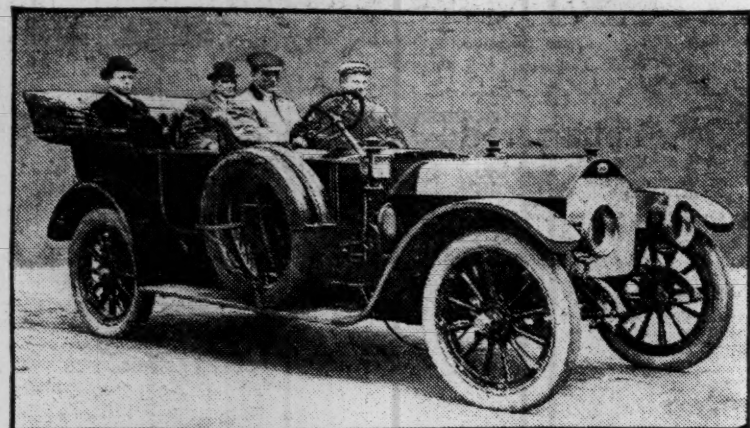
If you are content with a car that runs today and dies tomorrow, don't buy the \$750 Flanders "20." It will wear for years. Remember this—the Studebaker-Flanders "20" will outwear 2 to 1 any other car under \$1100 and give you double satisfaction, confidence and comfort into the bargain.

We can prove it—Send for new catalogue

The Studebaker Corporation
Detroit, Michigan
BOSTON RETAIL BRANCH, 889 BOYLSTON STREET
Telephone 4440 Back Bay

Hydraulic Transmission

HANDSOME NEW HIGH-POWERED CAR



THE MODEL S 1912 6-CYLINDER 50 HORSEPOWER FIAT AUTOMOBILE
Manager R. R. Ross at wheel with W. A. Crockett in front and F. B. Crockett and J. D. Murphy in back seat

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR DOES NOT HURT AKRON BUSINESS

"Does a presidential year make any difference to business?" R. W. Babson of Boston was asked, after he had delivered a lecture to the Cleveland Advertising Club in that city a short time ago.

"I don't know that it does," he replied. "Presidents do not make business conditions, but business conditions make presidents."

Although business generally throughout the country is in a normal state, Akron, O., the city of rubber, has increased its business enormously. More tires are being turned out today than ever before in its history. For instance the 1911 sales of the Goodyear Tire &

Rubber Company increased 500 per cent over 1910 sales, and 1912 will greatly exceed even that large percentage. In 1911 enough tires were turned out to equip 102,250 cars, and this year 1912 tires will be manufactured at this plant alone to equip 250,000 automobiles. In addition the Goodyear company is increasing just as rapidly and wonderfully in other lines of rubber products. Motor truck tires, carriage tires, aeroplane fabric and rubber heels and soles are being placed on the market in large quantities. The plant is being worked to its utmost capacity to keep up with the demand and three full shifts a day are being worked.

CHICAGO FIRMS GIVE BIG ORDERS FOR AUTO TRUCKS

One of the most impressive and convincing aspects of the tremendous advance of the commercial motor vehicle industry is evident when one looks about and ascertains the size of single orders which are now being placed for motor trucks by great business organizations which are known to be most careful and investigating buyers.

It has hardly been two years since a news item to the effect that a big corporation had bought one or two trucks of a certain make was current. Today we hear on every side of investments in not one or two trucks but in a great fleet of trucks to displace at one fell swoop dozens of horses. It is very obvious from these large orders that the business world has come to accept the motor truck as a tried and proven business investment and no longer an experiment for somebody else to test out.

With big corporations it is no longer a question as to the practicability, the efficiency or the economy of a motor truck, but it is a problem of putting the right truck in the right place.

The International Motor Company, manufacturers of the Mack, Sauer and Hewitt trucks, claim to have just received the largest order for motor trucks ever placed with one organization, the Star Motor Delivery Company and the City Fuel Company of Chicago.

The Star Motor Delivery Company of Chicago, which is, perhaps, the largest organization yet formed for general public trucking and transportation service, in this country, has just placed an order with the International Motor Company for 50 Mack trucks of various sizes which are to be put in service within the next few months for handling urban and suburban delivery service of Chicago merchants. The size of this order is particularly, as the trucks will be used under perhaps as severe conditions as any motor trucks in service for public transportation work.

HYDRAULIC SYSTEM OF TRANSMISSION IS INVENTED BY GERMAN

Hugo Lentz Devises Method of Eliminating Gear Noises — Commendable From a Theoretical Standpoint

GREAT SIMPLICITY

Although the problem of noiseless operation, so far as the motor is concerned, has been practically solved by engineers, but little headway has hitherto been made in successfully meeting the problem of effecting a noiseless transmission, says a writer in Motor.

A German engineer named Hugo Lentz of Berlin-Grünwald, has just devised the hydraulic system which is being placed upon the market by the Lentz-Getriebe Gesellschaft, Mannheim, and which presents many commendable features from a theoretical standpoint, although at present no specific information is available concerning working results from everyday conditions.

The system is characterized by extraordinary simplicity in comparison to the usual arrangement for applying the drive and changing the speed.

The device includes a single compact housing, a portion of which is mounted, not upon the rear axle, but upon the spring frame. A shaft connects the motor with this housing and two transmission shafts, which are jointed, extend from the housing to the rear wheels. This joint where this shaft is attached can be distinguished in the illustration. The pumping apparatus for working the transmitting fluid lies in the direct extension of the motor shaft and includes as many key-mounted pistons with working spaces of various sizes as there are speeds. At a constant number of revolutions of the motor shaft, therefore, the speed of the vehicle varies.

By means of a very simple governor, driven through the agency of the spindle and slotted sleeve, the working spaces of the pumps may be controlled so that either one or several of them circulate the fluid simultaneously. A special slide serves to operate the reverse.

Each piston possesses a series of blades radially adjusted by roller guides and the construction is such that during the adjustment of the blades, the pressure on both sides is equal, preventing wear.

Mounted vertically to the pumps are two motors in which the fluid transmitting the drive is rendered effective for propulsion. Each motor is independent of the other and they operate, therefore, upon the principle of the differential. Their action does not, however, involve any appreciable loss of power.

A throttle-valve is provided for the purpose of preventing jerkiness in starting and for conducting back to the suction side a portion of the driving fluid circulated by the pump.

RAMBLER AUTOS NOTE BIG DEMAND FROM ABROAD

Americans who have traveled abroad know that the demand for Rambler cars by no means is confined to this country. The foreign business of the Thomas B. Jeffery Co. is growing each year.

If you were in Tokio you would see many cross country and other Rambler models, or should you visit Singapore, the Rambler car would be found standing out conspicuously among other vehicles of Chinese conveyance.

In South America are many cars produced by the Rambler factory, this being particularly true of Montevideo and Buenos Aires. Rambler cars have been shipped also this year to London, England; Berlin, Germany; Trieste, Austria; Auckland, New Zealand; Wellington, New Zealand; to Manila, to Norway and in fact to every important place on the map.

The Thomas B. Jeffery Co. this year has sold three times the number of cars that were sold by it in 1911. To this in a measure is due the increased demand for the Rambler car abroad.

REPUBLIC TIRES

Staggard Tread
There are thirty imitations of the Republic Staggard Tread tackling now the problems we solved years ago.

Republic Rubber Co. of N. Y.
783 Boylston Street, Boston
"Staggard Tread," Pat. Sept. 15, 22, '08.

What the Rambler 10,000 Mile Guarantee Means



This map gives you a graphic idea of what the Rambler guarantee means to you in point of mileage.

THIS guarantee is backed by all Rambler dealers and branches.

Back of them is a factory employing eighteen hundred men, with a floor area of twenty acres and producing ninety-six per cent of the parts that go to make up this car.

This factory has produced twenty-two thousand Rambler motor cars, and the average cost for repair parts on each one of these cars last year was only twelve dollars and ninety cents.

Some of these cars have been in use eleven years. One-half of them have been in use five years or more. These are the facts which warrant our confidence in the Rambler to the extent of giving the signed guarantee for ten thousand miles.

Rambler sales in New England are twice those of last year.

See the Cross Country and you will learn the first reason—its appearance.

Ride in the car and you will know the second reason—its comfort.

Ask your banker about the stability of this company—his answer is the third reason.

This ten thousand mile guarantee is the fourth reason.

Appearance, comfort, stability and the 10,000 mile guarantee.

Are not these reasons enough?

Write your name and address on the coupon below and forward it to us immediately that we may send you full information.

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company of New England.
I want more information about the Cross Country. Please send me a catalog and the name of your nearest dealer.

Name.....
Town.....
State..... C. S. M.

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company of New England

93 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.

Telephone Back Bay 828

WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

The first governor and the first attorney-general of the new state of Arizona have entered the big Studebaker run from Phoenix to Grand Canyon—an event open to owners of E-M-F "30" and Flanders "20" cars.

Roy A. Faye, sales manager of the Matheson Automobile Company, has resigned his position. Mr. Faye will be connected with the C. R. G. Manufacturing Company, acting as sales manager, which is marketing the C. R. G. carburetors. R. G. Nelson will assume the duties of Mr. Faye.

That two persons can tour the country in an E-M-F "30" at an average cost of \$50 a week is asserted by Ernest Pettis of Flint, Mich. This was the average for Mr. and Mrs. Pettis on their trip from Flint to Denver, and they averaged over 120 miles a day, without hurrying or overlooking any points of interest en route.

Paul Smith, sales manager of the automobile department of The Studebaker Corporation, has resigned; and in this connection comes the additional announcement from an authoritative source to the effect that he and some associates have purchased a large interest in the Metzger Motor Car Co., makers of the Everitt cars, four and sixes, and that Paul Smith will hereafter direct the sales of that product. The title of first vice president will also be conferred on him.

Plans are already being made for an exhibition of used motor cars to take place in the Boston Arena, June 5 to 11. The exhibition is designed to provide a clearing house, for used, renewed and rebuilt cars, so that the agent may have a clean stock sheet when the 1913 models arrive, and not be handicapped by a stock of cars at the opening of the season. Subscriptions for space will be received

"dead" wagons about the yards for making up the loads and keep their motors steadily on the go. Contractors invariably want their lumber delivered close to where it is to be used, and it has been found that trucks help materially in this respect, and save considerable rehandling.

Harry Cohen, the veteran Studebaker race driver renewed his southern fame the other day when, in Jacksonville, Fla., he observed four teams of mules vainly trying to tear down the front wall of a building that had fallen prey to the house-wreckers. Harry volunteered the services of a Flanders "20" delivery wagon. He dismissed the mules, hitched his car to the building, loaded it with workmen to get traction, and threw in

the clutch. The wall fell with such velocity that pieces pursued Cohen and his crew for a long city block.

Details are being worked out for the convention of sales managers of the Automobile Board of Trade to be held in the near future. The dates have not yet been definitely settled upon, but they will probably be the latter part of June or early in July, the idea being to hold the convention when it will be most convenient to all concerned. The program will include the preparation and reading of papers bearing upon subjects peculiar to the sales department of the automobile manufacturer, and will be beneficial to not only the manufacturer, but the dealer and individual owner.

RE-NEWED CADILLACS

At Reduced Prices

Our sale of renewed Cadillacs at reduced prices has met the favor of the public. We are continuing this sale and offer the following renewed cars, all of which have been thoroughly overhauled and refinished, and will be demonstrated:

1911 Touring Car, Motor No. 50426.....	\$1250.00
1911 Touring Car, Motor No. 50447.....	1250.00
1911 Touring Car, Motor No. 57437.....	1250.00
1911 Demi-Tonneau, Motor No. 50490.....	1250.00
1911 Demi-Tonneau, Motor No. 51045.....	1250.00
1911 Demi-Tonneau, Motor No. 51205.....	1250.00
1910 Runabout, Motor No. 42237.....	850.00
1910 Demi-Tonneau, Motor No. 43389.....	850.00
1910 Touring Car, Motor No. 43565.....	850.00
1910 Touring Car, Motor No. 41750.....	850.00
1910 Touring Car, Motor No. 40222.....	850.00
1910 Touring Car, Motor No. 42608.....	850.00
1909 Touring Car, Motor No. 33938.....	600.00
1909 Touring Car, Motor No. 37739.....	600.00

Cadillac Automobile Company of Boston

372-378 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Telephone Back Bay 4700

A Million Tires Without a Single Rim-Cut

That is the record on our patent tire—on the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire.

They are used on more cars than any other tire in existence. Yet with all their use, and all their abuse, there has never been an instance of rim-cutting.

With old-type tires—with clincher tires—statistics show that 23 per cent of all ruined tires are rim-cut.

10% Oversize
Saves Another 25%

No-Rim-Cut tires save 23 per cent by making rim-cutting impossible.

They save another 25 per cent by being 10 per cent over the rated size.

For 10 per cent oversize means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent added carrying capacity. And that, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

So No-Rim-Cut tires—which we control—have cut the tire bills right in two for tens of thousands of users.

The Proof

No-Rim-Cut tires now far out-sell any other tire that's made.

In two years the demand has

increased 500 per cent. It has trebled in the past 12 months.

That tells the verdict of motor car owners, after testing out a million Goodyear tires.

They proved that tires which can't rim-cut—oversize tires—reduced average tire upkeep by 48 per cent. And now our capacity of 3,800 tires daily can't keep up with the calls for these tires.

Those users are not mistaken. What they have adopted you are bound to adopt when you find out what they know.

Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires
10% Oversize

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., AKRON, OHIO

This Company has no connection whatever with any other rubber concern which uses the Goodyear name.

Boston Branch, 669 BOYLSTON STREET.

Telephone Back Bay 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338.

In the World of Art and Artists

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE PUTS WINSLOW HOMER PAINTINGS ON EXHIBITION

Late Displays Numerous in New York, the Largest of Them at Montross Gallery Is Specially Noteworthy

SEASON PROLONGED

By ROBERT W. MACBETH
NEW YORK—The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences recently has purchased a collection of 12 typical water colors by Winslow Homer, and they are now to be seen in the museum of the institute on the Eastern parkway, Brooklyn, where they hang in the gallery of American painters.

The titles of the pictures, with their dates when known, are as follows: "Shooting the Rapids at Grand Discharge, Lake St. John, P. Q." (1902), "Saguenay River" (1902), "Bear Breaking Through a Canoe, Adirondacks" (1895), "Palms, Florida" (1890), "Two Flamingoes" (1885), "Key West, Negro Cabins and Palms" (1890), "Shell Heaps, Homosassa" (1904), "Florida Jungle, Homosassa," "The Glass Window, Bahamas," "Shore at Nassau," "Houses and Trees in Nassau," and "Blown Away."

The cool weather is encouraging an unusual number of late exhibitions. Usually by the end of the first week in May, while in most of the galleries general canvases of interest are still to be seen, regular exhibitions for the most part have been discontinued and the time devoted to stock-taking and preparing for displays for the next year. This season, however, there seems to be considerable art interest even this late in the spring, and several of the galleries have either continued their shows scheduled to close earlier or have arranged new groups. Of those not already recorded, the largest exhibition of importance now open is that at the Montross gallery, where 61 pictures, in oil, water color and pastel may be seen throughout the month of May. There are several of the big names in the list, including, among others, an excellent example of the early work of Homer D. Martin, "Dead River Pond," painted back in the sixties; the beautiful "Home of the Heron," by George Inness, already very familiar through frequent showing; an Inness "Sunset" of 1873; a poetic "Moonrise Over the Hill," by W. L. Lathrop, full of sentiment and charm; "Blossom Time," a gorgeous color scheme, by Willard L. Metcalf; "Autumn Twilight," by D. W. Tryon, seen in the previous group exhibition; one of Hassam's Newport subjects; two figure compositions each by J. Alden Weir and Robert Reid, all of which have been noticed before; two good things by Gari Melchers, seen in his exhibition last fall; and Hugo Ballin's "Recollections," also from a recent group.

There is much variety in the water colors and pastels, a particularly interesting group being the pastel color-novels, as he calls them, by Van Dearing Perine, that represent him in an entirely new vein. Horatio Walker, Child Hassam, D. W. Tryon, Lathrop, Schilling and Weir, are among the other men who are represented in this division of the exhibition.

The American Art News has this to say about the last exhibition of the season at the MacDowell Club, which is composed of works by a group of Boston painters: "All are serious painters, a number of them familiar exhibitors. Leslie P. Cinnatti Art Club, a member of the Society of Western Artists, Chicago Society of Etchers, Richmond Art Association and the Crafters' Company of Cincinnati. Mr. Hurley received a gold medal in the Fine Arts building at the St. Louis exposition in 1904 for originality in art workmanship. He aims, it is said, to treat each subject as the mood of nature indicates it, whether delicate, sunny, in half-tones or blacks, preferring the subjective—translation rather than imitation."

Thompson, whose attractive interior subjects—which, while they recall Tarbell, are faithfully presented, and always show interesting arrangements and intelligent thought—has the place of honor with his Hallgarten prize canvas, "The Tea." George L. Noyes has a poetic group, of which "Westfield River" and "Meadow Tangle" are especially noteworthy. Vesper L. George is a strong painter whose work has decorative quality and color charm; "Naiad," a well drawn figure, is graceful in line and a good composition. Francis J. Flanagan's "Golden Road" and "Sunset in the Forest" are realistic and yet poetical. Richard Andrew, William Kaula and B. K. Howard have worthy examples."

The Knoedlers are showing two portraits, one a half-length seated pose of John W. Charlton by Fred W. Wright and the other a three-quarter length of Dr. Trudeau by Augustus Vincent Tack. Paintings by B. Gussow will be on view at the City Club, 55 West 44th street, until the latter part of next week; Walter L. Palmer's oils are still on exhibition at the Folsom gallery; a group of selected Americans are on the walls at the Macbeth galleries, as well as a collection of small bronzes by American sculptors; and the loan exhibition of old masters, in aid of the Dickens centenary, continues at the Georgian galleries, 19 East 52d street, until May 21. This will bring all exhibitions to an end for this season.

ETCHINGS OF E. T. HURLEY BOTH CLEVER AND STRONG



One of E. T. Hurley's etchings, entitled "Supporting," recently placed on exhibition in New York

NEW YORK—There are some striking pieces of work among the etchings of E. T. Hurley of Cincinnati, placed on exhibition some months ago at the National Arts Club galleries in this city. The drawings are nearly 200 in number, and show intimate acquaintance with the possibilities of linework of this character. Mr. Hurley is a native of the city where he resides. He studied in the Cincinnati Art Academy under Frank Duveneck. He is vice-president of the Cincinnati Art Club, a member of the Society of Western Artists, Chicago Society of Etchers, Richmond Art Association and the Crafters' Company of Cincinnati. Mr. Hurley received a gold medal in the Fine Arts building at the St. Louis exposition in 1904 for originality in art workmanship. He aims, it is said, to treat each subject as the mood of nature indicates it, whether delicate, sunny, in half-tones or blacks, preferring the subjective—translation rather than imitation."

ARLINGTON ADDS TO ITS CIVIC GROUP

Cyrus Dallin's Heroic Statue of an Indian Hunter Drinking Soon to Be Set at Base of Natural Hillside Near Town Hall

ARLINGTON'S new civic group is to have a notable feature in its center, Cyrus E. Dallin's heroic statue of an Indian hunter pausing to slake his thirst at a spring.

The statue is to be set at the base of a natural hillside which landscape gardeners, under the direction of R. Clifton Sturgis, have planted with evergreens. This hillside slopes down from the high school building through the space between the new town hall now building and the Robbins public library.

Water is to gush from a clump of stones at the top of the hill and course down through the shrubbery, forming a little pool just under the lowered hand of the Indian, who is represented in the act of drinking hunter fashion, not making a cup out of his two hands or lying prone on the brink with his lips in the pool, but scooping up the water with sweeps of his right hand.

"Indians always drink that way," said Mr. Dallin, in speaking of his work at his Arlington Heights studio. "I suppose the Indians of earlier centuries drank that way because it left them ready to leap up and start in pursuit of game with a single movement. Again, a warrior in such a position is ready to defend himself from attack. Were he lying flat on the ground, drinking, as most of our city men do when they take to the woods for an outing, he would be at the mercy of an attacker."

"The chief feature of this way of

drinking is that it permits a runner to slake his thirst with the slightest possible loss of time. The men who drank this way could cover the longest distance in a given time, for they lost little time in sliding down to a crouch, and tossing

water enough into their mouths to enable them to be off again in a few seconds.

"This very idea is to be found in Judges vii. 4-7, where it is recorded that the scooping test was applied to



"INDIAN DRINKING," BY CYRUS E. DALLIN

select worthy warriors to be sent by Jehovah under Gideon to war upon the Midianites."

The passage runs: "And the Lord said unto Gideon, The people are yet too many; bring them down unto the water and I will try them for thee there. . . . Every one that lapped of the water with his tongue as a dog lappeth, him shalt thou set by himself; likewise every one that boweth down upon his knees to drink. And the number of them that lapped, putting their hands to their mouths, was 300 men; but all the rest of the people bowed down upon their knees to drink water. And the Lord said unto Gideon, by the 300 men that lapped will I save you and deliver the Midianites into thy hand."

"Arlington was originally an Indian settlement called Menotomy," said Mr. Dallin. "When the place was occupied by the whites they retained the name. Many years later the section was annexed to Cambridge, and became North Cambridge, but when it became a town by itself the name Arlington was chosen."

"When I was given the commission to make a suitable fountain sculpture, the thought of the original inhabitants at once led me to choose an Indian as a subject, a very congenial choice, I assure you, for I have been modeling Indians for years."

"The prevalence of springs in the town, and the need of the subject to be harmonious with water finally gave me the idea of depicting an Indian hunter pausing to slake his thirst. The idea came almost full grown, as you can see by this first rough sketch I made."

From among the dusty plaster on the shelf of the open fireplace Mr. Dallin took down a rough clay model about the size of two fists, but having all the essential lines of the finished work.

"The statue is finished and waiting in the storehouse for the spot to be prepared for it. When the park is finished according to Mr. Sturgis' plans I have aimed to have it appear as though the hunter had run down through the trees on the hillside, paused for a drink, and with every line conveying the sense of poise and readiness to be off on the instant."

"The difficulty is to get a figure of this sort in a pose that will not have too much the sense of unrest, and yet to have the quality of suspense. The half-sitting posture on the right side gives the sense of rest in poise, and the weight thrown forward gives spring and alertness. Again the angle of the left arm, its muscular self support, and the lifting effect of the sinews of the neck and the shoulder."

Connoisseurs who have studied the figure declare that this is one of the most impressive of all Mr. Dallin's Indian sculptures, worthy of being classed with "The Appeal to the Great Spirit," which now stands in front of the Museum of Fine Arts. Although the drinking Indian lacks the finer element of the equestrian work, it has a simplicity and closeness to nature quality that is most impressive.

The Indian itself is a generalized study in his dress, being a universal type rather than a representative of a particular tribe. The hair is in two braids, according to the custom of Indians when on the hunt in the woods. In the hand is held a great bow and on the ground the Indian has laid a water bowl.

PICTURES REMOVED FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The abandonment of Government House, Calcutta, as a vice-regal residence has led to the dispersal of many pictures of historic interest, and protests are appearing in the Calcutta press against the loss to the city of so many well known canvases. It is understood that out of the 91 pictures that formerly adorned the rooms of the vice-regal mansion, 15 of the most valuable are being sent to England to be remounted, while 75 are going to the museum; nevertheless evident apprehension prevails in Calcutta that many of these pictures will eventually be sent to Delhi.

ROYAL AUTOGRAPH SALE; GOOD PRICES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An interesting sale of royal autographs took place recently at Messrs. Sotheby's. The collection was rich in letters from English monarchs and some of them, notably a holograph letter from Edward VI. to Henri II. of France, 1522, and a letter from Elizabeth to "Monsieur mon bon frere," Henry III., apparently on the subject of the negotiations concerning her marriage with the Duc d'Alencon, fetching good prices.

A letter from Sir Thomas Boleyn, father of Anne Boleyn, to Cardinal Wolsey, dated Paris, July 30, 1519, dealing with the projected meeting known as "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" realized £200. The highest price given, however, was for King Edward VI.'s letter to Henri of France, which brought £290.

A FAMOUS COLLECTION SOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A number of old French snuff boxes, which formed part of the art collection of Charles Wertheimer, will be sold at Christie's shortly. The famous rock crystal biberon, when went up to £15,000 in 1905 at the Gabbitts sale, will make another appearance at an auction. In 1910 Mr. Wertheimer paid £10,000 for it from the art collection of Baron Schroeder, and as he was the purchaser of it at the previous sale he thus secured it for the second time.

CAT'S PAW CUSHION RUBBER HEELS

50¢ Attached All Dealers

Just note that Friction Plug in the back part of the heel—right where the wear comes

It not only prevents slipping on wet sidewalks and pavements—but makes Cat's Paw Cushion Rubber Heels outwear the old-fashioned kind. The extra quality of rubber affords greater resiliency. There are no holes in the heels to track mud and dirt into the house. And they cost no more than the ordinary kind. All very good reasons why you should insist upon Cat's Paw Rubber Heels—the same is easy to remember.

To the Retail Trade

It pays to give the public what they want. The majority want Cat's Paw Cushion Rubber Heels. Order from your jobber today.

THE FOSTER RUBBER CO., 105 Federal St., Boston, Mass.



PROCESSION OF GONDOLAS MARKS VENETIAN EXHIBIT

(Special to the Monitor)

VENICE, Italy—This city lends itself so kindly to processions both on the water and on land and the Venetian is such a master of procession and loves it so much that on every public occasion it figures largely in the proceedings.

When the International Art Institute was opened, the mayor, Count Grimani, the aldermen, Signor Cicalaro and many other officials made their way to the exhibition buildings in great magnificence

by water, attended by a splendid train of gondolas, old and new, trimmed up and decked out in finest festa colors. No more beautiful sight could be imagined than they made, passing with rhythmic movement up the Grand canal under a cloudless sky. This is the tenth of the Venetian exhibitions which have marked the revival of Italian art, and it being made an occasion of special rejoicing as it coincides with the recreation of the Campanile, so dear to the hearts of the Venetians.

GIVES MUSEUM TO ROCHESTER

Announcement is made that Mrs. James Sibley Watson is to erect a magnificent museum building on the campus of the University of Rochester as a memorial to her son, James G. Averell. Mrs. Watson has been for a long time art connoisseur and patron of the Art Club, says the American Art News.

The building, for the foundations of which ground will be broken within a week, will be of Italian Renaissance architecture, similar to the J. Pierpont Morgan Library in New York. It will be fireproof throughout and with all modern improvements.

"The gift is appreciated by me and all the citizens of Rochester," Mayor Edgerly said. "This gallery will be a splendid addition to the city's attractions and to the work the university is already doing."

DRAWINGS AND PRINTS EXHIBITS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir Sydney Colville, keeper of the prints and drawings at the British Museum, is organizing an exhibition of all the drawings and prints acquired by the museum during his stewardship, which has covered a period of 28 years. Among the most valuable exhibits will be some magnificent sketches of Titoretto's purchased by the authorities some two years ago. These sketches have never been shown to the public, though the Burlington Magazine has reproduced several of them with descriptive notes by Sir Sydney Colville.

CANADIAN CELEBRATION PLANNED

MONTREAL—A despatch from Ottawa to the Star says a proposal that means be taken to celebrate the completion of the first half century of confederation has been made to the government. No action has as yet been taken on the proposition, as there are still five years in which arrangements can be made.

FREE SUNDAY DOCENT SERVICE

The Rev. W. H. Van Allen will speak on "The Saints in Art" Sunday at 2:30 p. m. in the lecture room of the Museum of Fine Arts. Clinton H. Colleser will speak on the "bi-lingual" vases of Andocides in the fifth century room at 3:30 p. m.

GOLF CLUB TO BE OPENED

BROCKTON, Mass.—The new clubhouse of the Thorny Lea Golf Club will be opened May 25. The committee of arrangements has chosen Miss H. Corinne Maybury, chairman.

MAORI ART GEMS SOLD AT LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Some Maori art treasures have come lately into the London sale rooms and have excited admiration by the wonderful fineness of their miniature decoration. The collection, the property of an official in the office of the high commissioner for New Zealand, was a very representative one. The most interesting examples offered for sale were a hardwood figure of an ancestor of a rich brown color, with eyes of "paua" shell; a "pataka" food house with a leaf-hatched roof and painted with red ochre. There were also some war trophies, six feet long, curved prows and paddles of canoes and war whistles, all of which illustrated a spirit of cultivated craftsmanship. Women's ornaments were represented by feather robes and earrings of greenstone.

H. B. WARREN PICTURE SALE

Seventy water color paintings by Harold B. Warren are to be exhibited in Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street, May 20-22, and will be sold at auction May 23 beginning at 2:30 p. m. Mr. Warren's work has been hung in two recent art club exhibitions and in the Copley gallery. This auction will offer Mr. Warren's work at public sale for the first time.

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Look on Page 2 of the Monitor Next Wednesday, the 15th

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2c. THE COPY—AT ALL NEWSSTANDS

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

An enjoyable gathering of hotel men took place at the Copley Square hotel last Tuesday afternoon, the occasion being the annual meeting of a revival of the interest in the Massachusetts Hotel Association. Amos H. Whipple acted as host and had a pleasant word and cordial hand-clasp for each of his guests. Among the old guard were noticed the familiar faces of John L. Damon and George H. Bowker. The latter gentleman, in stating his connection with the parent association, the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, said:

"I have been a member 30 years and have attended 28 of the annual gatherings—a record that is probably unequalled by any other member. George I. Waterhouse was there and so were Frank C. Hall, R. B. Wardwell, William W. Davis and many others. Mr. Whipple said when inviting the gentlemen to be seated:

"Owing to the advance in the price of meat we will have no meat"—and in lieu of meat those present were invited to as good a fish dinner as ever graced a hotel table, and everything was included, which goes to show that he knew well how to cater to those accustomed to the best.

At the annual meeting of the Hotel Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John L. Damon, Boston; vice-president, Frank C. Hall, Hotel Somerset, Boston; treasurer, Charles W. Parker, New England house, Boston; secretary, Arthur L. Race, Brandon hall, Brookline; executive committee, Albert J. Rowe, chairman, Hotel Bellevue, Boston; Frank C. Hall, Hotel Somerset, Boston; Amos H. Whipple, Copley Square hotel, Boston; Linfield Damon, Thorndike hotel, Boston; A. A. Butterfield, Haddon hall, Brookline; Frederick Wilkey, Sippewisset house, Falmouth; Luke J. Minahan, Hotel Wendell, Pittsfield; Francis Howe, Hotel Nottingham, Boston; James G. Hickey, United States hotel, Boston. Auditing committee, Herbert H. Barnes, Hotel Brunswick, Boston, and George H. Kimball, Crawford house, Boston.

The Copley Square hotel, situated as it is near the Boston & Albany Huntington avenue station and the Back Bay station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, street cars to every part of the city and suburbs passing the doors, was particularly satisfactory as a place for the meeting.

BUYS THE SIPPICAN

Harry T. Miller, proprietor of Woodland Park hotel, Abundant, Mass., recently bought the Sippican at Marion, Mass., on Buzzards bay, and is to act in the capacity of proprietor and manager, as well as proprietor of the Woodland Park hotel. The Sippican is beautifully situated on the west side of Sippican harbor, which is easy of access and is perfectly safe for the largest yachts to visit. The boating, bathing and fishing are first class, and there is a fine golf course near the hotel. The hotel is a strictly modern, first-class house, accommodating about 150 guests, and will open on June 15.

THE NEW ADOLPHUS

The new Adolphus hotel, which is nearing completion at Dallas, Tex., is of unique construction and will be a landmark. Dallas is a bustling community and will have nothing but the best, and the Adolphus bids fair to meet exacting requirements. It is owned and will be operated by the Dallas Hotel Company, with Alvah Wilson, late of the St. Francis, in San Francisco, as manager. Mr. Wilson is a thorough hotel man and will give the people in Dallas the service of a hotel that is modern and finely equipped.

SEEING AMERICA FIRST

C. A. Wood of the Holland house, New York, thinks that the present is a most propitious time for hotel men in every city and town to unite with their home newspapers in a nation-wide campaign to "See America First." Europe is flooded every summer with Americans who know nothing of the beauties of their own country; and who leave hundreds of millions of dollars with European railroads, steamships, hotels and merchants. Let us keep this money here, where it will benefit every home interest. The "See America First" movement will redeem us from a snobbish fad, and makes us better Americans and patriots. The city and state hotel associations should act upon Mr. Wood's suggestion.—New York Hotel Gazette.

HOTEL MEN IN POLITICS

At the recent Republican primaries, Joseph Beifeld, president of the Sherman Hotel Company, Chicago, was nominated for county commissioner; and now, the Hotel Bulletin says, it behooves voters connected with the hotel business to do all they can toward securing his election. It is the first time that any Chicago hotel man has been chosen as a candidate for an elective office and it is felt that those engaged in the industry ought to be interested in having an able representative on the board of commissioners.

ATTRACTIVE LAKE RESORTS

Hotel Champlain on Lake Champlain, and the Ft. William Henry Hotel at Lake George, N. Y., will continue to be under the management of Mortimer T. Kelly. These hotels are superior in every way and have been highly spoken of by Monitor readers. The Hotel Champlain is on the state road between New York and Montreal and this makes it a particularly attractive stopping place for automobile tourists.

TWO OLD COMRADES MEET

Louis Fay, well known among Boston hotel men and now clerk at the West hotel, Minneapolis, probably was given the heartiest handshake of any Minneapolis citizen when he greeted Colonel Roosevelt at that hotel recently. Mr.

Fay and the former President "punched" cows on the cattle ranges of Dakota and Wyoming more than 30 years ago. "How do you do, Louis," said Mr. Roosevelt, when he caught sight of the popular hotel clerk. "Do you remember the good old days with the Standard Cattle Company?"

"I should say I do, colonel," replied Mr. Fay.

"Well, I'm mighty glad to see you," Exchange.

THE WEST HOTEL

After an absence of 18 months Miss Helen E. Wood and Mrs. Eliza V. Wood, owners of the West hotel, Minneapolis, have resumed control of the property. Miss Cunningham, late of the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, is announced as the new housekeeper. The entire staff of kitchen employees has been replaced. Louis P. Fay, H. J. Reed and C. J. Weinke remain as clerks and C. R. Vane as mail clerk. Contracts have been let for the redecoration and refurnishing of the lobby at an expense of approximately \$25,000. Contracts also have been let in two parts for the refurnishing and redecoration of 200 rooms, and bids are being received for the remaining 100 rooms. New china and silverware to the amount of about \$18,000 has been ordered.

HIS EFFORTS APPRECIATED

It rarely occurs that a newspaper in a great city will devote its editorial space to lauding an individual, but there are exceptions, and a very notable one is a half column editorial in a recent issue of the New Orleans Item, which simply covers Mr. Amer in laudatory terms. Mr. Amer credit for restoring the St. Charles hotel through "modern methods, cleanliness, up-to-date service, politeness and efficiency," and it goes further by giving Mr. Amer credit for having done a great deal to advertise New Orleans and to bring about the condition which gave that city the greatest winter season in many years.—Exchange.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

The General Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its biennial convention in San Francisco June 25 to July 5, next. As an aid to delegates attending the convention, the Denver & Rio Grande railroad has issued an exceptionally interesting folder descriptive of the most attractive route to San Francisco.

This publication also contains a description of rebuilt San Francisco and a program of the entertainment to be provided by the women's clubs and citizens of that city, and, all in all, it supplies much valuable information for those expecting to attend the convention and others visiting the Pacific coast.

TRACK-LAYING IN CANADA

The Grand Trunk Pacific has started two of their immense track-laying machines at work; one in Alberta and the other in Saskatchewan. The capacity of the last mentioned is four miles for each shift, making eight miles for a double shift day. This is trial speed for, in practice, a pioneer, as these machines are called, seldom exceeds 2½ miles of fresh track for each shift it works. Each shift requires a total complement of 400 men.

THE WIRELESS COMPASS

The new system of wireless safety signals is expected, it is said, to absolutely safeguard the most dangerous coasts. It has been announced that a number of lighthouses are to be equipped with wireless apparatus which will give warning to a ship hundreds of miles distant. According to recent statements, a new wireless wave is to be used exclusively in this work, which will give the receiver the sense of direction. The ship's officer, far out at sea, will thus have several fixed points, and by this simple method of triangulation be able to fix his location at any time. The wireless compass is expected to prove accurate, no matter how many lighthouses or wireless stations are sending. It would also enable ships to locate one another and do away with the likelihood of collision. The fog-horn, incidentally, might be abolished, it is claimed.

COACHING IN BERMUDA

HAMILTON, Bermuda.—The tally-ho coach Hamilton, with H. F. King whip made its first trip of the season recently, the party of 10 who were the guests of E. H. Carlisle, manager of the Belmont, coaching to Larry's lodge, the house of the poet ranchman, Larry Chittenden, where luncheon was served. A series of these weekly coaching trips over the fine smooth roads is to be given this summer by the Belmont to its guests and their friends. The trip started from Belmont in Warwick, a stop being made at the Hamilton, where some of the guests were picked up. Upon arrival at Larry's lodge luncheon was served on the lawn, being provided by E. H. Carlisle of Belmont.

On the return trip a stop was made at Monticello, the attractive home of the Rev. L. L. Havard, where a flower show was in progress, music being furnished by the military band of the Queen's regiment.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

THOSE GOOD OLD DAYS

In any event, the half cent it is proposed to coin would be an interesting reminder of the good old days when something could be bought with it.—Springfield Union.

A LA CARTE

"Pa," asked the young hopeful, "what does dining a la carte mean?" The father did not know, but he did not wish to show his ignorance. "It means," he explained, "that is—er—it means eating in a lunch wagon."—Toronto World.

OFTEN MISTAKEN

The average politician thinks all the workman needs is a speech once in a while on the dignity of labor.—Washington Herald.

AN AMATEUR'S TROUBLE

The trouble with being an amateur gardener is that usually the things that come up and look like weeds aren't; and the things that don't look like weeds, are.—Detroit Free Press.

DIDN'T NEED IRVING

When Henry Irving was making one of his last tours of the country he found himself with an open date in Michigan.

His manager wired the manager of a small opera house in a nearby place, asking if he could use Irving on the night in question. The following message came back:

"What does Irving do?" The manager used up much expensive space on the wire explaining the leading points about Irving, and for his pains received the following reply:

"Cannot use Irving in this town unless Irving can parade."—Judge.

POLITICAL PARLANCER

Knicker—Interested in machinery? Bocker—Yes, I want to know how much dark horsepower a steam roller can develop.—N. Y. Sun.

THEIR BUSY DAYS

The birds work hard when Maytime comes. They take their cue, And all the current verse assumes A vernal hue.—Washington Herald.

THE DIFFERENCE

Uncle Henry—Back from Washington, Si? See Congress in action? Uncle Silas—Naw; I only saw 'em in session.—Judges Library.

CUSTOM REGULATIONS TRAVELERS SHOULD KNOW

Passengers on steamers bound for the United States will receive a sheet of paper containing two forms of declaration. The one in black is for citizens of the United States; the one in red for non-residents. The law provides that citizens of the United States may bring in articles valued under \$100, but there are restrictions relating to this which should be carefully noted. The following instructions are taken from the leaflet furnished by the treasury department. If in doubt regarding the meaning of any clause in the declaration or instructions the purser will explain.

Residents of the United States must declare all articles which have been obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise. Articles taken from the United States and remodeled, repaired, or improved abroad must be declared, and the cost of such remodeling, repairing, or improving must be separately stated.

The following articles are dutiable: Household effects, including books, pictures, furniture, tableware, table linen, bed linen, and other similar articles, unless used abroad by the owner for a period of a year or more.

Articles of any nature intended for sale, or for other persons. The following articles are free if under \$100 in value and if necessary for comfort and convenience for the purpose of the journey, and not for sale nor for other persons:

Clothing. Toilet articles, such as combs, brushes, soaps, cosmetics, shaving and manicure sets, etc. Personal adornments, jewelry, etc., and cameras, musical instruments, etc. Clothing and other personal effects taken out of the United States by the passenger if not increased in value or improved in condition while abroad. If increased in value or improved in condition, they are dutiable on the cost of the repairs.

NON-RESIDENTS

Non-residents of the United States are entitled to bring in free of duty, without regard to the \$100 exemption, such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects, necessary and appropriate for their wear and use for the purpose of the journey and present comfort and convenience and which are not intended for other persons or for sale.

Boston & Maine Railroad Yet More Facts

Cost of Some Improvements Authorized Now Underway:

New shops and round-houses.....	\$2,999,585.95
Bridges, new and rebuilding to carry heavier trains	2,100,255.61
Double tracking and new sidings.....	1,125,432.42
Other tracks, yards and station work.....	473,356.54
Grade crossing separations	4,734,099.95
Block signals, interlocking plants and other safety appliances	2,067,037.17
New equipment	2,664,555.91
Connecticut River Railroad extension in New Hampshire	1,637,340.00
Miscellaneous improvements, estimated.....	500,000.00

Total

—and yet some people say that nothing is being done on the Boston & Maine. Read those figures again! They mean action.

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 One of the most beautiful hotels in Southern California. Every luxury and comfort. Beautifully furnished throughout. Close to all amusements, public buildings and places of most interest. European plan.
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 ROOMS WITH DETACHED BATH \$1.00 PER DAY
 ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH \$1.50 PER DAY
 SPECIAL RATES BY WEEK OR MONTH
 Free Bus Meets All Trains and Steamers

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Best Location in San Francisco
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 Near the Best Stores and the Newest Theatre
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 Absolutely Fireproof American or European plan. Catering to Family and Tourist trade. Situated in the heart of the city. Close to Theatre and Stores.
 Most excellent service and cuisine.
 Write for booklet and all desired information.
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 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.
 400 ROOMS replete with all modern accessories and in every respect the most exacting patrons.
 Situated in the fashionable residential district of the north side, and within 10 minutes' walk of all Retail Stores, Theatres, Public Library, Masonic Temple, Art Institute, etc.
EUROPEAN PLAN
 Especially adapted for TRANSIENT VISITORS who desire to be located away from the noise, congestion and discomforts of the business center.
 A booklet descriptive of this hotel will be sent upon application.
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 Best of food, temptingly served. Music, dancing, boating, bathing, riding and driving—every outdoor gaiety. Grounds adjoin the great South Parks, famous for their golf links, tennis courts, lagoons, boulevards, etc. Plenty of restful secluded spots for those seeking quiet. Summer guests and transients always find true hospitality.
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 EUROPEAN PLAN
 A modern down town hotel equipped with every convenience known for the comfort of its guests. Located in the center of the theatre and shopping district.
 EXCELLENT CAFES. Noted for their unsurpassed Service and Cuisine.
 Three hundred and twenty rooms, luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.
 Automobile bus service from all trains. Under the management of COOPER & DAVIS, Lessees.

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Just far enough from the noise and the dirt of the loop district, yet within easy walking distance of all the theatres, retail stores and banks.

Facing the lake front on Michigan Boulevard, at Hubbard Place, the Blackstone is ideally situated. The view of the lake is magnificent and the air is delightful.

The Blackstone is the accepted place in Chicago for the best people.

Single rooms with lavatory \$2.50
 Single rooms with bath \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00
 Large double rooms with bath \$5.00 to \$8.00
 Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath \$10.00 to \$25.00
 (Each bathroom has an outside window)

The Drake Hotel Co.

Owners and Managers.

The Blackstone

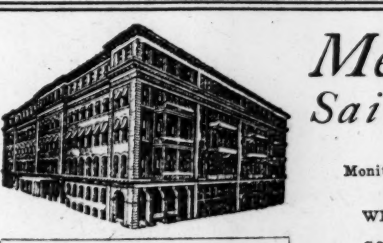
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 MOST PROMINENT CORNER IN THE CITY

Club Breakfasts from 50 to 80 cents, a most pleasing specialty. Also 50-cent noonday luncheons.
 On all car lines.
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 Sample rooms unequalled.
 Running artesian water in all rooms.
 Music every evening.
 RATES \$1.00 PER DAY AND UP.



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 Monitor readers will receive every attention

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 GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES

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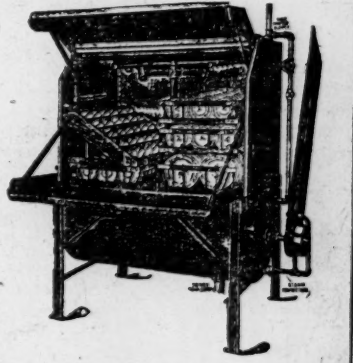
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 Overlooking Harbor and Sound.
 All Rooms with Private Bath.
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 Superior Dining Service and Cafe.
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 Made in various sizes, washing from 50 to 600 pieces.
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 A "Home" Hotel Attractive to Nice People

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 250 Rooms. 100 Private Baths.
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 Select family and transient hotel, opposite main entrance Lincoln Park—North Clark and Center Streets. Fifteen minutes from shopping and theater district.
 Tel. Lincoln 4916.

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400 ROOMS. FIREPROOF.
 \$1.50 Up. European.
 Opened June 8, 1911.

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The Historic Court
 A legacy of the past.
 A symbol of the future.

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The Crown of San Francisco
 Commanding the most MAJESTIC SCENERY IN THE WORLD
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SAINT FRANCISCO
 This hotel has been conceded to be "the farthest advance of science in hotel service." Perfection of service means economy to the guest. The really economical place to stay is at a first-class hotel that offers a moderate rate.

Under the Management of James Woods

CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER

The Chicago concert season is now over as far as the public offerings of the various musical organizations that give regular series of concerts or the recitals by visiting artists are concerned. There remains but little to chronicle except occasional recitals by local musicians and events pertaining to the annual graduation exercises of our leading schools of music soon to take place and advance announcement concerning important musical events of next season.
 In the completed plans for the Chicago Grand Opera Company's next season a radical departure from previous plans has been decided upon. A western tour, beginning March 4, 1913, in Los Angeles, has been arranged. In this city seven performances will be given, followed by two in San Diego and a gala open air performance of Victor Herbert's "Nabucca" at Santa Barbara, the original scene of this opera. The new Tivoli Opera House in San Francisco will be opened with a series of 16 performances, beginning March 12. Portland will receive four performances March 31 to April 2 and Seattle four April 3 to 5. The company will return east by way of Denver, Omaha, Kansas City and St. Louis, completing the longest of its three seasons in the last named city.

MUSICIANS' SUMMER PLANS
 D. A. Clippinger will hold his usual normal institute for vocal students, teachers and professional singers from July 1 to Aug. 3.
 Miss Edna Gunnar Peterson will sail for Europe May 25 and will be gone until October. Much of her time will be spent in Berlin and Paris. In the latter city she will play in recital in conjunction with Oscar Seagle.
 Harold Henry will remain in Chicago until Aug. 1, conducting classes intended especially for teachers and pianists who wish to coach during the summer term.
 Miss Jennie F. W. Johnson, contralto, will teach the summer term in the American Conservatory. She will also sing one week at Bay View, Mich., Chautauqua, and one week at Ludington, Mich., besides giving one Chicago recital.

STUDIO NOTES

Marion Green, bass, will sing with the Theodore Thomas Orchestra on tour at the following May festivals: Ann Arbor, Mich., May 18, in Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah;" the following week at Columbus, O., in Bruch's "Cross of Fire" and at Cedar Falls, Ia., in Gounod's "Faust."
 On Friday evening, May 10, Harold Henry presented his pupil, Miss Mabel Bond, in a piano recital at Baldwin hall. Her program comprised works by Brahms, Liszt, Ravel, Debussy and Chopin. She was assisted by Miss Amy Neill, violinist.

NEWS IN BRIEF

ARMORY PLANS ADOPTED
 RICHMOND, Va.—Plans for the new first regiment armory, says the Virginian, were recommended for adoption recently by the sub-committee on grounds and buildings, of which Claude L. Watkins was chairman. The cost of the building is placed at \$105,000.

MAYOR SHANK PLANS PARADE
 INDIANAPOLIS—Mayor Shank has decided that the municipal parade, the second of its kind ever held in the city, shall be held May 24. The Indianapolis board of school commissioners will be invited to have the public schools participate.

VOTING LISTS INCREASED
 RICHMOND, Va.—Deputy Treasurer Isaac Held, in charge of the poll tax desk in the office of City Treasurer Pace, has compiled an estimate showing that approximately 1500 more voters have qualified for the ballot than in any year since the new constitution of the state was adopted, says the News-Leader.

STAMP SALES SHOW INCREASE
 SPOKANE, Wash.—The stamp sales at the Spokane postoffice for April, 1912, amounted to \$43,824.20 as compared with \$41,357.28 for the same period last year, according to figures compiled by Postmaster Walter P. Edris, says the Chronicle.

NEW BRIDGE TO COST \$20,000
 ST. PAUL—The Soo railroad has presented plans to City Engineer Clausen for a concrete bridge which will carry Mississippi street over the Soo tracks at Cayuga street, taking the place of the temporary wooden structure at this point, says the Dispatch. The bridge will cost about \$20,000.

PLAN PEACE DAY CELEBRATION
 WASHINGTON—Peace day will be celebrated in the Washington public schools on May 17, in accordance with an authorization made recently by Superintendent Davidson, says the Herald. Peace day is actually Saturday, May 18, but the school celebration will be on the day previous.

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Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

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Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
TO PERMANENT GUESTS

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.



Hotel Puritan

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON

The Distinctive Boston House

and one of the most inviting hotels in the world to those who demand the best. Several desirable rooms and suites at modest prices. Hotel booklet, with guide to Boston and vicinity, or "The Story of New England" will be mailed on request.

C. S. COSTELLO, Mgr.



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THORNDIKE

ONE OF BOSTON'S BEST HOTELS (SEND FOR CIRCULAR)
Especially suited to the requirements of TOURISTS on account of its Pleasant Location and Accessibility from Every Point.

ALSO: ATLANTIC HOUSE
NANTASKET BEACH (BOOKLET)
20 Miles from Boston—Season: JUNE 25 TO SEPT. 4



THE NEW OCEAN HOUSE

SWAMPSCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS.

SUPERB WATER VIEWS, UNSURPASSED BATHING, SAFE SAILING, ROWING AND FISHING.
Music by Soloists of Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Season of 1912 begins Saturday, June 15

Bookings and all requests for information should be made at the Executive Offices, 673 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Telephone B. B. 3676. E. R. GRABOW COMPANY

THE HEMENWAY

Corner WESTLAND AVENUE and HEMENWAY STREET BOSTON

An exclusive family hotel overlooking Boston's Famous Fenway. Special attention given to ladies traveling without escort. No bar in connection. Rates from two to five dollars per day. European plan. Weekly and monthly rates on application.

Tel. 43180 B. Bay. LEONARD H. TORREY, Mgr.

HYANNIS, MASS.

ABERDEEN HALL

Will open under new management June 15. Automobile parties will be cared for from June 1. For information address
HOTEL MOUNTFORT UNTIL MAY 15. MRS. FRANCIS P. YEAGER.

Riverbank-Court

ON THE CHARLES

"It's an Easy Way to Live"

Comfortable and Economical

Largest Apartment Hotel in New England. At Cambridge and Harvard Bridge, overlooking the beautiful Charles River Basin. 15 minutes from Shopping District and Theaters. Superior Dining and Cafe Service. Table d'Hôte or à la Carte. Suites of one, two and three rooms with bath, unfurnished. Telephone 2680 Cambridge. WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Manager.

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One four room suite to be rented, furnished or unfurnished.

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(Near Coolidge Corner)

Served by four trolley lines and the Longwood station of the Boston & Albany Road, this well known hotel offers a delightful home in Boston's celebrated suburb.

Suites of one to four rooms with bath, and long distance telephone, furnished or unfurnished, may be taken by lease or at transient rates. American plan cafe.

Superior Cuisine and Service

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A SOCIAL HOME

AN IDEAL PLACE for spring or summer recreation. It is delightfully situated, being on the North Shore, with elevated grounds, acres of lawn, groves of grand old trees, with all the indoor and outdoor amusements usually found at a first-class resort; two yacht clubs, good drives, the best salt water swimming pool on the coast, with fresh water shower baths; roquet, croquet and tennis courts; also garage, pictures and all disturbing elements excluded; the patronage of nationalities objectionable to people of refinement is not solicited; rates moderate considering high character of accommodations offered; booklet giving rates, references, and how to get there by AUTO. O. F. BELCHER, WINTHROP, MASS.

Conceded by all as the finest location on North Shore
Open for the Season June 22

ROBERT B. WARDWELL
Manager

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SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.

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Wesley

Oak Bluffs, Mass.

ELEVENTH YEAR SAME MANAGEMENT

THE NEW

Wesley

Island of Martha's Vineyard

OPENS JUNE 26

1 Long distance phone in every room; Near excellent 18-hole golf course; Warmest bathing in New England; Special attractions for early vacationists.

HERBERT M. CHASE, Manager.

250 ROOMS MODERN BATHS

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COPLEY SQ., BOSTON, MASS.

Nearest hotel to Back Bay Station, E. & A. St. and N. Y. & H. R. R. R.

Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New

European Plan, Cafe, Private Dining Rooms

A comfortable hotel with large rooms

and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.

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Many Vacation

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Near Portland, Maine

Our Illustrated Booklet describes

them accurately. It's mailed free on

request. Tells about beautiful Casco

Bay, and its many islands, Cape Elizabeth, the Forelands; Portland with

side trips to interesting places along shore and inland. We can tell you

about hotels, boarding houses, cottages, routes. Write us. Address,

Tourist Committee,

BOARD OF TRADE,

18 Exchange St., PORTLAND, ME.

Merrill Hall

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OPEN JUNE 1

Refined surroundings, afford-

ing every comfort. Large,

cool rooms. Excellent cuisine.

Special June rates. Booklet.

BUELL & CROSBY

Passaconaway Inn

YORK CLIFFS, MAINE

Seashore and Country Combined

A charming, picturesque resort, directly

on and overlooking the ocean, combined

with every known summer pastime.

GOLF, TENNIS, BILLIARDS, BOWLING,

AUTOMOBILING, GARAGE,

BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, FINE

ORCHESTRA. On direct line to Port-

land and White Mountains. Open June

27. For booklet address

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5th Ave. and 30th St., N. Y.

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Oak Bluffs, Mass.

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OPENS JUNE 26

1 Long distance phone in every room; Near excellent 18-hole golf course; Warmest bathing in New England; Special attractions for early vacationists.

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COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

Distinguished for its clientele, ap-

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tractive to permanent and transient

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Hotel Westminster

Copley Square . . . BOSTON

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WHITE MOUNTAINS

Iron Mountain House.

JACKSON, N. H. OPEN MAY 20 TO NOV. 1.

Rooms on suite with bath, open fires.

—Special Attention to Automobile Parties.

—Open for winter parties from Dec. 20 to March

1. Booklet, N. H. MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

PITMAN HALL, Intervale, N. H.

ONE of the White mts. famous houses,

excellent fishing, golf, tennis, orchestra,

fresh vegetables from the house farm; an au-

tomobile center. WALTER PITMAN, Prop.

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, Inc.

BEACON HILL—Rooms with bath, water

shower, bath, \$7 to \$9 per week; rooms, private

bath, \$10.50 to \$14; transient, \$1 per day and

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The new \$2,000,000 Hotel situated in the

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850 rooms. Furnished with exquisite taste and

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CALGARY, ALBERTA

A MODERN UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

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ONE AND A HALF BLOCKS FROM

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140 ROOMS \$1.50 up

35 With Bath EUROPEAN PLAN.

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The most delightful vacation resort on the

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esque scenery, sailing, fishing, bathing, canoe-

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NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

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Six large lakes, miles of streams where you can

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Remodeling and repairing at SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES. Rugs and Lace Curtains cleaned and stored.

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Tremont St.
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Furs Stored and Insured

Remodeling and repairing at SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES. Rugs and Lace Curtains cleaned and stored.

165 Dresses of Silk, Chiffon, Net, Lingerie, Voile and Linen

Dresses for Street, Afternoon, Evening, Dinner and Hotel Wear. All made for the coming season—just the kind of dresses that will be worn for the next three or four months for all summer occasions.

There are Chiffon dresses over satin, Chiffon Taffeta evening dresses, Charmeuse dresses—beautiful Net dresses with taffeta coats—Foulard Silk dresses—dresses of cotton English voile and imported striped voile—Embroidered-net dresses with effective combinations—dresses of imported silk crepes and imported cotton crepes—lingerie dresses of fine batiste and French voile, many with hand eyelet work and fine laces—dresses of pique, ratine and linen—many elaborated with the most beautiful embroideries—most of the laces are real.

Nothing Newer—Nothing Better Ever Shown Before. Based on the original wholesale prices

The values are 28.00, 32.00, 35.00, 40.00, 50.00, 75.00 to 100.00

The entire purchase comes from one of the finest makers of dresses in New York City—a maker of dresses who does not go to the extreme, but fashions his garments more after the order of the exclusive dressmaker.

The bad weather for the past two or three weeks accounts for this sale. Unprecedentedly heavy orders were naturally late in delivery, and ordinarily they would have been taken, but this year they were cancelled. Anticipating better business many of the dresses were over-produced. In all this maker's experience she has never had a lot of such fine dresses accumulate before, but they had to be sold, hence the low prices

There are
16 Dresses, value 28.00
20 Dresses, value 32.00
19 Dresses, value 35.00
46 Dresses, value 40.00
29 Dresses, value 50.00
15 Dresses, value 65.00
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7 Dresses, value 85.00
5 Dresses, value 100.00

All
18.50
And
25.00

French Taffeta Silks at Half Price

This entire sale is made up entirely of the finest of French taffetas, and there are practically no French taffetas now on the market; there is an abundance of domestic taffeta, but no silk has the beautiful lustre, the wonderful wearing qualities and the exquisite shades of the French Chiffon Taffetas.

Nearly all are double width.

	Value	Price
Imported Plain Chiffon Taffeta, 43 inch.....	4.00	1.50
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Imported White Taffeta, hairline stripe, 40 in.....	2.50	1.25
Imported Brocade Chiffon Taffeta, 36 inch.....	4.00	1.50
Imported Plain Chiffon Taffeta, 32 inch.....	2.50	1.00
Imported Bordered Taffeta, 42 inch.....	4.50	1.50
Imported White Chiffon Taffeta, 42 inch.....	4.00	2.00
Imported Black Chiffon Taffeta, 36 inch.....	3.00	1.50

More Than Three Hundred and Fifty Fine Lingerie Waists at 2.50 and 2.95

The regular Values are up to 4.00

White Lingerie Waists of batiste and lawn—trimmed with fine embroideries, lace insertions and fine tuckings. Long and short sleeves and high and Dutch neck styles. About 150 of these are in semi-tailored, button front style—panels, collars and cuffs of fine Swiss embroidery.

One Hundred Wash Silk Waists at 2.95

The regular value is 4.50

Plain tailored shirt styles in a large assortment of colors and stripes

Suits

Tailored and Semi-Tailored Suits in serges, whipcords, mixtures and diagonals, several models in semi-Norfolk styles; others in plain tailored and semi-dress styles. Values 25.00 to 40.00.

Priced 18.50 and 22.50

Dress Suits and Tailored Suits in serges, whipcords, suitings and taffeta silk—some braid and fancy trimmed; others with the new contrasting collars—most effective as to skirts. Values 45.00 to 75.00.

Priced 29.50 and 35.00

White Gloves—May Sale for Women and Misses

Now is the time to look forward to graduation and now is the time when the most beautiful imported long White Glove Gloves are shown—the White Gloves of chamois and the White Gloves of silk and other fabrics.

Many of these gloves could not be purchased if bought in the market today at anywhere near the price at which they will be placed on sale Monday.

Special attention is directed to a great shipment of Chandler & Co.'s own long White Glove Gloves that are made to their order in France—these gloves were intended for next Fall's business but were cabled for about a month ago to be in readiness for this sale.

WHITE PIQUE ENGLISH DOESKIN GLOVES.....	VALUE 1.50, at	1.15
WHITE 8-BUTTON FRENCH CHAMOIS GLOVES.....	VALUE 1.75, at	1.45
WHITE 12-BUTTON FRENCH CHAMOIS GLOVES.....	VALUE 2.25, at	1.95
WHITE 16-BUTTON MILANESE SILK GLOVES.....	VALUE 1.00, at	.79c
WHITE 2-CLASP FRENCH GLACE GLOVES.....	SPECIAL at	1.00
WHITE 1-CLASP WASHABLE DOESKIN GLOVES.....	SPECIAL at	1.50
WHITE 16-BUTTON ENGLISH DOESKIN GLOVES.....	SPECIAL at	3.00
WHITE 2-CLASP DUCHESS KID GLOVES.....	SPECIAL at	1.50
WHITE 2-CLASP FRENCH PIQUE KID GLOVES.....	SPECIAL at	2.00

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED

400 Pairs 12 and 16 Button White 2.75 and 3.00

Glaze Gloves 1.95

Made to Chandler & Co.'s order in France. Full cut arm, 3 Gleopatra pearl buttons, Mousquetaire wrist.

The Entire Neckwear Department of a French Importing House at Half Price and Less

Beautiful Hand-Embroidered French Neckwear, made from real laces
Beautiful Domestic Neckwear made from French laces and embroideries

COLLARS		Value	Price	FICHUS		Value	Price
Real Milanese Lace Collar.....	15.00	7.50		Real Duchess and Point Top.....	5.00	1.95	
French Hand Emb. Collar.....	12.50	5.00		Black Chiffon Collars.....	3.00	.95	
Real Irish Lace Large Collar.....	25.00	15.00		MISCELLANEOUS			
Real Macramé Sailor Collar.....	10.00	4.50		Hand Made Plastrons, hand			
Real Irish Lace Collar.....	12.50	8.50		emb. and real lace trimmed.....	12.50	2.95	
Hand Emb. Dutch Collars.....	5.00	2.00		Plastrons, stock attached.....	1.00	.95	
Hand Emb. Lace Collars.....	7.50	3.95		1 Lot of Colored Silk and Vel-			
French Hand Emb. Collars.....	10.00	5.00		vet Pendants.....	.50 and .75	.19	
Hand Emb. Collars.....	5.50	.50		Side Frills.....	.50 and 1.00	.25	
Marquise Set, Large Collar				Side Frills.....	1.50	.50	
with deep cuffs.....	15.00	5.75		Batiste Frills.....	2.50	.75	
15 Dutch Lace Collars.....	1.50	.50		Cascade Frills.....	6.50	1.50	
Net and Batiste Top Collars.....	.50 and .75	.25		Handkerchief Linen Revers.....	3.00	.95	
Hand Emb. Top Collars.....	1.50	.50		Frill Cascades.....	5.00	2.95	
Hand Emb. Coat Collars.....	2.75	1.25		CHEMISETTES			
Collars—real Cluny trimmed.....	3.50	1.95		French Hand Emb.....	3.75	2.50	
Large Batiste Collars.....	2.25	.50		Hand Made Chemisettes.....	5.00	3.50	

White and Colored Wash Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices

15c for 25c Colored Tissue Voile—about 2000 yards—in a large assortment of patterns and colors—for summer wash dresses.	
29c for 40c Irish Dress Linen, 36 inches wide—in natural and colors. All pure linen and yarn dyed.	
25c for 37½c Zephyr Gingham, in a large variety of stripes and plaids. 32 inches wide.	
25c for 39c Silk and Cotton Washable Tub Silks—white grounds with colored stripes. 26 inches wide.	
25c for 40c White English Voile. 27 inches wide.	
39c for 50c and 65c Imported White Goods—about 500 yards—suitable for graduation dresses.	

The Annual May Sale of Knit Underwear Begins Monday, May 13th

This sale includes special values from the foremost manufacturers in Europe and America. In constant touch with the source of production, many opportunities come to us to save on special purchases of surplus or season end stock, or to procure special price concessions on staple lines by reason of advance orders for quantities.

104 Imported Swiss Pure Silk and Silk and Mercerized Union Suits—Low neck, no sleeves, knee length styles. Values 2.75, 3.50 and 4.00.....	1.95
140 Ingrain Lisle Union Suits—Low neck, no sleeves, lace trimmed knee. Value 1.00.....	.79c
165 Fine Silk Lisle Union Suits—Low neck, no sleeves, knee length, fancy crocheted neck yoke. Value 1.35.....	.95c
38 Imported Swiss Lisle Union Suits—Fancy crocheted neck yoke, knee length. Value 1.75 and 2.00.....	1.50
325 Ingrain Lisle Union Suits—French taped neck, shaped body, knee length styles. Value 1.35.....	.95c
60 Imported Swiss Union Suits—Low neck, no sleeves, knee length. Value 1.25.....	.95c
240 Lisle Thread Vests—Low neck, no sleeves, Swiss ribbed. Special at.....	.25c
360 Lisle Thread Vests—Plain and fancy crocheted neck. Value 50c.....	.35c
235 Lisle Thread Vests—Fancy hand-crocheted neck. Values 65c and 75c.....	.50c
60 Swiss Ribbed Silk and Lisle Vests—Neck yoke of embroidered Italian silk. Value 1.75.....	1.45
40 Fine Cotton Semi-Fashioned Sterling Union Suits—Low neck, no sleeves, knee length. Value 2.25.....	1.95
240 Fine Lisle Union Suits—Dainty crocheted edging; low neck, no sleeves, knee length. Value 75c and 85c.....	.69c

Inexpensive Dresses

Striped Voile Dresses, many are new models just produced; others are duplicates of great values offered earlier in the season, now at even lower prices. Value 8.50 to 12.50. Price..... 7.50

Wool Challie Dresses, 130 more to be offered Monday, probably the greatest value ever offered in a wool challie, they are in the best designs with French pattern borders. Value 15.00. Price..... 8.75

Striped Voile Dresses. Value 12.50..... 7.50

Tissue Gingham Dresses, in checks and stripes. Value 7.50. Price..... 5.00

3.00 W. B. Corsets 1.65

Once a year the manufacturers place on the market a special corset that embodies the virtues of a 3.00 corset. They drop all profits to produce these corsets at a price. That price is 1.65 each. They are made in batiste, have six hose supporters, model suited to all figures. Just the corset for country, seashore, walking, driving, golfing and for summer use, enables the wearer to have just the same graceful lines and makes it possible to save the expensive corsets from the trying ordeal of summer wear.

Old Fashioned India Druggets

in enormous bales, encased in rough, hand-woven bagging marked "C. & Co., Boston, via London" received—a shipment of these fine hand-woven double faced India druggets or rugs in the original bales in which they came from India, has just been opened.

The quality is quite the best yet received and the patterns show the dull old reds, yellows, jungle greens and the natural gray tones in the undyed wool and are as effective as those brought to London by the East India Companies 150 years ago.

The rupee price was slightly higher, but Chandler & Co. have priced them the same as heretofore.

Room Size Druggets	Hearth and Doorway Druggets	Hall and Stair Druggets
Size 14 x 10.....	Size 4 x 7.....	Size 15 x 3.....
Size 12 x 9.....	Size 5 x 2.3.....	Size 12 x 3.....
Size 10 x 8.....	Size 6 x 3.....	Size 9 x 3.....
Size 9 x 6.....	Size 18 x 3.....	Size 15 x 2.3.....

New Silk Petticoats

New Messaline Petticoats, in accordion plaid styles and in large assortment of the best colors, also black and white.

New Chiffon Taffeta Petticoats in tailored styles black and all desirable colors.

ALL
2.95

Table Linens—Low Prices

In the face of continually advancing prices, Chandler & Co. are still selling their table linens at the specially announced prices.

6 Patterns, 2x2 yds.....	2.15	6 Patterns, 2x2½ yds.....	2.80
6 Patterns, 2x2 yds.....	3.25	6 Patterns, 2x2½ yds.....	4.00
5 Patterns, 2x2 yds.....	3.75	5 Patterns, 2x2½ yds.....	4.85
4 Patterns, 2x2 yds.....	4.50	4 Patterns, 2x2½ yds.....	5.50
2x22 Napkins.....	3.00, 3.50, 4.00	3 Patterns, 2x2½ yds.....	4.85
36-inch Lunch Cloths.....	1.50 1.00	3 Patterns, 2x2½ yds.....	5.50
45-inch Lunch Cloths.....	2.00 1.50		

At Half the Actual Values 62 Plume Trimmed Model Hats

On Monday Chandler & Co. will have on sale 62 magnificent Plume Trim'd Dress Hats at one-half their actual values. They are large, medium and small—flaring picture hats, Directoire pokes, Louis XVI. Cavaliers and brimmed hats, with trimmings of magnificently tipped ombre and richly colored plumes—also trimmings of black and white.

This lot includes original models and copies of foreign models by such well known designers as George, Virot, Lewis, Louison, Paul Poirer, Leontine, Marie Louise and others, whose models have been the most successful this season.

Values from 45.00 to 65.00. All priced

25.00

Semi-Dress Hats at 15.00

Included are large, medium and small—flower, ribbon and lace trimmed models of French, English and Italian braids in all this season's newest shapes and colorings. Values 20.00 to 30.00.

Tailored Hats at 7.50 and 10.00

This lot includes a large variety of imported English and French tailored hats—also copies of all the finest tailored models produced this season by foreign designers—all made from the finest quality materials. Values 15.00 to 20.00.



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1912

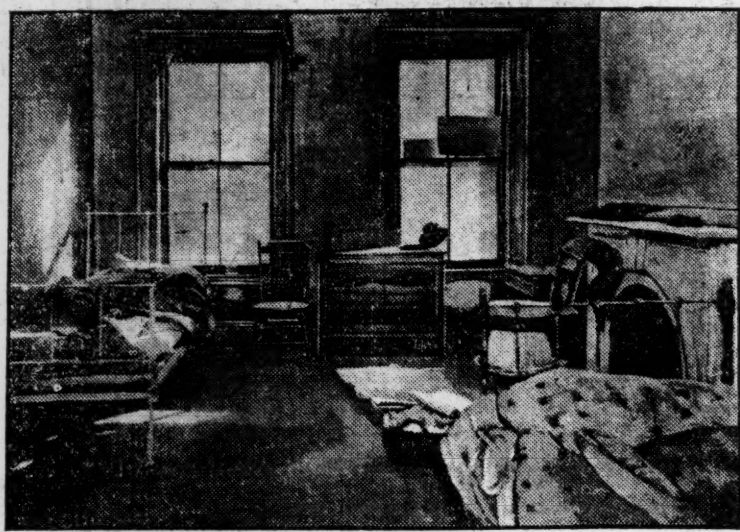
Model Housekeeping Flat Is Lesson to Tenement Dwellers

Joint Work of South End House and the Woman's Municipal League Shows There What May Be Done

TRANSFORM ROOMS

TENEMENT dwellers in the vicinity of South Bay Union have been stirred to much interest by the completion of a model housekeeping flat which is open daily for their inspection. The feminine fondness for making things over, especially for turning something apparently beyond redemption into something useful and attractive was responsible for this innovation, which is a joint accomplishment of South End House and the Woman's Municipal League Working together, these two organizations have fitted up, on the first floor of a Harrison avenue tenement, a desirable apartment such as could be used by a family consisting of four persons who wished to live simply yet comfortably. In undertaking this project it was thought most practical to select a place that appeared to have little to commend it, in order that people might see afterward how much could be accomplished by means of ingenuity and common sense. No three dark rooms were chosen, over a disreputable looking cellar; photographs were taken showing their condition, and then the work of transformation began. The gloomy walls of the three rooms

REMODELED APARTMENT INSTRUCTIVE



Bedroom in Harrison avenue flat before it was improved by Woman's Municipal League and South End House

table and shelves covered with white were painted a light color, and later the stone walls of the adjoining court were whitewashed. This alone did much to render the rooms more cheerful, and use of the same color in all three rooms also had its obvious advantages. The kitchen sink, formerly enclosed in wood work, was changed into an open sink, and the

oilcloth. Everything was arranged with a view to convenience and sanitation, although no expensive improvements were introduced, for one leading object was to make things satisfactory at a reasonable cost.

The fittings and furniture chosen were simple in character, durable and attractive; the dishes, though not costly,

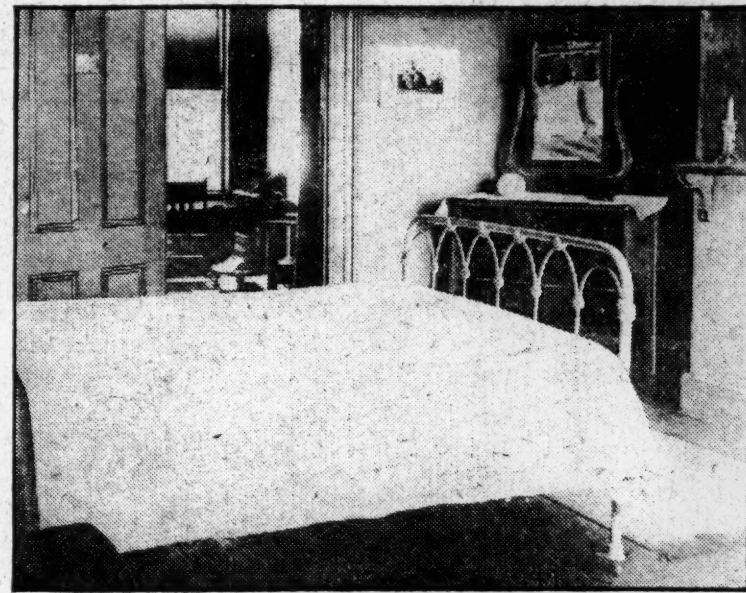
Fittings and Furniture Chosen Simple in Character, Durable and Attractive, and Dishes Are Dainty

ECONOMY IS OBJECT

were of dainty design, and the pictures in each room were small, appropriate and pleasing to the eye. Everything was given its proper place and the arrangements as a whole bespoke orderliness and good taste. Some of the people in the neighborhood most interested in the experiment were allowed to help in practical ways. One woman hemmed the sheets and pillow cases, and these were put into a large, wooden, covered box which one of the men padded and covered with brown burlap, thus turning it into both a linen chest and a comfortable window seat. Another box of the same size was placed beside it, but without the padding and with the burlap simply thrown over it, so that visitors, by examining the two, might see just what had been done to transform a wooden box into a useful article of furniture.

In order that those interested in the expense of this undertaking might know definitely what the furnishings cost, a card was placed near or upon each article, setting forth its price. Thus, on opening the door of the kitchen cupboard, one could learn at once from an item-

VIEW OF MODEL HOUSEKEEPING FLAT



Corner of bedroom in Harrison avenue apartment as it appears today, showing effect of improvements

ized list on the inside just what utensils were on the shelves and the cost of each, the total being "\$1.50." The statement also was made that all these utensils could be bought at the 5 and 10 cent store. Cards were also put up, giving

advice about lighting and ventilation, and stating some of the requirements of the board of health. Every statement was so clearly worded that its meaning could not be mistaken. When completely equipped and thrown

People of Neighborhood Who Are Interested Are Allowed to Give Help to Project in Practical Ways

SEEK CONVENIENCE

open to visitors the house was found to be fulfilling a five-fold purpose. First and foremost, it showed how tenants could fit up three very ordinary rooms into a desirable home for a family of four at small expense. It also made clear that living is simplified when there is a place for everything and everything is kept in its place. Finally, it pointed out what tenants can require of the landlord, what they can require from the board of health and what the board of health can require of them.

The house was shown to scores of visitors on the day of the South End House exhibition. Now it is shown to different clubs and to friends of club members or, in fact, to any one in the neighborhood who cares to go through the rooms. It embodies in much that the settlement aims to teach, emphasizes some of the essential points in the campaign of the Woman's Municipal League for bettering conditions in congested districts; and, if kept by the South Bay Union, it can be utilized later—if this seems best—for settlement classes in housekeeping.

ARNOLD ARBORETUM BURSTS INTO BLOOM FOR BRILLIANT SUMMER DISPLAY

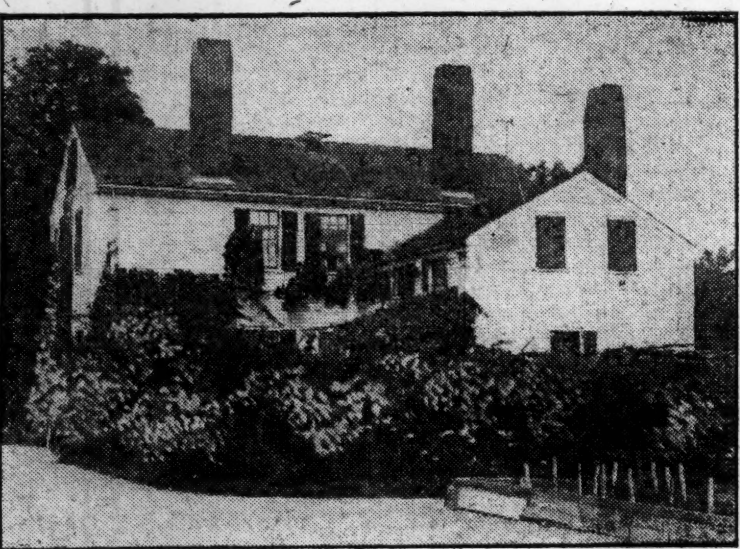
LOSSOMS are appearing on many of the different species of trees at the Arnold Arboretum, the apples, cherries and hickories, on various shrubs about the grounds and on both the currant and the gooseberry bushes, and within two weeks nearly every tree in the arboretum will be in full bloom, according to the officials.

More trees, it is said, come into bloom in the last two weeks of this month than at any other time in the year and according to present showing this year will be no exception.

"From now almost to midsummer," says the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, "the arboretum will have a constant display of flowering shrubs and trees in brilliant succession, set off by the unusual beauty and variety of its landscape."

"Although seldom cultivated and little known in this country, several of the wild pear-trees are plants of ornamental value as their large white flowers, which open before or with the leaves, and the silvery foliage of several of the species are handsome in the spring," according to the Arnold Arboretum bulletin. "The genus *Pyrus* (the pears) is now considered distinct from *Malus* (the apples), and *Cydonia* (the quinces); it is distributed with a dozen or 15 species from southern Europe to the Caucasus, through Persia to the Himalayas, and northward to northern China; the largest number of species being found in southeastern Europe and the Caucasus."

The genus is widely distributed and much cultivated in China where more species certainly occur than are now recognized by botanists. There is no native pear-tree in northern Asia or in Japan, and the genus has no new world representative. This comparatively restricted range of the pears is remarkable, for wild apples occur in nearly all the countries of the north temperate zone.



Residence of Mr. Dawson, superintendent of Arnold Arboretum

"The arboretum collection of wild pear trees is planted on the left hand side of the road entering from the Forest Hill gate, above the collection of apples. Some of the species will be in flower during the week and others will be interesting from the beauty of their unfolding leaves."

"The earliest pear to flower is from northern China and is now called *P. Simoni*. It is one of the green-leaved species and, unlike those of all other pear trees, the leaves turn bright scarlet in the autumn. The fruit is small, light yellow, juicy, of good flavor, broadest at the base and gradually narrowed toward the apex. "The handsome flowers and the brilliancy of the autumn leaves make this a

valuable ornamental tree. A number of species with more or less silvery white leaves from southern Europe and the Caucasus will soon be in flower. Among them are *P. malifolia*, *P. amygdaliformis*, *P. elaeagnifolia*, *P. Michauxii*, *P. salicifolia*, *P. parvifolia*, etc."

"One of the handsomest plants in the collection is *P. betulifolia* from northern China, with crowded clusters of rather small flowers which are followed by globose fruits not much larger than peas. This is a very hardy, vigorous, tall, fast-growing tree. Among the plants grown in the arboretum as *P. sinensis* are two very distinct forms raised from seeds sent here from Peking 30 years ago."

"They are both tall, shapely trees with

large flowers and large, thick, lustrous leaves. One of these pear trees produces globose, yellow, juicy fruit, and is perhaps the wild type or one of the forms of the excellent yellow pear which is brought in different sizes and great quantities to the Peking markets in September and October."

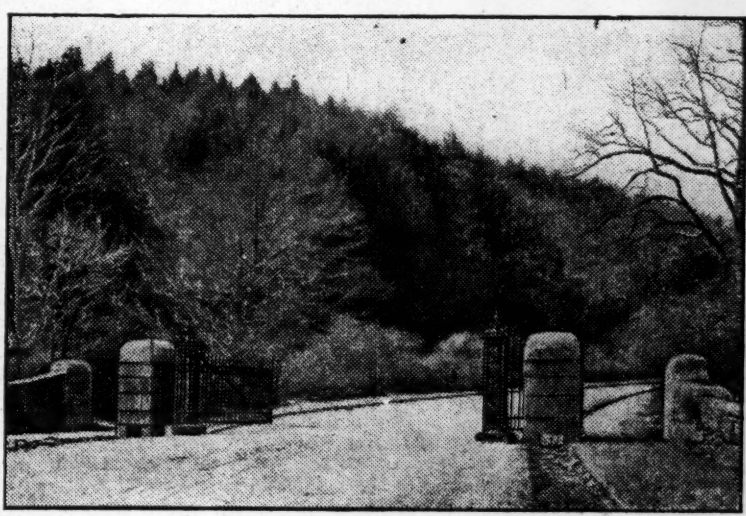
"The other form produces brown, hard fruits not more than half an inch in diameter; and on some trees the fruit is globose and on others pear-shaped. The Japanese sand pear, with its hard, brown, round fruits may perhaps have been derived from this Chinese plant."

"The white willow (*Salix alba*) is now covered with its bright yellow catkins and makes a charming picture in the landscape. This is the largest and the most common willow tree of New England where it has often grown to a noble size and assumed a picturesque habit. It is a European tree, and it is of interest that it is the only exotic tree that has really become widely naturalized in New England."

"There are many forms of this willow and the one which has most often established itself here is the variety *coriacea*. There is no record of the introduction of this tree into America, but it was probably soon after the settlement of the country, for very old trees can be found here, and it must have taken a long time for it to have spread as generally as it has done."

Occasionally plants of the brittle willow (*S. fragilis*) may be seen in this part of the country, but in some of the middle states it is now completely naturalized, having been brought there many years ago to provide charcoal for the powder works in Delaware."

"The most interesting plants now in flower in the shrub collection will be



Entrance to the Arnold Arboretum with famous Hemlock hill in the background

found among the currants and gooseberries (*Ribes*). The two yellow-flowered American currants are already in bloom. The better known of these, the so-called Missouri currant (*Ribes odoratum*) was for many years a favorite garden plant in the United States, and is still found in many old gardens."

"It is a large, broad, very hardy, fast-growing shrub with drooping clusters of bright yellow fragrant flowers and lustrous black fruits. It owes its popular name to the fact that it was first found on the upper Missouri river, and it is now known to occur on the great plains from South Dakota to Texas."

"In many books this plant appears as *R. aureum*, but this name properly belongs to a smaller plant from the North-

west and the northern Rocky mountains with more slender branches, smaller flowers and black or orange-colored fruits. This species appears to be extremely rare in cultivation."

The two plants are growing together in the shrub collection, and the differences in their general appearance and in the structure of the flowers can be readily seen."

"Among the gooseberries already in flower the most interesting perhaps are *R. pinetorum* from the mountains of New Mexico and Arizona, with bright, orange-red flowers; *R. niveum* from northwestern North America, with pure white flowers; *R. cynosbati* from eastern North America, and its spineless variety, *R. curvatum* from Stone Mountain, Georgia,

with white flowers gracefully drooping on long stalks; *R. stenocarpum* from western China, with white flowers, and *R. robustum*, a vigorous white-flowered plant of unknown origin, but supposed to be a hybrid between *R. niveum* and *R. oxycanthoides*."

"The first of the honeysuckles to bloom this year is *Lonicera coerulea*, a plant with small yellow-white flowers and early ripening bright blue fruit. It is one of the most widely distributed of the shrubs of the northern hemisphere, being found in numerous forms and varieties in the northern part of North America, Europe and Asia."

"There are several distinct forms of this plant now flowering in the shrub collection. The pink-flowered *Lonicera gracilipes* from Japan and the fly honeysuckle of northeastern North America (*L. canadensis*) are also in flower in the collection where honeysuckles will continue to blossom for several weeks."

"The earliest barberry in the arboretum to flower this year is *Berberis distyphyla*, which although it comes from the warm province of Yunnan in China, has proved perfectly hardy here."

"The hobble bush of Moosewood is the first of the genus to flower here and one of the handsomest shrubs of northeastern North America. A plant just coming into flower can be seen among the birches on the left-hand side of the Bussey hill road and just below the point where it turns abruptly to the left in ascending the hill."

"The hickories are rapidly expanding their leaf buds and these as they open are beautiful and interesting because the inner bud scales rapidly enlarge before falling, and on some trees are bright red and on others yellow or green, appearing like the petals of some great flower."

GOOD COUNTRY ROADS SPELL COMFORT AND WEALTH SAYS PRESIDENT OF FRISCO SYSTEM

NEW ORLEANS, La.—B. F. Yoakum, president of the Frisco Lines, is one of the most active among the prominent railroad men in the country in pushing the movement for good roads. He will be in this city during the national good roads convention, to be held May 16 to 19, inclusive.

"Good roads mean more for the people at large than any other public work, and add more to the comfort and up-building of the country," says Mr. Yoakum. "They are of national importance."

"Government statistics tell us that it costs our farmers 15 cents more to haul one ton one mile in this country than it costs in European countries. The products of the farms of the United States last year amounted to approximately 250,000,000 tons. The government shows the average haul of a ton was nine miles. This difference of 15 cents a ton per mile represents an additional cost of \$1.25 a ton for an average haul of nine miles. Estimating that two thirds of the agricultural products of last year were hauled away from the farms, there would have been a saving to the American farmers of \$225,000,000 if our roads had been up to the standard of European roads, not including their back haul of supplies for the stations to the farms. They would also have saved large sums in the cost of replacing and repairing harness, wagons, etc., and in the investment and care of extra draft stock."

"The only way to get good roads is to fight for them."

"It took three quarters of a century to build up the American railroads. During the same time little attention has

been given to the building up of American country roads. Yet the value of the two to the public goes hand in hand. Food and clothing must be handled between the producers and the consumers over both the country road and the railroad. It is important that the country road approach the high standard of the railroads."

"Good roads would add so greatly to the comfort and happiness of their users that every possible agency should be employed in making better roads. Unfortunately, this is not the way it is working out. The only proof necessary is that 5600 times as much money is appropriated by Congress for military expenses as for good roads. If it could be shown to our national lawmakers that military roads are needed for armies and military convenience appropriations for millions would be had without delay. General Goethals, at the head of Panama construction, says that this vast enterprise is of first importance as a military expedient. To make this naval highway in a foreign country for fighting vessels our government is spending more money than has ever been expended for any one similar project in the history of the world. The value of good roads has not been driven home because federal and state Legislatures feel that they can, without being criticized at home, do little for country roads and the people accept such short-sighted policies without protest."

HIGH VOLTAGE TENSION MEASURE

An instrument has been perfected by German electricians for measuring accurately the voltage of high tension currents up to 150,000 volts, says the Indianapolis News.

MILTON PREPARING TO CELEBRATE ITS 250TH ANNIVERSARY IN JUNE

Formal Exercises and Track and Field Sports Are to Be the Leading Features of the Occasion

TOWN TO BE LIGHTED

MILTON will be 250 years old on June 11 and a committee is arranging for a big celebration for that day. Plans have been made for athletic events, which will be a feature of the occasion, to take place at Cunningham park and the Brook road playground. They will include track and field sports, baseball and tennis, in all of which prizes will be given.

The formal exercises are still being arranged, but will in all likelihood take place at 4:30 p. m. If the weather is fair they will be held in the town hall grounds; otherwise inside the building. In the evening there will an illumination. The sports are arranged as follows: Track and field:

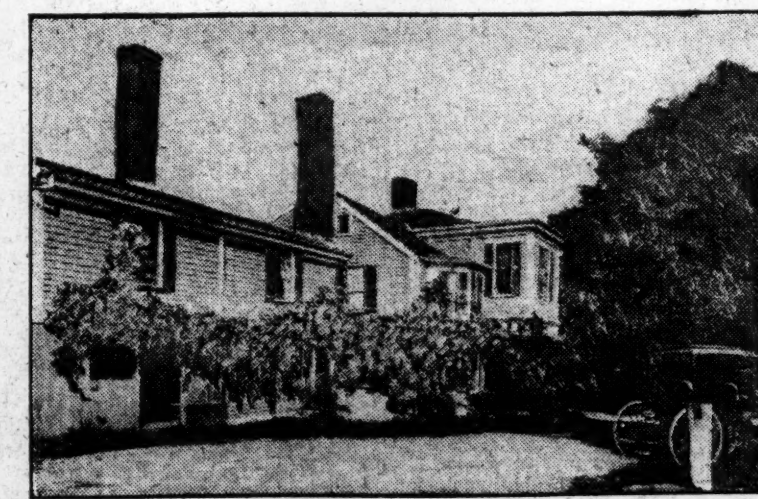
Class 1—Graduates of the high school and academy and other persons 18 years old or over and who are not in school.

Class 2—Pupils of the high school of the four upper classes, and persons not in school from 14 to 17 years old inclusive.

Class 3—Pupils not yet in the high school, nor in one of the four higher classes of the academy, and persons not in school, who are not yet 14 years old.

Only residents of Milton are eligible for these sports. Prizes will be given to winners of first and second places, but no second prizes will be given un-

RUUGLES HOUSE, OLDEST IN MILTON



Erected in 1635 or 27 years before town was founded

less there are at least three entrants. The list of events are:

Class A, for men and boys, all classes, 100-yard dash, running high jump, running broad jump, 220-yard dash, half mile race, relay race, four persons, obstacle race, potato race, sack race, baseball throw.

Class B, for women and girls, all classes, 50-yard dash, egg and spoon race, basketball throw.

These sports will be held at Cunningham park at 9:30 a. m. Entries are to be made to Dr. L. R. Burnett.

It is expected that baseball games will be played at Cunningham park between representative teams from East Milton

and Mattapan and between teams of the junior league. A game will also be played at the Brook road playground at 2 p. m. between the high school and academy teams. Each winning team will receive a cup.

In the tennis events there will be matches as follows: Men's singles, ladies' singles, men's doubles, ladies' doubles and mixed doubles. The tennis tournament will be for the championship of the town. There are no handicaps. Preliminary matches and the semi-finals must be played off before June 11 and may be played on any court.

The finals will be played at Cunningham park at 2 p. m. on June 11.

MARYLAND'S COAL PRODUCT IN YEAR IS 4,685,795 TONS FINDS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON—Statistics of coal production in Maryland, which have been collected by Edward W. Parker of the United States geological survey in cooperation with the Maryland geological survey, show that the total production in 1911 amounted to 4,685,795 short tons, valued at \$5,197,066.

Compared with the production in 1910 the output in 1911 showed a decrease of 531,339 short tons, or 10.2 per cent in quantity and of \$637,992, or 10.9 per cent in value. Stimulated, as had been the other Appalachian states in 1910, by the strike of miners in the middle West, Maryland in 1910 increased her production nearly 1,200,000 tons over 1909 and a part of the markets secured at that time were held in 1911, but not sufficiently to maintain the tonnage of the preceding year.

The coal fields of Maryland are not of wide extent and the production during the 90 years of their exploitation has been derived chiefly from the "Maryland

big vein," an outlier of the famous Pittsburgh bed of Pennsylvania. This vein had a thickness of 10 to 13 feet in the western part of Alleghany county, Maryland, extending southward into Mineral county, West Virginia. Mining operations covering nearly a century have exhausted a large part of this great coal bed in Maryland, and during the three or four years preceding 1910 the production of the state had shown a declining tendency, as some of the mines were being worked out.

The production will probably continue to decline until the thinner beds, both above and below the Pittsburgh, are more extensively developed. As these beds in the aggregate contain many times more coal than that originally contained in the "big vein," Maryland still possesses an important supply from which to draw.

The exploitation of the thinner beds already begun has been attended with satisfactory results, especially in Garrett county. In fact, Garrett county, which a decade ago was hardly considered of much importance as a coal producer, is now contributing from 15 to 20 per cent of the total output of the state, yielding, in 1911 a production of 805,888 short tons.

The coal mines of Maryland gave employment in 1911 to 5981 men, who worked an average of 243 days, against 5809 men for an average of 270 days in 1910. The average production for each man employed in 1911 was considerably below that of 1910, the figures for the two years being, respectively, 783.6 tons and 898 tons, the difference being due probably to the smaller production from the "big vein."

RHODE ISLAND GETS 35,000 ELMs

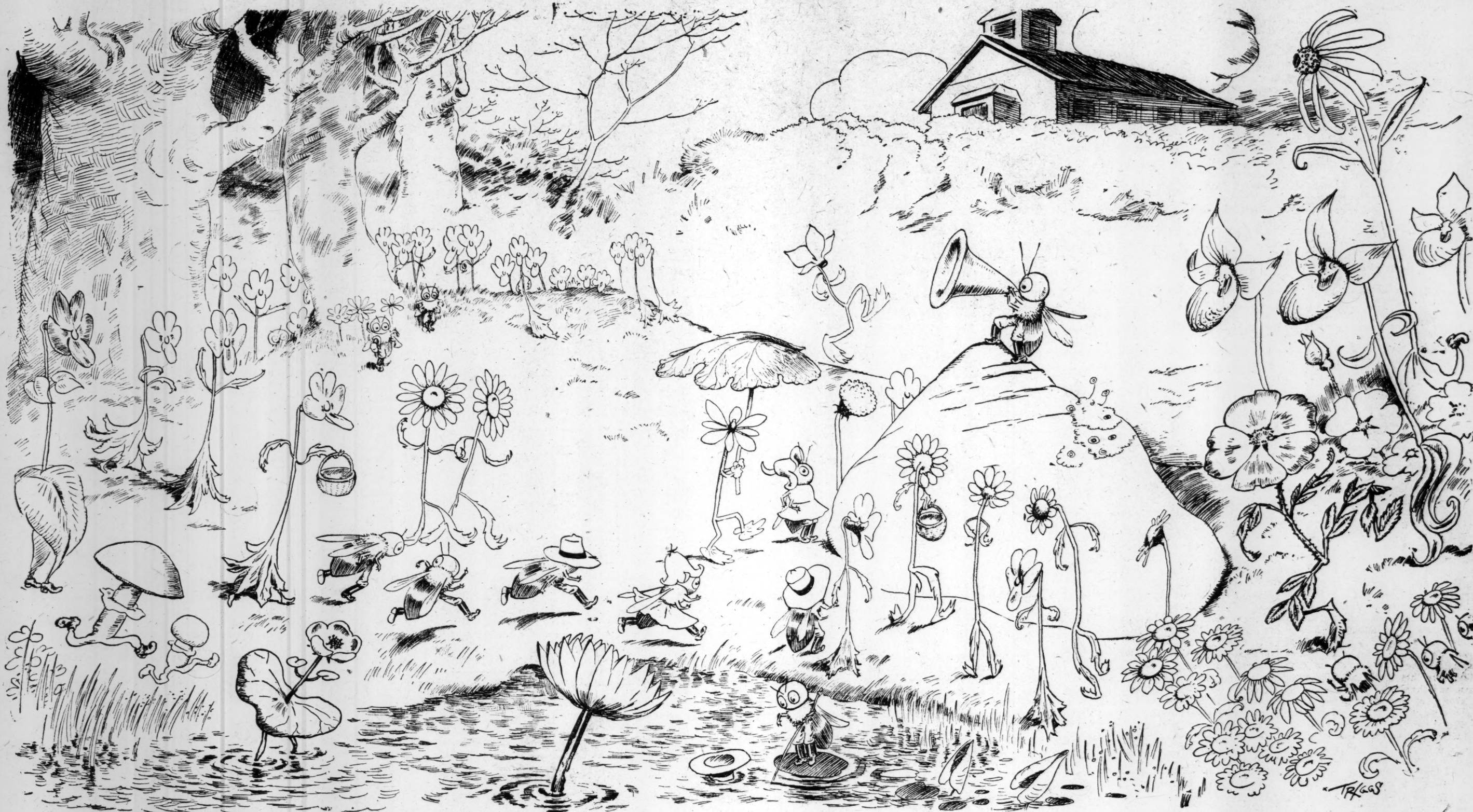
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—One of the most notable features of Arbor Day, which was more generally observed in this state than ever before, was the gift by John Shepard, Jr., of Boston, to the children of the schools of 35,000 American elms. Last year Mr. Shepard distributed 50,000 catalpa trees.

In connection with this latest gift Mr. Shepard offers a prize of \$5 in gold for the best letter from a recipient of a tree last year, telling what success was had with the planting.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Here's Buzz with a megaphone calling the flowers
That all come a-trooping from gardens and bowers.
We know that the blossoms can summon the bees,
"Let them come to me now," says Buzz, "if they please."

They flock by the singles, by pairs and by dozens;
The daisies and tall black-eyed Susans are cousins;
The Com-pos-ite fam'ly, all made like the sun-flow'r,
With disk flow'rs and ray flow'rs, a thousand in one flow'r.

The dandelion, too, is a composite fellow;
American daisy is tall, white and yellow;
She's really Chrys-an-the-mum's sister—true daisies
Are pink tipp'd and small (their disk oft turned to rays is).

But Rose, as we know, is the family name
For apples and peaches and almonds of fame;
For apricots, plums, prunes and pears, yec, and cherries,
And straw, black, and thimble and dew and rasp berries.

Buzz now tells the flowers they must help out the children.
They're rushed with their lessons and duties bewild'rin',
Exhibition day's here, yet they have not had time
To trim up the school room—"We'll help," the flowers chime.

"Without us the thing would be dryer than dry;
What child can speak pieces when we are not by;
To wink when he stumbles and nod when he's done—
Spelling 'WELCOME' to all of the mothers who come?"

And soon up the hill to the task they go flocking.
Some tripping, some dancing, on dainty green stockings;
The gay yellow "spatter dock" patting her paddies
(A pond lily's leaves are called pads by wise laddies).

And even the toadstools the call do not shirk.
The bees needed something to stand on to work;
Each blossom will go just where Busy may bid it.
The children, surprised, are long guessing who did it.

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FATHER AND SON AS PARTNERS

VERY early the child becomes a builder of homes. He digs a cave in the bank by the roadside, he raises a mound of sand and makes doors and windows in it, he stretches a blanket or sheet on poles and makes a tent.

By the time he is 7 years old he begins to use a hammer and nails, in order to perform more difficult building operations. Then the father should become the son's partner, but not the dominant member of the firm, says the Youths Companion. He should be the capitalist and consulting partner. He should buy his boy the best saw he can get, of a suitable size, a square and a good hammer. He should provide lumber and a supply of nails of different sizes.

The three tools named will be enough at first. In time the boy will need a screw-driver, chisels and other tools, but he should never have a tool until he needs it. Eventually, he will know as much about tools as his father knows. Then the father should supply the money, and the boy should buy both the lumber and the tools.

By the time the boy is 10 years old he should be allowed to do the necessary repairs for the family, and to make boxes, benches, perhaps even a kitchen cupboard. A carpenter would probably make a better cupboard, but the important object is a competent boy rather than a fine cupboard.

The boy should plan the work to be done by the firm and should be the practical member in all building operations. When he needs advice he will go to his father for consultation as long as the father is interested in the boy's work.

All children plan more than they can execute. It is when the boy realizes that he cannot carry out his own plan that his father can do most to perfect the partnership with him.

A 4-year-old boy tried to make a trolley-car of spools and sticks and cord. He had his plan, but he could not carry it out. The father came home from his office just when the boy had become con-

sious of failure and had dropped his materials in discouragement.

The man sat down beside the boy on the floor. "What are you trying to make, Jim?" he asked.

"I'm trying to make a trolley-car, but the wheels won't stay on," said Jim, in a despairing tone.

The father was equal to the occasion. He soon made the wheels stay on, and in a few minutes Jim was drawing his trolley-car triumphantly up and down the hall; and it was loaded with richer treasures than he will ever own when he is a man. He was saved from the habit of failure, and, best of all, he had found a real partner—a father who was willing to help him carry out his plans.

Jim knew his father not merely as a restraining force, but as a sympathetic helper in times of need, as a man whose skill was worthy of great admiration, as a chum in whom he could have perfect faith, as a man who respected a boy's plans. Jim revered his father.

There are many fathers who do not remember their own boyhood. Their boys may be negatively respectful toward them because they fear them; but they will never feel for them any positive reverence. The best fathers are those who most clearly remember that they themselves were once boys.

HIS VERSE

A boy who had reached the age when boys feel that a watch is the one thing needed, was told that for the present a watch could not be given to him.

Edward continued to tease for one, however. Then his father, after explaining that he should certainly have a watch when he was older, forbade him to mention the subject again.

The next Sunday, the children, as was their custom, repeated Bible verses at the breakfast table. When it was Edward's turn, he astonished them all by saying:

"What I say unto you, I say unto all: Watch!"—Youths Companion

WHY?

WHY does an iron ship float? Men used to think that a ship had to be made of wood in order to float, because wood floats and iron sinks. But now all big ships are built of iron. Why do they not sink like a stone or an anvil? It is because of their shape, says an exchange. When they are hollowed out, the whole space they occupy is filled with air, which makes the ship, as a whole, lighter than water, and so it floats. You can even put things into it, but the more you put in the deeper your ship rides in the water. You can store iron in it, but if you packed it full of iron, or anything heavier than water it would sink.

TREES' STORY

MOTION SONG

(Tune—"Comin' Thro' the Rye")
The trees lift up their branches tall;
Their leaves dance in the breeze;
"Oh, ho!" they sing, "for what care we?
We're living at our ease."

But presently the woodman comes,
With axes sharp and bright,
And choosing him a tall pine tree,
He works with all his might.

"Oh, see! the tree is falling now,"
It lies upon the ground;
The axes cut off each twig and bough,
And round it chains are bound.

Two horses pull the tree along
Until a stream they find,
On which the tree floats to the mill,
Where waits the miller kind.

He lays the log before the saw,
And back and forth it goes,
Until the mill is full of boards
That lie in long white rows.

And then the children's father buys
Shingles and beams and planks,
To build his house for which we must
Give tree and woodman thanks.

—Grace Butterfield, in Little Men and Women.

HOW DO COATS KEEP US WARM?

HOW does a coat keep us warm? Now, this is a very good, sensible question, said the wise man, for you have used exactly the right words in asking it; and this is just a case where, because a question is properly asked, it can be easily answered. If you had said, "How does a coat make us warm?" I should have had to tell you that a coat does not make us warm, but that all coats can do is to keep us warm.

Except when the sun is actually shining upon us, or when we are huddling over a fire, we make all our warmth for ourselves. There is no warmth in a coat or in any article of clothing. So, of course, clothing cannot make us warm—unless we hold it in front of a fire until it is hot, and then put it on. Indeed, when you come to think of it, we make our clothes warm. Our clothes often feel quite cold when we put them on, but when we take them off they are warm, and they have got the warmth from our bodies.

Our clothes keep in the warmth which we make for ourselves simply because they are made of stuff which will not let warmth out. All sorts of things can keep all sorts of other things from running about. When you put water into a tumbler the water cannot run through the glass; it is kept in. When you pull a shade down over the window the light is kept out; when you put suitable clothing on anything its heat cannot get through it, and so it keeps warm. The reason why we put a tea-cozy on a teapot is exactly the same as the reason why we put clothes on ourselves. The clothes and the tea-cozy prevent the warmth getting out, just as the shade prevents the light getting in, and just as the glass of the tumbler prevents the water getting out. This works both ways; and sometimes people put clothes on to keep heat from getting into them, as when you put on a straw hat on a sunny day.

Clothing is only something that warmth cannot get through. Now,

warmth is always trying to run from warm to cold places—from our bodies to the outside air; or from the outside air into something else. And, in either case, if you want to keep things as they are, if you want to keep warm things warm and cold things cold, you must put a barrier between warm and cold, so that the warmth cannot get through.

You know what a thermometer is. It is something that measures how hot things are. Now, if you take a piece of flannel and a piece of linen that have both been in the same room for some time, and if with a thermometer you try to find out how hot they are, you find that they are both just at the same level of hotness. But on a cold day you would rather put on flannel than linen, because as we say, the flannel is so much warmer. What is the meaning of this puzzle? It is simply that some things are better barriers to heat, and keep heat back better, than others. Some things will let it through quickly, some slowly.—Children's Encyclopedia.

POKER PLANT

In the north of Cape Colony there stretches for many a weary mile the great tableland of the Karroo, famous for its queer plants. Here grows the African aloe, an ugly looking plant save at the time of flowers. Then it offers a brilliant spectacle as it lights up the hill-sides in spring (which, in South Africa, corresponds to the English autumn). Its big dull scarlet and orange-colored flowers have earned for this aloe the familiar nickname of the "red-hot poker plant."—Christian Register.

MARJORIE'S QUERY

At Marjorie's house they had been having Concord grapes through the fall, but with the holidays came some white grapes, says an exchange. Marjorie was puzzled. "Mamma," said she, "have blue grapes gone out of style?"

DOWN A ROPE

Sliding down a rope is not so simple as it seems. Few boys know how to do it properly. If you try to descend by letting the rope slide through your hands the friction will burn the palms so that you will have to let go after a few feet. If you try to lower your weight from one handhold to another you will after a bit be forced to drop, says an exchange. You cannot slide with the rope between your knees, for the swaying of your body will jerk the rope out of the clutch of your knees and then you are likely to fall.

The easiest and safest method you can employ is that used by firemen and sailors. Standing upright, throw out your right leg and give it a turn-round the

rope. Next put the rope in the crook of your right elbow and clasp it tightly, not in your hand, but in your arm. In that way you can slide down without the slightest trouble. The rope does not touch any part of the body that is not protected by clothing and your speed can be regulated by either straightening or cramping your leg.

NOTHING LEFT

Harry's mother had given him an apple and told him to peel it before he ate it. Returning to the room after a few moments' absence, and seeing no peeling, she asked: "Did you peel your apple, Harry?" "Yes," answered Harry. "What did you do with the peelings?" "Ate them."—Christian Register.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

PUZZLE PARTY

THE popularity of all kinds of puzzles has given rise to a form of evening entertainment, the Puzzle Party. The invitations are engraved or written on cards, which are afterward cut into several pieces of irregular shape. The recipient will be obliged to put the pieces together correctly before discovering for what he or she is invited, and by whom. The puzzling gives a merry view of the nature of the fun to come.

Prepare half as many squares of cardboard as there will be boys and on each paste a puzzle clipped from any one of the many magazines which devote space to this form of amusement. The cards should be numbered, and the hostess must preserve a carefully prepared set of answers, numbered like the puzzles. The little cards are put in a bag and each boy draws one. He must invite some girl to assist him in working out the answers. The

puzzlers all begin to work at the same moment. As soon as any pair think they have worked out the solution the cards are handed over to the entertainer. Each is marked as to time when handed in. If correct, the first answer wins, but if not correct the card next completed has a chance for the first award, and so on.

The puzzles need not be all of the same variety, but should require approximately the same time for working out.

Then distribute pencils and tiny tablets for a hidden terms puzzle. Here each pair of partners (or each individual) is required to invent a sentence in which is buried the name of some bird. A rough example of such a phrase would be:

"Our family patronymic is Wall. Owen is a Welsh name which has been handed down from father to son among us for several generations. The hidden name here is a swallow."—Louisville Herald.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

CHILDREN'S MODEL PLAYROOM

AT A RECENT exhibit held at Teachers College, New York city, in the educational museum of the college one end of the museum was given over to a model nursery. It was just a sunny corner of a big room curtained off as such a corner might be in any home, but it was furnished with the most careful consideration of the child's comfort, and happiness, says *Today's Magazine*.

Simplicity was the keynote of the furnishings. Nothing in this model playroom could break. Everything could be readily cleansed of the necessary stains of play, and chairs, tables and toys were built upon such a plane that they just suited little legs and arms.

The windows were rather high and had narrow ledges similar to the window arrangements in the average house. A flight of three steps, however, was knocked together at slight expense by a carpenter and placed directly beneath the windows, making it possible for the little folks to clamber up and see outside and also use the steps, which were painted white and were washable, for play places.

The same carpenter who built these steps extended the window ledges by nailing on white bracket shelves wide enough to hold bowls of growing bulbs and a few hardy geraniums and ivy plants that children can care for themselves, with very little grown up supervision. And a warm rug in gray

was thrown across these steps to furnish a comfortable seat for the kiddies.

The walls of this model playroom were covered with gray paper that helped to soften the yellow sunlight. The only floor coverings were two or three rag rugs, lavender in color with borders of white. The furniture consisted of a round wicker table and two or three wicker chairs, all low and stained a grayish lavender to harmonize with the walls and the sunshine. There were a white wooden chair, a low wicker bookcase in which the children's books could be easily reached and a white wooden play cabinet.

This play cabinet was one third table, one third desk, one third shelves and 100 per cent utility for the child who was so fortunate as to possess it. It was made of pine enameled white so that, like the rest of the nursery furnishings, it could be washed. It had a substantial frame work, the entire lower part of which was given over to shelves and drawers for the children's constructive materials: pencils, paints, paint brushes, a box of plasticine for modeling purposes, colored crayons and blocks of drawing paper. This ample space gave the little boy or girl craft workers an opportunity to "pick up" the materials at the end of a period of play and a place of their very own to put them away. The working portion of the cabinet furnished a wide flat space where a child could spread out his paper, paste and paints and construct, paste, draw or paint to his heart's content.

IT IS only a toy pistol pictured in the boy's hand; but not even a toy pistol should ever be pointed at a person or pet. The photograph was sent in by Ralph W. Faulkner of Wollaston, who gets this week's award. The boy in the picture is his brother, while the dog answers to the name of Jack.

Honorable mention: R. F. Phillips, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. A. W. Converse, Palmer, Mass.; Mrs. Chloe Smith, Centerville, N. M.; Nondos Wayne, Owensburg, Ky.; Howard Butler, Paris, Ill.; Dewitt Reed, Rochester, N. Y.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable description story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

CAMERA CONTEST



Wollaston boy at play and his black-eared canine friend Jack

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SINGULAR BIRDS OF THE PAST

THE oldest bird known is called the archaeopteryx. That is a Greek word, which really means "ancient wing." It was an extraordinary bird. It had a long tail, not all feathers, as a bird's tail is now, but like a lizard's tail, long and thick, with bones and flesh, and with feathers growing from it. It had two legs, with which it could walk or perch in the trees, but it had two other limbs like hands, which it probably used to climb about the trees instead of flying from bough to bough, as birds do now. It had a curious eye fitted with a sort of armor shield as the reptiles have, and its beak was armed with great strong teeth, says the *Children's Encyclopedia*.

Of course there is no such bird as this now, and it is not surprising that such a bird should pass away. Even in these days two or three strange birds have ceased to exist. The dodo was quite common in the island of Mauritius 300 years ago, but there is not one alive today in all the world, although we may see the skeleton of one at the great museum in London. It could not fly because its wings were so small, and the dodo family was soon wiped out.

In New Zealand there used to be vast

numbers of birds called moas, which were as much as 14 feet high. There still lives a bird called the apteryx, or kiwi, which, like the moa and the dodo, and the ostrich and the penguin, cannot fly; but though it is a fair-sized bird, it is tiny compared with the moa.

The great auk, which used to come in thousands to the shores of Newfoundland, is another bird we shall see no more. There is not one in the world today, but there are a few of its eggshells, and they are so rare that men pay hundreds of dollars for them.

There have been great changes in some birds. The humming bird, that tiny beauty, not much bigger than a good-sized bee, has descended from an immense creature called the iguanodon, which had a great head like a lizard, a yard in length. It had a large tail and enormous hind legs, with shorter ones in front; and when it reared itself upon its hind legs the height of its head from the ground was 14 feet. In many ways it was like a bird. Its front legs, it is supposed, had first been used as paddles to help it to swim. As time passed away these became changed into wings, with which it learned to fly.

BASEBALL STAR

Any average boy can become a star boy ball player if he only will. But the will to do it must be strong enough to withstand the temptation to go at it all at once. The lad who spends his first day throwing only "soft balls," and throwing them just as straight as he can, his next day catching flies, and his third at the bat, is going to be far more dangerous to the opposition in the first game than his neighbor who has done a little of everything all at once "just for fun" and has had no real practise at anything. This, of course, supposing both boys to have the same natural ability.

Major league ball players in their training always go at things too hard and have to be restrained by their managers—all but the wise old players who have trained before and who recognize the need for slowness, realizing that the ball season is a whole summer long and the race is not always to the hare, but frequently to the tortoise.—From C. H. Claudy's "The Battle of Baseball."

NEW VERSION

You must wake and call me early, call me early, mother dear,
For it's almost reached the season when sweet peas should appear,
And folks will 'spect me up, mother—'spect me up most any day,
For I'm to be queen of the May, mother, I'm to be queen of the May.

—Minneapolis Journal.

OPTIMISTIC

Anxious mother—Why, Johnny, what has become of your baby sister?
Johnny—I dunno.
Anxious mother—But she was in the room with you a few minutes ago.
Johnny—Well, don't worry about her. I guess you'll find her when you sweep.—*Today's Magazine*.

PUZZLING WORD

Replying to the query, "In the sentence 'Star distances are of such magnitude as to appal the imagination,' what part of speech is 'as'?" the *Literary Digest* says:

There is some disagreement among grammarians on this point. The *Standard Dictionary*, p. 120, says: "The purely adverbial function of 'as' is limited to its use in the beginning of a sentence."

In other cases it is a conjunctive adverb, or, as in the combination 'such as,' even a pronoun; as, 'such a one as he can not succeed.' Gould Brown, "Grammar of English Grammar," p. 303, says: "The word 'as,' though usually a conjunction or an adverb, has sometimes the construction of a relative pronoun, especially after 'such'; as, 'We have been accustomed to repose on its veracity with such humble confidence as suppresses curiosity.'" Other authorities, however—among them Dr. Webster, Bullions, Wells and Chandler—consider such sentences elliptical, and maintain that "as" should be parsed as a conjunction. (See, for example, Bullions' "English Grammar," p. 319: "The word 'as' should not be considered a relative in any circumstances. . . . It has neither the meaning nor the use of a relative.")

Thus in the sentence 'Send such books as you have,' 'as' refers, not to books, but to such. Take away such, and 'as' can not be used." Murray's "Oxford Dictionary," p. 479, flatly contradicts Bullions, as follows: "After such and same, as comes, through ellipsis, to act as a relative pronoun; as, 'Such a severe stroke as to put out one eye.'" Reed and Kellogg, "Higher Lessons in English" (1910 edition), p. 209, says: "As in such sentences as . . . 'Give such things as you can spare' may be treated as a relative pronoun. But by expanding the sentence as is seen to be a conjunctive adverb—'Give such things as those are which you can spare.'"

ANAGRAM

I am the man to knock you down,
At almost any price;
I'll meet you any place in town,
I CURE A NOTE so nice.

My voice is loud, I draw a crowd,
And also take a wink;
I'll tell you goods of which you're proud
Almost before you think.

—Christian Advocate.

INGENUITY OF THE TOY-MAKER

IN the making of cheap toys the Germans have the field to themselves. To be sure, the French have a very good reputation as toy makers. There is something distinctive about their products which places them in a class by themselves; an artistic finish and a delicacy of treatment that cannot be copied by the Teuton. Nevertheless, many French toys are actually made in Germany and merely assembled and finished in France. Of course, the superior toys demand a correspondingly higher price.

Vienna is another center for the better class toys, while Switzerland makes a specialty of playthings carved out of wood. But in volume of business and variety and cheapness of product, no nation can compete with Germany.

In and about Nurnberg the toy maker's trade has been handed down from generation to generation. Entire families engage in the work, even the children spending precious playtime hours making baubles and gewgaws for the amusement of their little brothers and sisters in other lands. The work is done at home, and the product is collected by agents of the large dealers.

It is not in this home work that we are at present interested, but in the mechanical tin toys that must be manufactured in factories. These frail toys possess such an ingenuity of construction and mechanical movement as even to astonish and excite the admiration of a Yankee, says an exchange. The man who has tried to repair a mechanical toy learns something of the cleverness hidden in these animated creations of tin and paint. It is well worth one's while to investigate the subject and note how brains have been pitted against cost of labor and materials. One may marvel at the skill with which two-dimensional stuff such as sheet metal may be made to perform work that ordinarily requires three-dimensional parts such as castings and members machined from block metal.

To make the figure of a man or an animal pieces of sheet tin plate are stamped out and shaped to form the two halves of the body and limbs. These are put together and fastened without solder, for soldering takes time and requires skilled labor, but with little tongues left projecting from the edges of the two pieces. A pair of tongues are slipped through a tiny washer and bent back. Here and there along the seam are other fastenings, consisting of a tongue on one piece fitting snugly between a pair of tongues on another. The object of this is to keep the two parts firmly against movement endwise.

The time-honored motor for a mechanical toy has been a clock or watch spring. Recently, however, an enterprising toy manufacturer has introduced a common wire coil spring. This has been found more satisfactory, as it is much less liable to derangement. Formerly the keys with which these springs were wound were miniature clock keys made

GRAMOPHONE; HOW IT WORKS

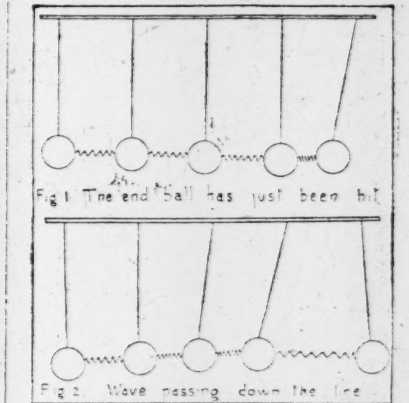
SOUND travels through the air in longitudinal waves; that is, sound waves are formed by the particles of air oscillating longitudinally backwards and forwards along the line in which the sound wave is traveling. A very clear illustration of this motion is given by Professor Fleming in his interesting book, "Waves and Ripples in Water, Air and Ether," according to a London special to the Monitor. He says that in a sound wave the motions of the particles of air may be likened to a number of balls hung in a line by strings to a beam above, while in between each ball is a spring. Thus if the end ball is hit gently (Fig. 1) it makes its neighbor move, and so on down the line, and the blow is passed down the line as a wave of compression followed by a wave of tension as each ball in turn swings back (Fig. 2). Thus the particles of air oscillate backwards and forwards and waves of alternate compression and rarefaction of the air travel along. When these waves reach us we recognize them as sounds. The loudness of a note depends on the amount the particles move, and the pitch depends on the wave length, i. e., the distance between two successive waves of compression; or in other words, as sound waves of different pitches travel at the same rate, the pitch depends on the number of vibrations that reach us in a given time. In many organs, the lowest note has 32 vibrations a second, and the highest notes in an orchestra have over 4000 vibrations a second.

The quality of a note depends on the form of the vibrations, i. e., the way in which the particles move to and fro. In making any gramophone record, of a piano for instance, the instrument is played in front of the trumpet, and the sound waves passing down it hit the diaphragm and make it vibrate. The vibrations of the diaphragm are transmitted by levers, etc., to a needle which cuts a record of them on a rapidly moving disc. When magnified the line cut by the needle looks like an irregular wavy scratch.

The gramophone records that one buys are exact duplicates of this original record and are obtained from it by an elaborate process. In playing, one of these records, the process of recording is exactly reversed. The record is spun round at the same rate as before, the wavy line makes the needle which is

following it vibrate, the vibrations are transmitted to the diaphragm which in turn makes the air vibrate forming the sound waves which we hear.

The vibrations recorded by the needle are extremely elaborate as can easily be realized. Professor Fleming says in his book on waves and ripples, describing the physical state of the air in a room while a large orchestra is playing: "The air is traversed by a chaos of waves of various wave-lengths. The deep notes of the violoncello, organ and the trumpets are producing waves 10 to 20 feet in wave length, which may best be described as billows in the air. The violin-strings and middle notes of the piano, harp or flute are yielding air waves from six to eight feet to a few inches long, whilst the higher notes of



AIR WAVE MOTION Illustrated by movements of a number of balls hung on strings.

violin and flute are air ripples of some three to four inches in length." Yet in spite of the chaos of vibrations that must reach us, we are able to analyze the sound and to distinguish between the effect due to different instruments.

When making a record, the gramophone needle cannot, of course, draw on the disc an analyzed record of all the sounds, but the oscillations that it records are the resultant of all the different sounds that reach it. When playing this record, the gramophone reproduces the same complicated sounds that previously reached the recording instrument and we can then analyze this sound and distinguish the different instruments as if it had heard the orchestra playing.

SEA COOKY OR SAND DOLLAR

OF ALL the odd sea creatures, the sea cooky or sand dollar is about the queerest. The hard shells of the animals are frequently washed up by the waves. I have often seen them, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, but never a living specimen until I visited the broad, flat beach of a Puget sound inlet. Here, where the beach is neither deeply submerged nor exposed for any length of time, the common species, eccentricus, has its home.

Had I not known that there was such a thing as a sea cooky, I might have thought, when I first noticed them resting upon the muddy bottom, that I had chanced upon a batch of burnt cookies, thrown into the sea by some sea cook, so like were they to the ordinary cooky in size and shape.

A growth of short hairs gave a plush-like covering to each, but did not conceal the five rows of tubular feet which radiated from the mouth cavity, on the lower disc, outward to its sharp edge. The little pyramid of teeth in the mouth reminded me of the teeth of the sea urchin—to which the sea cooky is very closely related. This is not the only

feature which these animals have in common, but one of the most noticeable.

It is remarkable that so thin a creature as the sand dollar can have well-developed internal organs, but such is the case, for it creeps slowly from place to place, eats, breathes, lays eggs, and, no doubt, in its own way, enjoys life.

The pretty leaflike figure which is "pricked out" on the top of the sea cooky can be more readily traced in a bleached shell. One species that I know has, in addition to this design, holes cut through its body, just such holes as are sometimes cut from sugar cookies, but unlike the sugar holes, those in the sea cooky are made to serve a very important purpose.

It seems that this animal goes foraging in the water for food; in doing this it is liable, of course, to be snapped up by some larger animal. The holes aid it in escaping from its enemy, for they are so arranged that while they lighten the weight of the sea cooky, they also enable it to sink quickly and become inconspicuous among the debris of the sea's bottom.—Ellen Robertson-Miller, in the *Comrade*.

OPPORTUNITY AS HANDMAIDEN

ONE of the guards employed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York, in an article on "Opportunity," printed in the Interborough Bulletin, says:

Every minute of your working hour is fraught with opportunity; on the one hand to do your work better; on the other to master the job ahead. Every minute of your spare time is an opportunity to learn more, to increase your vision, to create facts out of your ideals.

When a young man gets a position of some kind he secures an opportunity. But there are two ways in which he can deal with this opportunity.

First—He can do his work honestly every day; doing exactly the amount

of work assigned to him. This will make him a faithful and trustworthy employee. He can be counted on to do conscientiously the work he is told to do; or,

Second—He can do more than assigned to him, giving all his intelligence and energy to it without much thought of the wages he is to be paid, pushing ahead, mastering the details of his work, making himself familiar with every part of it and fitting himself for steady advancement. A man fixes his place in life by the amount of time and work he is willing to put into preparation for larger tasks and greater responsibilities.

You are master of your own destiny. Opportunity is your handmaiden. Don't neglect her.

JUST SAME SIZE

It is difficult, even after measurement, to believe that the two accompanying figures are of exactly the same size.



Which appears the larger to you? You will say, of course, that No. 2 looks and surely is larger than No. 1. Measure them and you will find that they are both one size.—*New York World*.

POET LOVED PETS

Robert Browning had a remarkable love for flowers and animals, and an unusual power by which he could coax lizards and spiders from their hiding places, attract the toads, and even lure the butterflies in the garden. As a small boy, Brownings pockets were commonly filled with all sorts of "uncanny portable creatures." His love of pets continued in later years. After he had become a distinguished poet his callers were sometimes interrupted in conversation by "a great screeching at the back of the house," which Mr. Browning would explain by saying, "Ah, there are my pets; they are such affectionate creatures." And the caller might see from the window two clumsy geese.—*Christian Advocate*.

ROLLER COASTER

The "joyous roller coaster" was made by a boy to please his sister, who had grown too large to coast down hill in her litt' express wagon, with the tongue of it held upright between her knees.

The foundation was a board six or eight feet long, and the express wagon, which had strong wheels. The sides and front of the express wagon were first removed. Only the platform and the running gear were left. The platform was then sawed across, so that the front wheels remained attached to one section and the rear wheels to the other.

The board was laid on the two sections, with the rear wheels near one end and the front wheels near the other. The board projected about a foot beyond the end of the rear platform, and about six inches beyond what had once been the front of the wagon. The two parts of the divided platform were then screwed to the under side of the board.

The tongue was removed from the front axle and two set eyes were put in the wooden axle piece, each just far enough in from the front wheel to clear it. Through these crew eyes the steering ropes were passed.

The best way to steer the joyous roller coaster is to put the feet on the axle, just inside the ropes, as in steering a sled. That holds the wheels steady.

A coaster made from a small express wagon will carry two 11 or 12-year old children comfortably, or three children if they are light.—*Youths Companion*.

BASEBALL STAR

Any average boy can become a star boy ball player if he only will. But the will to do it must be strong enough to withstand the temptation to go at it all at once. The lad who spends his first day throwing only "soft balls," and throwing them just as straight as he can, his next day catching flies, and his third at the bat, is going to be far more dangerous to the opposition in the first game than his neighbor who has done a little of everything all at once "just for fun" and has had no real practise at anything. This, of course, supposing both boys to have the same natural ability.

Major league ball players in their training always go at things too hard and have to be restrained by their managers—all but the wise old players who have trained before and who recognize the need for slowness, realizing that the ball season is a whole summer long and the race is not always to the hare, but frequently to the tortoise.—From C. H. Claudy's "The Battle of Baseball."

NEW VERSION

You must wake and call me early, call me early, mother dear,
For it's almost reached the season when sweet peas should appear,
And folks will 'spect me up, mother—'spect me up most any day,
For I'm to be queen of the May, mother, I'm to be queen of the May.

—Minneapolis Journal.

OPTIMISTIC

Anxious mother—Why, Johnny, what has become of your baby sister?
Johnny—I dunno.
Anxious mother—But she was in the room with you a few minutes ago.
Johnny—Well, don't worry about her. I guess you'll find her when you sweep.—*Today's Magazine*.

SPEECH TO BRUTES

The tale of the farmer in the Arabian Nights who could understand the language of animals and fowls in his barnyard probably had its origin in the ancient myth which asserted that in primitive times man and beasts were able to converse together.

In truth, as everybody knows, there are certain sounds, or words, which horses, dogs and other animals can be taught to understand; and, on the other hand, some of the sounds uttered by domestic animals have a meaning that man can understand. All this is, of course, a very different thing from language, and yet it has a certain interest, evidenced by the various investigations that have been made.

It has been shown, for instance, with reference to the language used in talking to domestic animals that people unconsciously attempt to lower their language by abbreviations, etc., to the comprehension of brutes very much as they do when they talk to young children. A curious fact is that the peculiar click and chirp used to start and to hasten the movements of horses are employed in widely separated parts of the world, but sometimes in a reverse sense. In India, for example, those sounds are used to stop instead of to start horses.—*New York Sun*.

GINGER CANDY

Put one pound of loaf sugar into a saucepan, with two tablespoons of water, and a small piece of bruised ginger. Let sugar dissolve slowly and come to the boil. Stir in four ounces of honey and boil again for 15 minutes. Add a small piece of butter the size of a nut and boil mixture until it will candy when dropped into cold water. Remove the ginger and pour on to a buttered plate, and when cold break up into small irregular pieces.—*Chicago Inter Ocean*.

COURSE THAT IS ATTRACTIVE

WILL it pay a boy to study at some technical college to become an electrical engineer? This is a question that means consideration of each different case. Who is the boy? What is his make-up? What chance has he for a start? What likelihood is there that he can hold on long enough to have given himself a fair trial?

Those who have an insight into the unfolding fields in which electricity is every day becoming of greater and greater importance will be loth to admit that all the good places are filled and that there are to be no more.

There is one point about the general technical education of the higher special institutions that is not to be disputed. Edison not long ago expressed it in the terms: "They make usable men." Such a school gives the student an education that is his capital. The technical education is the one that the poor boy can gain with the certainty that his future will be better assured and that the situations to which he attains will be of greater importance and will pay better than would otherwise have been possible.

The recent report of the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology gives some figures that are directly to the point, says a writer in the *Scientific American*. Here is an institution whose statistics show it to be pre-eminent of the college of the poor student or of the one in only moderate circumstances. These statistics show that one in every six of its students is receiving aid through one or another of the scholarships or funds. The success of these men in later life has been notable; they are among the country's leaders in the departments in which they have studied.

How attractive has the profession proved to those who have chosen it, and what standing in the world have these men attained? Then, of course, there is the question: Has it any future? But this may be dismissed at once, in view of the fact that new fields are developing every day, and that many hundreds of millions of dollars are saved to the country each year through improvements and methods that were not known a decade ago.

Taking the complete figures, for a series of years, subtracting from the whole number of graduates those who

ECHO IN THE HEART

It's little I can tell
About the birds in books;
And yet I know them well.
By their music and their looks.
When May comes down the lane,
Her airy lovers throng;
To welcome her with song.
And follow in her train:
Each minstrel weaves his part
In that wild-flowery strain.
And I know them all again
By their echo in my heart.

—Henry Van Dyke.

have gone to other businesses, even other departments of engineering, and adding the number that have come into electrical engineering from other departments, there are in the profession a number of Technology men equal to 70 per cent of the surviving graduates of the special engineering course. It must be very evident here that there has been no great exodus from the profession.

Now, a word about the importance of some of the positions. The director of the greatest American research laboratory in professional electrical work at Schenectady is from this group, with at least four general managers of electrical corporations, four local managers and one treasurer. Twelve of the group are connected with railways using electricity, one a president and another a manager, while in the employ of the big companies they may be numbered by dozens. One of the men who have made tungsten possible is an electrical engineer, but from another college, and graduates from the many other technical schools are in other responsible positions near the top.

In a single class of the institute 152 members have responded to a call for salary figures. Sixty-two men get between \$2500 and \$5000; 31 between \$5000 and \$10,000, and 16 above \$10,000, two of the last being rated at \$5,000. These figures look well, and they show prosperity, but it is difficult to apply them, save in most general fashion, to the immediate question of electrical engineering.

LITTLE PROBLEM

13. As I was waiting at a station, a train took nine seconds to pass me; and to go through the station, which is 88 yards long, it took 21 seconds. How long was the train?

Answer to Little Problem No. 12.—When the first party of men met the second party they had used one day's food, and the remainder would have lasted them four days more, but as the addition to the party curtailed the period by one day, the new men must have eaten as much in three days as the nine men ate in one day. But three men would eat as much in three days as nine men eat in one day. Hence there were three men in the second party.

CHAMBER MUSIC THEIR AVOCATION

Boston Symphony Men Tell Their Purposes and Experiences in Organizing in Small, Independent Instrumental Groups

EVERY man in the Boston Symphony orchestra has some musical interest which lifts him out of the sphere of routine performance. All the players are striving either for honors as masters of chamber music interpretation, or what is very nearly the same thing, for praise as soloists.

There is scarcely an instrument in the orchestra that the chamber music composers have wholly neglected. The bass tuba, the double bassoon and the big drum necessarily are allowed to speak only in the full orchestral chorus; but nearly every other instrumental voice has some sort of opportunity for intimate speech. It is possible for the player of the trumpet, and even of the kettledrum, to shake off his character as chord filler and rhythm maker and emerge as virtuoso melodist. Mr. Kloppe, the first trumpeter of the Symphony orchestra, twice within the 13 years he has been in Boston has played as a member of a small ensemble. Once he took part at a pension fund concert in a work by Saint-Saens, written for piano, trumpet and a few other solo instruments; and once he took part at a Kneisel quartet concert in a work by D'Indy for trumpet, flute and strings.

When we turn from such a primeval mechanism of tone-making as the trumpet, with notes that are few in number and difficult of control, to instruments that stand for humanity's conquest of the complete gamut, like the flute and the oboe, we find the possibilities of close appeal enormously increasing. And when we come to the instrument of widest range and of perfect flexibility, the instrument on which music won its rank among the major fine arts, the violin, we find the range of intimate expression boundless. So, whereas a few artists in the brass choir have to content themselves chiefly with the scope the orchestra allows them, the wood wind players and the string players have inexhaustible opportunities for developing their powers, entirely outside of symphony and tone poem.

A symphony man with difficulty persuades those who appreciate him best as symphony man that he is competent for any kind of work but that assigned him at the Friday rehearsals and Saturday concerts. He makes comparatively few incursions, therefore, into the Boston concert field as chamber music artist. But he may appear in private concert without being told about cobbles and lumps, and he may roam over the out-of-town concert domain as gallantly as he pleases. The Maquarre sextet, composed of five Symphony string players and Andre Maquarre, the flutist, has played for two years about New England and has given a popular concert at Cooper Union, New York, but it has not ventured to appear in Boston. The Hoffmann quartet practised five years before it called out the public in the season of 1902-3 to give it a hearing. Quartets have been organized, have played a few seasons and have disappeared. The Longy Club of wood instrument players, like the Hoffmann quartet, flourishes under a vigorous leader.

The concert listeners of Boston yield an artist double honors with the greatest reluctance. In a day when all branches of activity, whether industrial or artistic, are pursuing a policy of specialization, the man who plays in an important position in an orchestra, the man who interprets chamber music, and the man who plays solos, each finds he is walled into his own field by musical public opinion. Lately specialization has gone so far that the field of chamber music itself is subdivided. The organizer and maintainer of the Flonzaley quartet, Mr. de Coppet of New York, holds that he can make his men efficient only by keeping them exclusively to music written for instruments of the violin family. He will not admit a pianist into his ensemble, on the ground that chamber music for piano and strings is an altogether different department of expression from that for strings alone.

The men of specialized organizations, like the Flonzaley quartet and the Kneisel quartet, set such a high standard of performance in their concert, that orchestral players can make headway in chamber music against them

One of First Violin Side of Orchestra Devoting Himself to Quartet



JACQUES HOFFMANN

only by the most diligent rehearsal in spare time. Georges Longy, with his club of wood wind players, and Jacques Hoffmann with his string quartet are holding the public in the face of Flonzaley and Kneisel endeavor. Mr. Longy's advantage is that he is the only man on the Boston concert calendar who cultivates music for flute, oboe, clarinet and horn; his disadvantage is that chamber music for his instruments does not make a wide popular appeal. Mr. Hoffmann's advantage is that his instruments have prime popularity; his disadvantage, that his violins, viola and cello have to hold their own against the instruments which the Kneisel and Flonzaley men tune up in Boston six or seven times a season.

Jacques Hoffmann has to make of his apartment in Gainsboro street a Flonzaley villa, where he and his three associates, Messrs. Bak, Rissland and Barth, in hours when Symphony duties do not claim them, practise the quartets of the masters and try out those of new composers. "Severe ensemble practise by groups of Symphony players, from my conviction," said Mr. Hoffmann, "can only help heighten the efficiency of the orchestral ensemble itself. The study that I have put in by way of preparing for my quartet concerts, with all its labor, has been a great joy to me. It has always been a pleasure to work with my associates, on account of their enthusiasm and their ability in playing their instruments. I find that wherever music is appreciated at all, chamber music comes in for fair recognition. It does not happen so often in America as in Germany that men of wealth own a set of valuable and well-blended instruments on which they invite artists to play, though it does happen. An example of a private owner of a valuable and well assorted set of quartet instruments in Boston was Mr. Sears.

"The greatest of quartet composers is Beethoven. His works of the middle period are the best liked. The quartets from Opus 59 to 95, inclusive, are gigantic, but not, like the late quartets, so gigantic that they go beyond the untrained listener. The quartets of Mozart and Haydn for sheer beauty are the greatest works of all. They are much harder for players to prepare than people generally suppose. The two surpassing romanticists are Schumann, with three quartets, two trios and piano quintet, all of which we have played, and Tchaikovsky. What do I mean by a romanticist? I mean a composer who has a complete mastery of form, and while submitting to the restrictions of classic form knows how to give full play to all the emotion that is in him. The Brahms minor quartet and F minor quintet are gems. Cesar Franck's piano quintet in F minor is a composition of the very first rank, on account of the great earnestness of feeling it expresses.

"We like to present novelties in our concerts, but we have to exercise great care in selecting them; for new chamber music works often show great unevenness of merit. One or two good passages, or one good movement, are not enough to carry through a string quartet; it must show thorough workmanship, and it must be interesting from first note to last. I do not think the modern school fails in comparison with the old. There is fluency of writing in the modern quartet at its best; there is tone color, too, and sonority. These qualities are as conspicuous in the work of the men of today as were clearly defined melodic line and symmetrical structure in the compositions of men of former times. One of the devices composers of today use is to put sonorous and light scoring in contrast. A full-toned allegro is heightened in effect by being set off against a delicately written andante. A procedure of this sort is found in Grieg's quartet, which has sonority in the first movement and contrasting qualities in the second and third movements. Dvorak is fluent and graceful in his writing. Debussy in the second and third movements of his quartet has written music that belongs in a class by itself.

"The whole quartet is well worth study, but the inside movements are so different from all other music for four-

stringed instruments that program makers like to give them without the first and last. D'Indy is a scholarly composer of chamber music and an interesting one. Reger has not, in my experience, taken well with the public. I think the explanation lies in the character of his structure. He moves so easily through the keys that he gives the impression of building his music loosely. Everything is cleverly written. His work is usually fascinating to the player; seldom so to the listener. The piano quartet of Richard Strauss shows the composer's strong hand at an early period of his career.

"Great chamber music is coming today from the studio of the Hungarian, Dohnanyi, now living in Berlin. His quartet in D flat is the work of a serious composer. His serenade trio for violin, viola and piano is wonderfully rich and full for a piece written for three instruments. Sinigaglia should be mentioned among the interesting men. Paul Juon, an ultra modern, has put out one of the remarkable piano trios of the present epoch. We have played works of the French composers, Leken and Chausson, and found it possible to win at least temporary attention for them. Especially successful was the Leken piano quartet. Hugo Wolf, composer of the 'Italian Serenade,' is a composer who demands all the devotion of players. We found the serenade difficult of preparation but musically genial and spirited.

"We have taken great delight in studying American works for our concerts. We have done our best to encourage the American composer by producing his music, and we have found our trouble had its artistic reward. Mr. Converse has written a quartet of great beauty; Mr. Hadley and Mrs. Beach have each written a piano quintet that won and deserved praise. We have played a string quartet of Mr. Strube a number of times. We have performed several compositions of Mr. Foote, some with piano and some for strings alone. A quartet of Mr. Chadwick's has a place in our repertoire. Mr. Stillman-Kelley and Mr. Redman have composed quartets which we found successful in performance. Coming composers of chamber music whom I regard as promising are Arthur Shepard and Philip Greely Clapp."

Combinations Studied

Anton Witke, the concertmaster of the Symphony orchestra, and Mrs. Witke, pianist, have given public concerts of trio music in Boston, with Mr. Varnke, of the first desk of the Symphony cellists, as their associate. They gave one concert in Jordan hall at the first of the present season, and three private concerts at their apartments on Huntington avenue. They were assisted in the house concerts by Mr. Noack, Mr. Witke's partner at the front desk of the Symphony first violins.

"In Berlin Mrs. Witke and I played with the cellist Malkin," said the concertmaster. "We toured with him and appeared in London. There were efforts to bring Malkin to America when Mrs. Witke and I came, but not enough engagements were guaranteed him to induce him to leave Europe. The trio which we have organized with Mr. Varnke will continue work next season. We shall give informal concerts occasionally at our house on Sundays, as we have done this year, and we may appear in public. The rehearsals and concerts of the orchestra leave me very few dates when I can take part in trio recitals. It often happens that just when I am free, the recital halls are engaged. I have no intention of organizing a string quartet next winter. All my work in chamber music will be with Mrs. Witke and Mr. Varnke."

Extraordinary combinations of instruments occur in chamber music works, especially if they are forged in the modern tone shop. The French composer of today, the Paris independent who likes to make havoc of the rules of the conservatory professor, is constantly selecting instrumental groups which have hitherto been found poorly adapted to intimate expression, and making them work in the chamber music forms. The Longy Club has produced many such compositions; and if Boston were a truly musical city, it would enclose within its walls rival societies, championing and warring against the ideas advanced in these compositions.

The Maquarre sextet is a rather strange combination of instruments, consisting as it does of two violins, viola, cello, double-bass and flute. Mr. Maquarre in his workshop, with an unfinished overture on the bench, with chips of a comic opera scattered about on the floor, explained the make-up of his sextet. Pulling a quaint piece of handwork out of a distant corner, "There," said Mr. Maquarre, "are 15 symphonies of Haydn arranged as quintets for flute, violins, viola and cello. A double-bass is required, but it plays the same line as the cello. These 15 works are the basis of the repertoire of the Maquarre sextet. Haydn arranged them for his Salomon concerts in London, and they are beautifully written pieces. My work in chamber music is really confined to my sextet; I play the flute with the Longy Club more as a guest than as an actual member of the organization. I like my chamber music work. My composing, however, is mostly for a large ensemble. The music of the old composers should all be given intimate presentation. Even the orchestral works of Haydn, Gluck and Rameau, and some of those of Beethoven, are about the same thing as chamber music. They should be given with a small number of players and in a small hall."

GEORGE M. COHAN FOR SINGLE WEEK AT THE COLONIAL

"Forty-Five Minutes From Broadway," the most popular of George M. Cohan's plays, comes to the Colonial Monday evening for one week with the author as "Kid" Burns. Burns is the companion of a youth who has been disinherited by his crabbed uncle in favor of a faithful servant, Mary. The plot takes many surprising turns through scenes of melodrama and farce, with half a dozen songs along the way. Miss Sallie Fisher plays Mary. Others in the cast are Lorena Atwood, Ada Gilman, George Parsons, Lawrence Wheat, Elmer Booth.

"THE COMMUTERS" "The Commuters," James Forbes' fresh and amusing picture of suburban life, will be put on by the Lindsay Morison stock company Monday at the Majestic theater.

RAINEY JUNGLE PICTURES Moving pictures of incidents in the Paul J. Rainey African expedition will be shown at the Park theater beginning Monday. Mr. Rainey took up a concealed position near a water hole in the veldt, and obtained reels showing many kinds of animals from the jungle nearly coming forth to drink. A member of the Rainey party will lecture.

OTHER THEATERS THIS WEEK Boston—Third week of Julian Eltinge in "The Fascinating Widow," musical show.

Castle Square—Final week of "Seven Days," one of the funniest plays in recent years; well acted.

Hollis Street—Final week of Frances Starr in "The Case of Becky."

B. F. Keith's vaudeville—Zelda Sears, character comedienne, in a comic play, "The Wardrobe Woman"; fun on the one night stands; Trovato, eccentric violinist; Harriet Burt, singer; Ahearn troupe, comedy bicyclists; Connolly and Webb, and others.

Plymouth—Continued engagement of H. B. Warner in "Alias Jimmy Valentine," comedy drama of regeneration, entertaining and well acted.

Shubert—Final week of "Hanky Panky," a Low Fields summer show.

NORUMBEGA OPENS MAY 19

On May 19, Norumbega park, that picturesque amusement resort on the banks of the Charles, at Auburndale will open for its sixteenth season. Manager Carl Alberte has made many innovations and improvements since last season. The landscape gardening effects will be more unique and pleasing than ever before, it is said. The restaurant, Chalet of Mystery, Zoological Garden, children's playground, Casino, and all the other familiar attractions have been freshened up for the year. Improvements in the Zoological Garden, both in the enlargement of the quarters and in the increased number and variety of the exhibits are promised. New cages have been added to the East Extension. The open air theater will begin regular afternoon and evening performances daily of vaudeville and musical comedy Monday, May 20.

SCOTTISH DRAMA BECOMING KNOWN

Few persons believed there was such a thing as native Scotch drama until Graham Moffat's "Buntie Pulls the Strings" made such a hit in London and America. Scotland has always been so dour that the drama has been reared there like a Spartan child. Nevertheless, within the last few years Glasgow has been able to support its repertory company on a subscription basis and a dramatic renaissance, almost as interesting as that of Ireland seems to be developing there. The actors who appeared in the various companies of Moffat's "Buntie" are products of this company, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

The oldest Scotch play of record is Macklin's "The Man of the World," a celebrated specimen of the early Georgian stage in London. It was a Scotch play only in so far as it was a humorous study of Scotch character. The role of Sir Pertinax Macintosh caused all England to laugh at Scotch foibles, and was a favorite character for some of the greatest actors of the time.

Ten and 15 years ago when the "hoot mon" novel was having its vogue, the Scotch play appeared occasionally as a dramatization of some popular story. "Wee Macgregor," by J. J. Bell, is an example. Then came J. M. Barrie, who drifted from fiction to the stage via "The Little Minister"; he is at his happiest in drawing Scotch types for the stage, as "What Every Woman Knows" testifies.

Such works are tainted however, with what a true Scotsman would call "Southron" influences. In the third act the Scotch hero or heroine is usually found in a London drawing room. But the new school of playwrights is for Scotch atmosphere throughout; its writers are getting away from conventional Scotch sentiment and are coming closer to the soul of their people.

Graham Moffat is the head of this group of writers, but he has several promising competitors. George Hamlen's "Barbara Grows Up" is a fine bit of dramatic workmanship; it was one of the plays considered by the Chicago Theater Society for the repertory of the Drama Players. J. Colquhoun has written a one-act play called "Jean," which has been highly praised; it is a study of farm life in the lowlands. Anthony Ruley is another member of the clan. His "The Weaver's Shuttle" shows a distinctly "modern" touch in its study of the types to be found in the carpet factories of Glasgow.

UNIQUE HUMAN APPEAL MAKES STARS

Luminaries of the Theater Justify Their Prominence as Much by Individuality as by Technique

STARS have been large factors in making stage history, and probably always will continue a dominating feature in the theater, in spite of the repeated prophecy that "the star system is passing."

Undoubtedly it is past the period of mushroom stars, which reached its height five years ago. The popular stars of today, Forbes-Robertson, David Warfield, William Gillette, Miss Maude Adams, Miss Julia Marlowe, Mrs. Fiske and Miss Viola Allen, for instance, were always stars in the essential sense of their being set apart from other players by a charm of personality unique with each of them, combined with talent settled into a style through practise.

Joseph Jefferson was a great comedian, perhaps one of the half dozen most skillful comic actors the English stage has produced. Yet did the audiences which filled the theater whenever he played go to watch the play of his technique? When we speak of the acting of a player we are a little apt to mean purely skill, when really what we enjoyed was the peculiar flavor of the player.

Jefferson was a superb actor and a lovable man, a quaint, wholesome character, naturally humorous and kindly. "Whenever you are out of sorts, that is a sign that you ought to do something for somebody." That was his recipe for happiness.

It is just that quality of love for one's fellow man that is the striking note, either felt or expressed, that enters into the peculiar appeal of Miss Maude Adams. One feels that the constrictions in her speech and gestures are the recoils from baffling conventions that prevent her from actually loving everybody.

What though her teeth clench when they should give full vent for open vowels? What though a peculiar manager persists in miscasting her, permitting her exquisite womanly charm to have play only once every four or five years? We would pack the house if she appeared as Lady Macbeth, or read the Boston directory.

The universal tenderness that glorifies all Miss Adams' acting is the most appealing note in David Warfield. This actor has acted only four plays in 11 years, and in each his characterization has been a shrewd, lovable, simple-hearted man of middle age. In a sense each role has been a variant of the other and there surely has not been sufficient variety of technique displayed to account for the large patronage he has always drawn. No, again it is the individual tang of the man that attracts, heightened of course by the stage craft of his manager, Belasco.

Belasco also provides the best of surroundings for Miss Blanche Bates, and makes the best of whatever play he has at hand for her, whether his own elemental melodrama, "The Girl of the Golden West," or frothy "Nobody's Widow." We will go to see Miss Bates, than whom no more skillful actress is on the American stage, in everything she plays. The more will be the rejoicing when she appears some day in a great comedy.

Belasco succeeds because he never shows a production to the public until it is finished in every detail, and because he does not miscast his stars. He knows that most players, even those of great skill, do a certain line of parts better than others, and he keeps them within that line. This does not hasten the player's growth, but it does avoid experiments with three or four plays a season for a single star, and consequent diffusion of public interest in the player's activities.

Nazimova came to this country, mastered Ibsen's "Master Builder" and "A Doll's House" in English, and proceeded to prove herself one of the shining lights of the modern theater. She was then under the management of Henry Miller and established the unique record of practically a season in New York in Ibsen plays. Since then she has been persistently miscast, both in plays chosen by herself for their acting rather than their dramatic value, and in the plays chosen by her managements. Her technical skill and exotic personality made "The Marionettes," the silliest mechanical comedy of the season, absorbing because it provided a setting for her. It was like a master organizer picking a theme out of a trashy music hall ditty, and so improvising and embroidering upon it as to seemingly transmute it into fascinating music.

In this matter of miscasting may possibly be found the explanation of the rise and fall of the star market. Miss Adams makes a popular hit in every play she acts, no matter how much of a misfit it is. Gloomy "Little Sister of Jose" drew over \$17,000 weekly one season with her in the east. Few stars can stand such a test. At least they do not subject themselves to it.

Even in parts not greatly different from those they have succeeded in the public often stays away in alarming numbers. In these cases the play proves uninteresting in itself, and the public will not attend for the star's sake. Henrietta Crossman lost a fortune on a dramatization of "The Pilgrim's Progress" in which she essayed to play Christian. That Miss Adams would have made money is probable in view of her financial success in the role of a rooster.

Otis Skinner is an excellent actor who has been persistently miscast for years, but now he has come into his deserved own in "Kismet," a vivid romantic drama out of the "Arabian Nights." William Gillette miscast himself just once, in "Clarice," after years in "Sherlock Holmes" and the like.

The popular star must usually stick to what the public thinks he can do.

Versatile Mansfield's most popular offerings were "Beau Brummell" and "Jekyll and Hyde," of both of which he was heartily tired. When he gave an admirable performance in "The Misanthrope" the public, through ignorance of Moliere, stayed away. Schiller's "Don Carlos" was not much better.

known, but being romantic, it was patronized far beyond its deserts, as compared with the French masterpiece of comedy.

On the contrary, E. H. Sothern sprang from comedy and romantic melodrama to tragedy at a leap when he captured

(Continued on page twenty-three)

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LESSING'S LITERARY PATRIOTISM

Critic and Dramatist and Theological Writer Stood for Independence of German Thinking—Founded Modern Literature in His Country

OF Gotthold Lessing, Goethe said that here was a man whose culture "made all the rest of us barbarians."

And it is interesting to observe that though his taste for books was so marked from his earliest boyhood, he seems to have gained his education through wide and constant reading rather than by strict academic training. As a boy of 10, when the family portraits were to be painted, he clamored to be shown with heaps of books around him—typical of the man who was to make Germany know that there was a Germany, through exalting national thought and feeling to honor where until then there had been reverence for French culture only.

At school he studied Greek and Latin authors avidly and found in such dramatists as Plautus and Terence the inspiration to dramatic writing which set aside his parents' plan for him. They had destined him for the ministry, of which his father was a scholarly and earnest representative, marked by the same tolerance and breadth of humanity which made his son's greatness. One of Lessing's companions when he was sent to Leipzig to a theological school was Mylius, who started a free-thinking journal, and with whom Lessing used to go night after night to the theater, making the acquaintance of the actors and delighting in their freedom from conventionality. The boyish plays written at this time by Lessing were published by Mylius in a paper he was editing. All this distressed his parents, who sent for Lessing to come home. But the father was somewhat relieved by finding that a taste for dramatic literature had not interfered with the boy's pure and manly character, especially as Lessing wrote and read them a sermon, to show that he could become a preacher any time he wanted to.

Drama with Purpose

He at last found himself in Berlin doing some hack work for Mylius, and here his father wrote him again in remembrance. Lessing replied that he cannot see why a writer of plays may not be a Christian, and offers to write a play which should make Christians laugh at freethinkers. Here is probably struck the first note of that after purpose to become indeed a public teacher by what he puts or the stage.

Lessing seems to have had a hard struggle through most of his career. He endured privation and drudging labors, such as translating some documents from French into German for the great Voltaire. In Berlin at this time a great ferment existed over religious questions. According to Alexander Japp, writing a volume on "German Literature," Frederick the Great would gladly have stamped out all religion. Lessing set himself to counteract this influence. He made "one of the men who attacked orthodoxy for the mere purpose of winning royal favor. Frederick, moreover, gave encouragement to his French actors at the expense of the German, and this further militated against what was a dream of Lessing's—to establish a truly national theater. Lessing's earliest plays of any moment are significantly entitled "The Freethinker" and "The Jews," both of them aiming to correct wrong conditions of the times, for this was a period when extreme cruelties were practised with regard to the Jewish people in Germany. This persecution was partly due to the influence of the monarch, Dr. Japp thinks, for to Frederick the Jews were hardly within the pale of citizenship. In this play of Lessing's we have the seed that finally bloomed in "Nathan the Wise." The astonishing thing is "that a young man of 22 was able to set himself, with such freedom and adroitness, above both the parties, to one of which at that time everybody must belong," says Danzel. At this time Lessing also began writing some of the sketches which developed his acumen and fine critical discrimination.

The friendship with Mendelssohn, the famous Jewish thinker and writer, came early, and was apparently of equal benefit to both these ardent and aspiring young men. Lessing's play, "Miss Sarah Sampson," is said to be the proof of his final break with French dramatic traditions, for it showed plainly the influence of his studies of English literature. We remember that he took up cudgels in defense of Pope as a philosopher worthy of serious consideration as well as a poet. In this play his hero is a common man, and the naturalism of "Minna" is foreshadowed.

Works for German Stage

Lessing's share in the "Literary Letters," which he brought out in connection with Mendelssohn, gave further scope for his work of critic and mentor. They included an analysis of Shakespeare's plays that show an insight rare for that day. His famous work of the Fable—refuting some of the theories of French formalism in literature—belongs to this period. In connection with his classic studies by which he sought to overthrow the French dramatic fallacies he finished his "Life of Sophocles," and he set Shakespeare by his side. From these two he drew his theories of drama. The seven years war was going on now and a friend of Lessing's who won advancement got him a post at Breslau. Here "Minna von Barnhelm" and the "Laocoon" came into existence. The latter, a reflex of his intense interest in Winckelmann's "History of Ancient Art," is his great work of literary criticism. And at this time he also laid the foundation of his extensive theological knowledge, making close study of the church fathers and of Spinoza. He was now offered the professorship of elo-

quence at the University of Koenigsburg, which, if accepted, would have made him a colleague of Kant.

"Minna von Barnhelm" is the strongest of his comedies and indeed is said to be the only national comedy, that is, a play showing the common events of everyday experience (it is founded on an incident of the seven years war) in the light of intense human interest. "More than the victories of Frederick, this noble drama gave men the right to say, 'Then there is a Germany, a Teutonica patria'" (Rolleston).

It is interesting to read his criticisms of Germany at this time, for he affirmed that the folk were resolved to have no moral nature of their own, but to import all their ideas about everything. "Everything from beyond the Rhine is beautiful." This is significant when one recalls the intense national feeling which pervades Germany now, so much so that, for example, Germans will hardly listen in Berlin to a singer in a language other than their own. And this change in feeling was largely brought about by Lessing's work. In his "Dramaturgie," Dr. Japp sees "one of the most remarkable contributions to the culture of a people." Lessing contrasts the characters of Corneille and Racine with those of Shakespeare, pointing out the supreme naturalness of Shakespeare's people, and he shows the shallowness of the plays of Voltaire. As we know, the Germans today are the most learned of commentators on Shakespeare and indeed claim him as their own by right of understanding. But then they looked to France for their ideals.

The story of Lessing's marriage is brief and sad. He had turned from one thing to another as a source of income and was at last established as librarian for the Duke of Brunswick. The public success of "Emilia Galotti" (which is the story of Virginia put into an Italian setting) had been but a momentary ray of light on the disappointments of his career which were many. But of the woman to whom he was engaged for six years, he said that she was "the only woman in the world whom he could trust himself to live with." His correspondence with her is one of the interesting memoirs of this gifted man. Her love and consideration for him are shown in the fact that just as they were at last to be

married he had an opportunity to go in company with a rich patron on a tour in Italy, the long dream of his youth. She insisted that he should go, and they were not married till his return. They had barely more than a year together, and when she was taken from him he said, "This experience, too, is mine. I am glad that there cannot be more such trials left for me to go through with."

Theological Controversies

It was after this that his strongest controversial work was done, rising from a paper called "Fragments," which he had published for a friend with notes of his own. It was attacked by a Lutheran clergyman, Goetze. Says Dr. Japp, "Never was theological argument made so trenchant and familiar, so penetrated by varied knowledge, so transfigured by humor and keen, graceful irony." His reply to the clergyman's question whether the world would know aught of the teachings of Jesus had they not been written down, is very beautiful. He says he dares not think so meanly of the Word as to say "No." Its very preaching to a few must have made it persist, without the use of mere dead letters." The "Fragments" was at last confiscated by the authorities, but this only made the demand for it greater.

"Nathan der Weise" was the next great work, and in it Lessing reached his utmost heights of inspiration. Indeed, he himself felt that it was too argumentative in character ever to be successful as a mere a-t-ting play, and he never saw it performed. But in 1801 Goethe and Schiller had it produced at Weimar, and it has remained on the German stage ever since, though it failed at Berlin in 1783. It is rather a philosophic romance, however, than a drama. Nothing so calm, so peaceful and complete had ever come from the pen of Lessing. "The Education of the Human Race" is his last great work.

Of his work Japp says, "His philosophy lies consciously revealed to us in his poetry, and both have their foundation in the same traits of character. His leading dramatic personae stand to us as embodied qualities or tendencies rather than men."

AMONG THE SETTLEMENTS

THE meeting of the Boston Social Union at the South End Industrial school Tuesday at 11 a. m. promises to be one of unusual interest. The topic for discussion will be "Rural Social Service," and the committee has invited as speakers the Rev. Mr. Ives of Andover, N. H., Miss Elizabeth Ross of Jamaica Plain Household Service office, Miss Anna Tarbell of the Brimfield library, and Miss Katharine Barton of Sterling Mine, N. Y. Under the direction of the Lincoln Social Club an apron and necktie party will be given at Lincoln house Friday evening. Admission fee, 15 cents.

On Wednesday night at the Frances E. Willard settlement the girls will enjoy a social, at which Mrs. Pendergast of Somerville will speak on "Memories of Egypt." Plans are being completed for the celebration of anniversary day at Llewellyn lodge, Bedford, May 25. Several parties will be taken in autos, leaving Boston early Saturday morning. The program will include a flag raising by the boys and a May festival by the girls. Visitors will be taken to inspect the various industries of the lodge, and products of the preserving plant and loom room will be on sale. Lunch will be served at noon. On the afternoon of May 18 about 50 children will be taken from the settlement to Jordan hall to see a presentation of "Thalia" by the pupils of Miss Isabel Florence.

Under the direction of the older girls of Library Club house some of the younger groups will give an exhibition of folk dancing at Franklin park this afternoon at the close of the walk which the Public Recreation League has in charge. Rehearsals are being held for the operetta, "The National Flower," to be given in the Bennet street hall on May 27.

The Civic Service house reports an enrolment of 60 for the summer evening immigrant classes. As soon as warm weather comes these classes will be held in the roof garden, which also will be utilized for concerts under the auspices of the Boston Music School Settlement.

On Monday at the settlement a musical kindergarten will be started for children between 3 and 7 years old. It will meet every Monday and Wednesday at 2 p. m. and will be under the direction of Miss Ida C. Knapp.

At the Cottage Place Neighborhood house on Wednesday evening a stereopticon lecture on "The Care of the Teeth" will be given before the Civic Club by Dr. Harry S. Parsons. This will follow a discussion on civic news led by Mrs. Aurelia C. Gillespie.

Ellis Memorial girls and boys will present two plays at Union hall on Thursday evening, "The Land of Night" and "The Thief in the House." The proceeds will go to the house fund. Admission fee, 25, 50 and 75 cents.

The annual May festival of the North Bennet Street school and Social Service house will be held in the assembly hall on Friday evening and repeated May 23 on St. Johns hall. The second presentation will be open to the public. Admission fee 25 cents.

At Denison house on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings the Sunshine Club will present a Japanese play, "The

Princess and the Foreign Devil," written by Miss Ruth Evans of Wellesley College. The price of admission on Wednesday evening, when the performance will be open to the public, will be 20 cents. On Saturday evening, May 18, at the Laughton studio in the Pierce building, the Robin Hood Club and the Players will present two folk plays and a pantomime. The French folk play, written by Miss Mary W. Kingsley, is entitled "A Sad Moral Tale." A group of French songs will be sung by Miss Harriet C. Morse. Admission fee 50 cents.

At the Robert Gould Shaw house a neighborhood improvement league has just been formed by the women to cooperate with the Woman's Municipal League and other organizations working for the city's welfare. It will meet twice a month on Thursdays. The house has just engaged James G. Franklin to take charge of the boys' athletics for the summer, and under Mr. Franklin's direction an enthusiastic baseball team has been formed and plans are under way for a successful season. The boy scouts are spending their Saturday afternoons at the Blue Hill reservation, working on the new camp.

At the Roxbury neighborhood house on Saturday, May 18, at 2 p. m. the annual track meet for the Cawshaw cup will take place on the playground. Every house boy is eligible, and the cup will go to the club winning the most points. In regard to the rummage sale to be held at the house on May 24 the directors announce that a good many articles already have been received, but that many more would be very acceptable. Contributions may be sent directly to the house, 858 Albany street.

At the South Bay Union on Thursday evening the Bretton Associates will give an invitation dramatic performance.

At the Elizabeth Peabody house on Tuesday evening one of the cooking classes will close the year's work with a party. On Thursday afternoon and evening will take place the annual exhibition of the settlement's work. In the evening and possibly in the afternoon the boys will present Longfellow's "Hiawatha" in costume and with appropriate setting.

The directors of the South End Industrial school announce that funds have been secured that will make possible a playground this summer for the children, mothers and girls up to 14 years old. The playground will be under careful supervision and open all day. The directors also announce that funds are available for more extensive industrial work through the summer than has been attempted previously.

GERMAN DEFENSE BILL IS PASSING

NEW YORK — The Reichstag has passed the second reading of the bill for increasing the German army, which provides for about 40,000 more men, 246 additional field guns and a large number of machine guns, says a Berlin despatch to the New York Herald.

UNIQUE HUMAN APPEAL MAKES STAGE STARS

(Continued from page twenty-two)

the town in his "Hamlet." Since then he has had interested and numerous audiences for every new serious venture.

Sothorn's success was deserved, for everybody cannot succeed in Hamlet, however much there is in the tradition that nobody can wholly fail in the part. E. S. Willard admitted that he was an uninteresting Hamlet, following a single trial resulting from years of study. Yet there were few more popular players in this country 10 years ago than Mr. Willard, now temporarily retired.

And so one might go through the list of stars and consider at great length the qualities that make them stars. In the end would we not conclude that stars are their own justification, because of the unique interest such exert? We go to the theater, and to see great plays, yet divide our interest between the appeal of the play and the peculiar appeal of such and such a player. Who shall say that our pleasure is not the greater? The drama is a human art. Every element that goes to the making of drama partakes of the human, and the players are human, occasionally very interestingly human. Hence stars.

MUSIC NOTES

Mr. Chadwick and the Conservatory orchestra, Mr. Warnke of the Symphony and Mr. Blanchard of the Boston opera house gave of their time and talent to the Tournee fund of the Conservatory last night and pleased a good sized audience, that helped to swell the fund by a goodly amount. The performers gave gladly and the audience heard happily and applauded liberally. In addition to the wreaths for Mr. Chadwick, Mr. Warnke and Mr. Blanchard was a huge bunch of roses for the latter, whereat was more applause, more smiles and bows and another encore.

The Tournee fund, as everybody knows who follows the work of the Conservatory, is a trust from which students of the Conservatory who find themselves in immediate need may borrow, giving their note payable with 4 per cent interest within six months after leaving their studies. It is kept up by subscriptions and benefits such as the one last night.

The orchestra put plenty of dash and go into its playing, and showed good training in well-balanced efforts and smooth crescendos. The transitions from fortissimo passages were done with ease and Mr. Chadwick had good control of his players. The soloists acted as if they enjoyed their work and Mr. Blanchard in the Verdi air with the orchestra and Mr. Warnke in the Bocherini numbers both did their own powers justice and especially pleased their hearers. Mr. Blanchard's last encore was the seemingly highly popular "Goodbye," and Mr. Warnke's was Bach's air for the G string of the violin, transposed for the A string of the cello.

Following is the program: Smetana, overture, "Die verkaufte Braut"; Verdi, Aria from "Un Ballo in Maschera," "Eritu." Mr. Blanchard; Bocherini, adagio molto, allegro moderato, Mr. Warnke; Sibelius, valse triste, "Finlandia" (tone poem); Rotoli, "La mia Bandiera"; Massenet, "Lied d'Ossian," from "Werther"; J. R. Rogers, "At Parting," Mr. Blanchard. (Accompaniments by F. Stuart Mason.) Liszt, "Consolation"; Saint-Saens, "The Swan"; Popper, "Vito" (Spanish dance); Mr. Warnke; Chadwick, waltz, "Everywoman" (by request).

BRITISH NAVAL MANEUVERS END IN TARGET FIRING

NEW YORK — London despatches to the New York Herald state that the British naval maneuvers ended with big gun firing.

The ships that took part in the firing were the superdreadnoughts, the Temeraire and the Collingwood, and the Orion and the Monarch, the last two named using their 13.5-inch guns.

The Orion scored 21 hits out of 28 shots, and the King signalled his congratulations.

With the King on the bridge of the flagship Neptune were Admiral Callaghan and Winston Churchill. The latter had traveled 300 miles by train, auto and destroyer to rejoin the fleet after the vote on the home rule bill's second reading.

WAKEFIELD TO IMPROVE PARKS — WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Park Commissioners G. W. Abbott, E. S. Hinckley and A. P. Knight will begin early next week to improve a lot of 13,169 feet of land in Main street at Wakefield Junction, which overlooks Crystal lake. It is given to the town for park purposes by John J. Roud, president of the Improvement Association and accompanying it is \$400 for walks, gardens and shrubbery. The park department also has for improvement nine acres of woodland, including Castle hill, bequeathed by the late Mrs. Mary E. Aborn.

WEAK SPRINGS CAUSE MISFIRING — Existence of a weak or broken inlet valve spring may be discovered by a lot of misfiring. The same thing is indicative of a broken or bent valve-stem or a broken and pitted valve seats. If the valve spring, for instance, has lost its temper, and does not hold the valve properly to its seat, the gas will escape, with the resultant misfiring. A new spring should be substituted at the earliest opportunity.

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YALE FRESHMEN FOR REFERENDUM DEFEAT HARVARD

Harvard was defeated by Yale in Sanders theater, Cambridge, Friday evening in the annual triangular debate of the Harvard, Yale and Princeton freshmen. The debate was on the resolution, "That the initiative and referendum should be generally adopted in the United States."

The Harvard debaters were R. E. Shildy of Colorado Springs, B. Woronoff of Boston and B. Winkelman of Philadelphia. The Yale debaters were J. D. Robb, C. E. Martz and G. H. Mika. The judges were Charles F. Emerson, dean of Dartmouth College; Joseph W. Walker and Dana Malone.

The Yale speakers, in the affirmative, pointed out that the initiative and referendum gave the people power to legislate directly. They were conservative but they strongly emphasized their main arguments. Their rebuttal was well planned.

J. D. Robb made the point that the Yale team advocated a limited type of initiative and referendum so that only important matters will be proposed, so that the distinction between constitutional and statutory legislation may be preserved, and so that an adequate system of publicity may insure an awakened and intelligent popular vote.

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Princeton freshmen, upholding the negative of the initiative and referendum question, defeated a Harvard freshmen team in debate Friday night.

NEW HAVEN—The Yale freshmen defeated the Princeton freshmen at debate Friday night, upholding the negative of the question on the initiative and referendum.

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Kerman-Persian, 11.10x 9.2	275.00	165.00
Kerman-Persian, 11.9 x 9	265.00	165.00
Kerman-Persian, 12.5 x 9.5	320.00	195.00
Kerman-Persian, 11.11x10.2	325.00	195.00
Afghan, 8.8 x 6.7	175.00	115.00
Afghan, 9.10x7.7	225.00	150.00

RUG DEPT., FIFTH FLOOR

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Sometimes some one who indulges in reading golfing technical articles forgets that there are so many different kind of men and attempts to carry out advice which was never intended for a person of his stature. We see some great big chap like Bobby Maxwell get up and hit the ball a terrific distance and a small man murmurs regretfully, "If one got all that weight in behind the club the ball couldn't help going." S. Stair-Kerr, whose writings in the World of Golf have just the message the light-weight golfer needs and his two articles on the subject are well worth quoting:

Many writers have lately been telling us that they have little opinion of the man who theorizes much about the game of golf. Mr. Hilton, on the other hand, says, "Play a little and think a lot." Well, there are any number of big, brawny people who can walk up to a golf ball and deal it such a ferocious smite that the poor little plink has no option but to depart to a remote corner of the parish. These are the people who can tear packs of cards in two and get their pennies back from automatic "Try-your-grip" machines and perform many other lusty deeds. To these Samsons I do not address myself. I have not the least desire to see them improve their game in fact, I would like to compel them all to use a standard ball with a putty center so that one could play against them with some degree of satisfaction.

But the man who is slimly built, who, perhaps does not weigh more than 10 stone, with neither Taylor's forearm nor Harry Vardon's wrists, this man is apt to be discouraged sometimes and to imagine that he will never make a golfer when he matches his own puny efforts with those of some big, beefy plumsman. There is no novel discovery in the following hints, but only a few points that the light-built golfer must remember if he is to have a look in among his old Rugby international friends.

To take driving first. What makes the ball travel far? Well, obviously, the speed of the clubhead when it strikes the ball. Now a golf club is not a very heavy weapon, and there does not seem any reason why one man should not be able to swing it as fast as any other, and, as a matter of fact, there is none; but let our gentle golfer here beware!

If he try to act on this principle of giving speed to the clubhead, his first impulse is almost sure to be to take it back as quickly as possible. Now, if he yield to this impulse, he will find that he requires all his strength of wrist and arm to check the back swing and begin the downward sweep, with the consequence that the latter movement, instead of being rapid and powerful has become quite slow and feeble when the club reaches the ball. This, of course, is only another way of saying "slow back," and, however the powerful man, with wrists may seem to disregard the dictum, for the man of lesser physique it is of first-rate importance if he would really add to the length of his driving.

Of course, to get more distance than the mere weight of the head will give one must be gripped tightly at the moment of impact, for although the ball is not really heavy, it has some weight and will considerably check the speed of the club unless the latter is held up to its work by a firm wrist at the critical moment—not throughout the swing. (This is, of course, where the man with a wrist gains most of his extra yards, but do not let us give him more than he needs here.) All this sounds very common-place, but when we have people like Mr. Vaile declaring that "slow back" is a fetish, it seems necessary to point out again its importance for most folks, if not all of them.

But the man who thinks will soon discover another essential of length and that is the clubhead, when it hits the ball, must be traveling in the direction the ball is to take. This is really quite a necessary thing to say, for with nine men out of 10 who are not getting length the cause lies here. We all have a tendency to take our clubs up too straight and as they go up so they come down. It does not matter how hard we hit; if our club descends on the ball at an angle of about 30 degrees, we get only a fraction of velocity applied in a forward direction and all the force used in any other is so much waste of energy. Try taking the club well back instead of sharply up and see what a difference it makes.

The third essential of a good drive is that one must hit with the left hand. Now some people have lately been denying this, and have even quoted Harry Vardon in their favor, who has said that he grips equally tight with both hands. I quite believe that he does, but he hits with his left hand all the same. You have only to go to the championship and stand at any tee as near as you dare to mid-on, in order to see how this is characteristic of the play of all the professionals, without exception. A little thought shows why it must be so.

As the club approaches the ball in the downward swing, it is, of course, coming from right to left, that is to say, out of the sphere of the right arm into that of the left. The nearer the club gets to the ball the less power the right arm has, as it is tending to stretch more and more across the body into a strained position. The left arm, on the contrary, which was strained to begin with at the top of the swing, is always on the road home as the club returns and reaches the ball full of striking power which cannot be stayed, but pulls the club through with the maximum energy the player can command. If one makes up one's mind to take one's club well back and away from the ball, and then bring it through with all the pull the left hand can give it, it is wonderful how one's drives will lengthen out, even if one has little of the physical strength of a Maxwell or a Braid.

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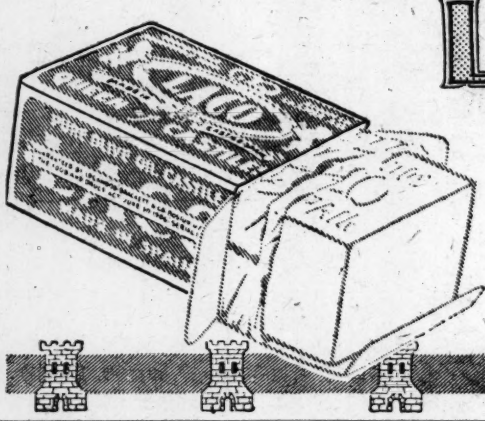
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PRICE FLUCTUATIONS
OF STEEL ARE TOLD
IN GOVERNMENT SUIT

NEW YORK—A. I. Findley, editor of an iron and steel trade paper, gave testimony Friday in the hearing of the government suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation, intended to prove that an advance in steel prices followed the period of concentration in the steel industry that culminated in the organization of the corporation in 1901.

Mr. Findley's figures showed that as a general rule prices of steel products in 1908 were low, that there was a phenomenal advance in 1899, a reaction in 1900 and a recovery in 1901. Returning to the wire pools, Judge Dickinson called Frank J. Newbury of John A. Roebling's Sons' Company, who represented his company in the rubber-covered wire, the lead-encased rubber cable and weather-proof and magnet wire associations.

Price fixing, allotments of business among the members, guarantee funds and penalties for violation of rules were all features of the operations of these pools, the witness testified. Representatives of the American Steel & Wire Company attended the meetings, he said, and after the pool's formal disbandment the members continued to meet at informal luncheons.

RICHARDS TO COACH OHIO STATE COLUMBUS, O.—Harry Vaughn will not coach Ohio State this year. J. R. Richards of Wisconsin has been hired as athletic director and he will coach football and track. Steve Farrell, the veteran trainer who came here from Maine, will also lose out because of the coming of Richards.

WORCESTER STUDENTS TEST PUMP WALPOLE, Mass.—Seniors of the department of mechanical engineering at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute are making a steam pump test today at the Walpole pump works. This is the first exercise of a three-days' trip to Boston Sturtevant Blower Works and the local works.

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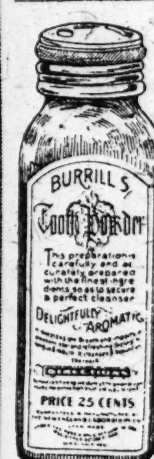
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Jet Glossy Effect plain or mixed, restoring original lustre.

TRANSPARENT
To be used on Colored Hats only. Applied easily, dries quickly, waterproof by mail POSTPAID, 25c.

Whittemore, Wright Co., Inc.
BOSTON

For sale at drug and department stores

FUR STORAGE

AND
Fur Work by Experts

We manufacture new Furs all summer and have an experienced force of skilled fur workers.

NOW IS THE TIME

to have your Fur work done at the least expense. It will cost you much less; the work will be first class, and Furs will be ready without delay whatever the first cold snap.

SHAWMUT FUR STORE

29 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON.
ESSEX STREET, SALEM.
H. D. Rice, Mfg. Furrier. Est. 1820.

Human Hair Goods

Switches, styled first quality, from \$5 to \$40. Switches, second quality, from \$3 to \$25. Puffs from 25c to \$2 each. Transformations from \$2 to \$20 each. Roundabouts from \$1.00 to \$10.00. Ladies' half and full wigs, gentlemen's wigs, and toupees at reasonable prices. Mail orders solicited. H. C. BENNER, 140 Tremont St., Boston, Room 201, New Lawrence Bldg. Phone Oxford 1271-J.

MILL ENDS

PERCALES, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, SOISETTES, LININGS, SEERSUCKERS, ETC.,

At less than manufacturers' prices. Agents wanted in every town. Write for particulars and samples.

ROSS DEPARTMENT STORE, DORCHESTER, MASS.

Long Jeweler

41 Summer St. BOSTON

Cross and Crown Jewelry

14K \$9.50

SEND FOR CATALOG

MAXWELL'S HAT \$5 SHOP

59 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS. UP ONE FLIGHT.

THE SHOPPING EXCHANGE

22 Mt. Vernon St., Boston. Tel. Haymarket 3739.

AN INDEPENDENT BUSINESS FOR A LADY

A simple, honorable, dignified plan whereby a lady may establish a permanent paying business of her own without capital or special experience, thru light, congenial work, with no sacrifice of social position. More than six thousand gentlemen have found in our offer the solution of the problem of self-support. Write for full details today. FRANCO-AMERICAN CO., 121 East 13th St., Chicago.

MISS STEVENSON'S BON VOYAGE BOX

Filled to order, with suitable gifts and little surprises, \$5 and upward. Write for particulars. MISS J. G. STEVENSON, Sewickley, Pa.

DOLL REPAIRING

Of all kinds; all missing parts supplied, eyes replaced; dolls' dressmaking. DOLL SHOP, 50 Temple Pl., Boston. Tel. Ox. 586-W.

Exhibition & Sale of Hand-Made Silver

Afternoon, 2-4. 29 Chestnut St. GEBELIN'S SILVER SHOP

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Designers and Ladies' Tailors

Custom work a specialty. Suits and Coats measured, cut and designed to your figure. Every garment fitted personally by Mr. Freedman, whose ability and superior workmanship is so well known. FROM \$17.50 UP.

Before showing our Linen Suits and Dresses, we are going to dispose of all of our Spring Samples, Suits and Coats at \$10.00. Many of these are the same material and styles that we copy in our highest price custom work, including English Serges, Whipcords and Novelty Weaves.

J. FREEDMAN LILLIAN F. ORMOND

UNITED MILLS CO.

241 Tremont Street, Boston

SPIRELLA CORSET

For athletics, walking, social functions or the home, our SPIRELLA CORSET is the most comfortable and modish. Made to your measure—guaranteed for a year against rust or breakage. Yields to every motion; supports the form perfectly; retains shape permanently in severe wear. Launderers readily.

THE SPIRELLA CORSET is not sold in stores. Fitted to your individual lines by a trained Corsetier, in the seclusion of your home, without charge. You can examine our many models and our incomparable Spirella Stay by appointment to your convenience.

SPIRELLA CORSET SHOP
MRS. M. W. WILLEY, N. E. Manager
420 Boylston St., Boston

Read the Spirella advertisements in Ladies' Home Journal, Delicatore, Designer, New Idea and Vogue.

Porto Rican Filet and Embroidered Gowns & Waists

CRASH FILET SUITS
\$8 to \$65—\$2.50 to \$40

Lingerie Lace Ruffs, \$1.00 to \$2.50.

Large Assortment of Bags, Laces and Medallions, and Old Pieces for Dressmakers. Table Linen and Filet Pillows for Weddings and Summer Houses.

PANAMA HATS, lightest weight, flexible and washable, 35c to \$55.00.

TEMPORARY SALE

Opp. Trinity Church—343 Boylston St. MAE S. PRATT, Boston girl.

CARL HORNER

Photographer

Late Jordan Negatives are reserved. Artistic satisfaction guaranteed.

250 Huntington av., opp. Symphony Hall.

LADIES' STRAW HATS REMODELED

Call or write for style. BARRETT & CO., Hat Mfrs., 164A Tremont Street.

MRS. J. B. MORRILL

CORSET MAKER
FIGURE MODIFYING
29 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.

POSTOFFICE TO AID CRUSADE ON BASEBALL POOLS

WASHINGTON—Postmaster-General Hitchcock today put himself on record as a supporter of the crusade against betting on baseball games. It is announced by officials of the postoffice department that they will take whatever action is necessary to prevent sellers of tickets in baseball pools from using the United States mails in their operations. Prosecution may be possible under the anti-lottery law.

"I am heartily in favor of opposing any form of betting on baseball games because of its tendency to demoralize the sport," said Mr. Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock ranked a diamond star in his college days.

MELROSE W. C. T. U. ELECTS OFFICERS

The annual election of officers of the Melrose W. C. T. U. was held yesterday. The officers chosen are: President, Mrs. J. T. Underhill; vice-presidents, Mrs. Frank A. Stone and Miss Mary Hersey; recording secretary, Mrs. William Coggeshall; corresponding secretary, Miss S. F. Harold; treasurer, Mrs. Walter I. Nickerson; auditor, Mrs. George W. Dew; directors, Mrs. H. H. Ellis, Mrs. Edwin S. Small, Mrs. Joel C. Page, Mrs. W. B. Johnson, Mrs. R. M. Shell, Mrs. E. A. Thomas, Mrs. W. D. Rockwood, Mrs. Charles F. Hancock, Mrs. John Sargent, Mrs. M. J. Merrill, Mrs. Clinton White, Mrs. Susan P. Harold and Miss Annie M. Chapin.

PHI BETA KAPPA DINNER HELD

The annual undergraduate dinner of the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa society was held at the Georgian last evening. The speakers included Dean Hurlbut, Dean Fenn, Prof. Barrett Wendell, J. A. Larus of the Yale chapter, Thomas Reath Jr. of the University of Pennsylvania chapter, J. G. Gilkey '12, L. A. Mahoney '13 and L. W. McKernan '13. C. H. Haberkorn '12 was toastmaster.

Reliable, Guaranteed Watch for Only \$1.00

Genuine Leonard Watch, 14 size, stem wind, stem set, American made, with highly polished movement, steel cut plions, straight line escapement, all parts of Watch interchangeable. Handsome dial with sunken second dial and beautifully embossed rim. Case made of New Composition Gilt Metal, the latest discovery, which looks just like gold and wears like gold. Case is NOT gold plated, but is made SOLID OF SAME METAL THROUGHOUT. This Watch is a splendid time keeper, and both works and case are guaranteed in every way for one year. This is an entirely new Watch, just put on the market, and is smaller and better than any \$1.00 Watch ever offered before.

Sent by Mail, postpaid, for Only \$1.00.

LEONARD WATCH CO., Dept. 8, 1 Washington Street - Boston, Mass.

Veronique Front Laced Corsets

permit beauty of the natural figure and modify defects without exaggeration in outline. Expert fitters always in attendance.

Veronique Corset Co.
Rooms 510-513 Lawrence Bldg., 149 TREMONT ST., COR. WEST
Telephone Oxford 3387.

DRAMA URGED AS AID TO HISTORY TEACHING FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

That history may be vividly taught by use of the drama, was a statement of William Orr, state deputy commissioner of education, before the meeting today in Ford hall arranged by a committee of the Boston Teachers Club to discuss the study of drama in public schools.

"Drama has a universal appeal because it touches human qualities at every point," said Mr. Orr. "Education, to be of any value, must make the subject taught a part of the child's consciousness. Drama does this. The children take the story and make a little drama of it, the roles are given out among those best fitted for the different parts."

"Those who prepare the scenery work just as earnestly as those who have parts. They are entitled to as much credit. Those who take the parts and prepare the play get the most benefit out of the drama, but those who look on receive an immense amount of valuable education."

"Nothing in my experience has given me so much satisfaction as teaching through the drama."

The meeting opened with four short plays performed by primary, grammar and high school pupils. The lower grades gave fairy dramas, the grammar grades acted "Vashti," from the book of Esther and the girls from the school of practical arts "The Avenging of Caesar." About 300 persons were present.

TEACHERS HEAR TALK ON TOPIC OF CHEMISTRY

How best to teach chemistry in the public schools was discussed this morning at the meeting of the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers at Boston University. At the business meeting 16 new members were admitted. The program for the morning included papers by Miner H. Paddock, Technical high school, Providence, R. I.; Miss Angie G. Allbee, Mt. Holyoke College; Dana C. Wells, Newburyport high school; Prof. John F. Woodhill, Teachers College, Columbia University, and Lewis B. Allyn, state normal school, Westfield.

BOGUS COINS ARE SEIZED

ST. PAUL—Counterfeit gold coins having a face value of \$11,000 were seized in St. Paul and in Waterville, Minn., recently by Secret Service Agent Thomas R. McManus, says the Dispatch. The coins which are an imitation of the Spanish 25-peseta piece, having a money value of \$4.78 in American money, were discovered in a store, where 200 of them had been plated with gold. The base is brass.

MATTHEW HALE TALKS TO CLASS

Class of Harvard '03 met at the University Club last evening to discuss plans for the decennial celebration of the class next year. Arthur Weed was the toastmaster and Matthew Hale who managed the Roosevelt campaign in this state was the chief speaker.

Ladies' Vici Kid PILLOW SHOE

If you want a Neat, Dressy Shoe which will be Comfortable from the moment your foot rests in it get the Unlined, Soft, Durable, made in Goodyear Welt and Turn styles. Price includes RUBBER HEELS. You can order by mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send for catalog and self-measure blank or call at Hathaway Building, opposite South Station entrance.

This shoe in turn style \$2.25 Postpaid in U. S.

PILLOW SHOE CO., 184 Summer St., Dept. E, Boston, Mass.

Pearl Ostrich Feather Co.

IMPORTERS MANUFACTURERS WHOLESALE RETAIL

FRENCH FEATHERS, WILLOW PLUMES, CLEANED, REPAIRED, DYED, CURLED

7 Temple Place, Room 50, Boston

OUR CATALOG

Showing this Design in Plain and Roman Finish, also set with Diamonds and Pearls, sent on request.

MADE ONLY BY J. C. DERBY COMPANY, Inc. Concord, N. H.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

The Fenway School of Illustration is a departure from most art schools. Illustrative art and how to produce it are its objects, but almost equally important is the aim to show the student what the public wants and pays for. Today illustrating is a business as well as an art. Editors of the many magazines are said to have difficulty in finding trained artists enough to take care of the work they require. The enormous output of high class advertising is said to be calling in vain for well equipped illustrators. The promoters of the Fenway school are practical illustrators, well known in the magazine and commercial world. They have been led to start the school by the constant inquiry of young men and women for just such instruction as they have arranged to give, and by the advice of customers who want more and better artists in the field. The instructors are men who have had years of experience in the field and mean to show others how to get into it. Graduates and capable students will be shown just where their work can be sold.

The school has well appointed quarters in the Fenway Studios, Boston, Mass. The school year begins Oct. 1, 1912. The instructors are Chase Emerson, Harold Brett, Arthur P. Spear and William B. Brown, artists who are well known in their particular lines.

JACKIES ASHORE IN BOSTON FROM THREE WARSHIPS

Between 2000 and 3000 members of the crews of three battleships of the Atlantic fleet are enjoying liberty ashore in Boston today. On the streets, in the theaters and at the baseball park the broad flat hats and floppy trousers of the sailors may be seen.

The Minnesota, Ohio and Missouri steamed up the harbor in column formation on Friday afternoon. They will remain until Monday in order that the men may have liberty ashore. The Ohio went directly to the Charlestown navy yard, while the other two ships took up anchorages in the harbor. It is the first visit to this port of the Ohio and Minnesota.

Rear Admiral N. R. Usher is planning to join his flagship, the Minnesota, before the three battleships sail on Monday. The Mississippi, the fourth battleship of Admiral Usher's division, was scheduled to come to Boston, also, but went directly to Rockland, Me., for its final trials over the Owl's Head standardization course next week.

MR. TAFT GIVES UP MARYLAND

WASHINGTON—Mr. Roosevelt by the preference vote in Maryland is entitled to the entire vote of Maryland's delegation to the Chicago convention and he must have it as long as his name is before the convention, said instructions issued by President Taft on Friday to the Republican state leaders in Maryland. President Taft made the decision at a luncheon at the White House, at which Governor Goldsborough, John B. Hanna, state chairman, and Representative Parman of Maryland were his guests.

BLOWERS CRUSADE OPENS

District Attorney Pelletier has started on a crusade against all persons, firms and corporations for violation of the act requiring all emery and buffing wheels and belts to be equipped with hoods, suction pipes, fans and blowers, for the protection of employees from dust, as evidenced by the indictment returned today by the Suffolk grand jury against the Cambridge Brass Company, in the superior criminal court before Judge Sanderson.

PARAGUAY REBELS DEFEATED

ASUNCION, Paraguay—Government troops on Friday completely defeated a revolutionary army under the command of the former President of the republic, Col. Alvaro Jara, in the neighborhood of the Tibicuary.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-

OWNER, ELEVATOR MAN wishes po-
sition; reference. T. M. SHARPE, 103
Roxbury, Mass. 16

PRINTER-FOREMAN or superintendent
wishes position of engagement; Al executive
high grade work; can get results
100 per cent. C. BARKER, 17 Gibson st.
15

PRIVATE SECRETARY, correspondent,
business experience 25 years newspaper,
banking, commercial work, desires fir-
est opportunity; assistant to an adver-
tising manager; preferred free references.
A. BRIGHAM, 1000 Madison Pl., No.
Cambridge, Mass., tel. 2313-4 Camb. 16

SHIPMAN AND TRANSIT MAN 25, sin-
cerely, residence Boston, \$12 week; mention
of WHITE FURN. EMP. OFFICE (no
charge), 8 Kewland st., Boston; tel.
2060. 14

SALESMAN in clothing or men's fur-
nishings; several years' experience and best
references. 14

ment bldg., Boston; tel. 475 Hay. 13
ALESMAN, experienced, either traveling
in store; best references. R. A. EMP.
ASSN., rm. 445, Tremont bldg., Boston; tel.
475 Hay. 13
ALESMAN with many years' experience
in wholesale fruit and produce business.
A. EMP. ASSN., rm. 445, Tremont office
bldg., Boston; tel. Hay. 475. 13
ALESMAN (29), with ability and record,
in buying and selling grade office or
business specialty in New England or
S. business direct with producers in
U.S. CHAS. GURNEY, 7 Follen st.,
Boston. 11
ALESMAN, experienced, wanted, to sell
very dry and machinists' and carpenters'
S. J. RUSSELL & CO., Holyoke, Mass. 11
ALESMAN—Young man wishes position
men's clothing store, with opportunity
to earn clothing salesmanship; \$8-\$10 week.
S. J. RUSSELL & CO., Holyoke, Mass. 11

ALESMAN—Married man (36), now em-
ployed with machine shop, road, automo-
bile and building equipment; desires a
liberal salary. AI references. Address
JEN SILEN, 10 Harwood st., Dorches-
ter, Mass. 13

ALFMAN, traveling (41) familiar
with building and mechanical lines, de-
sires an opportunity to prove his ability
in these or other lines. D. W. GILLETTE,
1444 14th st., Boston 14 14

ALESMAJON—Position wanted as dry
goods or clothing salesman; experienced
English man, speaks French and English,
references; formerly with W. J. LA-
NDE, Marlboro, Mass. 15

ALFMAN-AGENT wishes position. Cal-
ifornia preferred; willing to work; will ar-
range for bonds. Address: NORMAN H.
ALFMAN, 83 Montgomery st., Boston 15

ALESMAJON—American young man (25)
desires like position as salesman in me-

LAW FILER and woodworker (30, mar-
 ried, resident East Boston, \$25-40; 43 day-
 week; 100 hours; 100 hours; 100 hours; 100
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8
 Ireland st., Boston; Tel. OX. 2900. 14
 SHIPPER and salesman (age 36, mar-
 ried, resident East Boston, \$25-40; 43 day-
 week; 100 hours; 100 hours; 100 hours; 100
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged),
 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. OX. 2900. 14
 SHOE FINISHER, experienced on heels
 and bottom finishing, wants steady work;
 reliable man who understands his work;
 ALFRED S. SHAR, 255 Washington
 st., Brookline, Mass. 18
 STEAM BOILER (36, married, Malden),
 go anywhere; mention 7181. STATE
 FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8
 Ireland st., Boston; Tel. OX. 2900. 14
 TATIONARY ENGINEER (first-class,
 married, resident Fall River; \$21;

go anywhere; excellent experience and references. Mention No. 7165, STATE FREE OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 14

STATIONARY FIREMAN, experienced in all types of bench work, 10 years' experience, married, residence South Boston; mention 7105, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 14

TEAMFITTER (30), married; residenceerville; \$3.50 day; will go anywhere. Mention No. 7101, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 14

ENOGRAPHER—Young man wishes to experience; experienced; taking dictation, and making copies of stenographic notes; J. HENRY RYAN, Stoughton, Mass. 16

TEAMSTER desires position in country (33), married, 82 day, 10 years' experience, STATE FREE OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900. 14

2900. 14
DANSTER—Young man (colored) de-
scribed on farm; understands horse-
ing and harrowing; six years' experi-
DANIEL SAMUEL, 1 McClellan st.,
Boston, Mass. 15
TRANSLATOR—Young man speaking
different languages would like steady
work. JEAN JATARIN, 707 Tremont
Boston. 15
DRUMMER, full equipment, ex-
perienced, wishes position; state salary.
ERREW CARLIN, 250 Methuen st.,
Lowell, Mass. 15
COMPANION—Harvard gradu-
ate, experienced tutor and linguist, desir-
ous employment; willing to travel.
FELKER, 1 Arnold circle, Cambridge.
15
LLETT, WAITER, BARBER, experi-
enced in each line, wishes position. WIL-
M F. AUSTIN, 28 Buckingham st.,
Boston. 15
THMAN (adv.) dancer or timekeeper

married; residence East Boston; ex-
act references and experience; 15 years
in same employment; 10 years in
FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees
paid); 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel.
2960. 14

INDING COLES in Lynn, 60-80, STATE
EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8
Kneeland st., Boston. 10

UNG MAN wishes position evenings
6 to 11; married; as usher preferred;
100 N. LAMON, 41 Auckland st.,
Boston. 11

UNG MAN, neat appearance, desires po-
sition where there is opportunity for ad-
vancement; good or clerical position pre-
ferred; references. FREDERICK FREE-
J.R., 9 Belknap st., Somerville, Mass. 11

UNG MAN wishes to learn electrical
business; will start low; best of refer-
ences. M. ELASHOFF, 9 Leyland st.,
Boston, Mass. 13

UNG MAN, colored (22), wants posi-

porter, waiter, chauffeur; capable
will be to be generally useful; good
willing. A. ... BISHOP, 24 Kendall st.
Luss. 13

YOUNG MAN (29, married) wants work
kind, afternoons and Saturdays;
work during, 10 months. YOUNG
LOCKMAN, 15 Tenney st., Cambridge.
14

YOUNG MAN (American) wants position
minor drug clerk, wholesale or retail
experience; references. DAVID A.
LIGHT, 24 Somerset st., Boston. 15

YOUNG MAN (25), reliable, temperate,
habits, excellent references, wishes
position of confidence, place. ED-
WARD HOWARD, 33 Gledhill av., Ever-
ett. 16

YOUNG MAN (Swede), handy and will-
ing to accept employment of any kind; ex-
perienced janitor; best of references; 61
mut st., Boston; tel. Hay 2216-M. 16

YOUNG MAN (19) desires position in
business or clerical line. Address
17

hand screw machine, BERT JACK-
325 Freeport st., Dorchester, Mass. 18

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Companion, attendant, or
keeper; lady would like a position;
references. ELIZABETH B. BEMIS,
lancie st., Winthrop, Mass. 15

ATTENDANT—Middle-aged, wishes po-
sition to care for invalid; references.
AGNES I. G. BLEE, 14 Walnut
suite 1, Roxbury, Mass. 13

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ATTENDANT-Young lady (24) wishes position as attendant or housekeeper; full charge; go anywhere. LICE STONE, general delivery, Jamaica Plain, Boston, 11.

ATTENDANT-HOUSEKEEPER-Position wanted by thorough reliable person; best references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 520 Massachusetts av., Cambridge; tel. 294-W.

ATTENDANT-Position wanted with infant or elderly lady. MARY RUTH J. KINGS, 100 East Jefferson av., Kirkwood, Mo.; phones Bell Kwd. 63, Kinloch Kwd. 901.

ATTENDANT, experienced, wishes position. MISS A. R. URBHART, 25 Dale St., Roxbury, Mass.; tel. 347-M.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION-Position wanted to care for elderly lady; will travel or live in any city of United States; best references given and required. MISS E. MCKAY, 28 Bedford St., Boston, 11.

ATTENDANT-Scotch Protestant wishes position with elderly person; no objection to light housework. Apply by letter. MISS M. A. BEUR, 233 Brattle St., Cambridge, 13.

ATTENDANT-Graduate attendant wishes for the summer to care for old people or mountains preferred; best references. MISS BERTHA DINSMORE, 4 Maple St., Wingham, 11.

ATTENDANT-American, refined, capable, 10 years' experience, desires position for the summer to care for old people, mountains, Mrs. ROSA B. SMITH, Billings St., Milford, N. H.

ATTENDANT-Capable, obliging young woman wishes position as attendant; furnished. JOYCE McLEAN, 546 Mass. av., Boston.

ATTENDANT wishes position; best references. MARY HANNA, 399 Columbia Rd., Dorchester, Mass., suite 2.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, commercial school graduate, experienced, desires position at once with reliable firm. MISS C. LILLARD, 133 Kneeland St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER (22), single, residence Boston; \$15-\$18. MORTON, No. 717, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 126 Massachusetts St., Boston, 14.

CARETAKER, housekeeper, manager, attendant; also cashier; full experience; ability wanted by a capable trustworthy woman from Maine. MISS LILLIAN D. HASE, 25 Adams St., Boston, 11.

CARE ELDERLY COUPLE, by refined, experienced, capable, good references; good reader, sewer, packer; would travel; best of references; terms reasonable. N. R. KHAM, 96 St. Botolph St., Boston, Tel. B. 3029-J.

CASHIER, for summer work, or assistant bookkeeper in hotel (19), single, residence Chelsea; cashed; full experience; mention 612, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 126 Massachusetts St., Boston, 14.

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R. E. LOMAX, Expert Watch Repairing, HIGH-GRADE JEWELRY, Embellish of all Designs. Main 4404. Home 4594. 407 S. SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES.

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Cambridge, Mass.

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EVERYTHING BUT THE ENGINE—THE **FRED A. LOUD CO.**, cor. Lansdowne and Franklin sts., Tel. Camb. 1590.

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ALL OF THE NEWEST SPRING STYLES for men, women and children. **CAMBRIDGE SHOE STORE**, 385 Mass. ave.

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FURNITURE

C. B. MOLLER, INC., Lafayette st., Cambridge, Mass. Come to Cambridge for furniture values. Over here rent is reckoned in cents per square yard — not dollars per square inch.

FURNITURE AND PIANO MOVING

HERSUM & CO.—Movers of Furniture, Pianos, etc. Auto Trucks used. Storage, 636 Mass. ave. Phone.

Lynn, Mass.

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LA GRECQUE CORSETS—New Spring Models, \$1.50 to \$18; sole agents for Lynn, corset fitting a specialty; mail and phone orders promptly filled. **GODDARD BROS.**, 76 to 88 Market st.

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SPRAGUE, BRIGGS, STEVENS & NEW HALL, Inc., 8 Central sq., Lynn, Mass. Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.

FOOD STORE

J. B. BLOOD COMPANY, "Everything to Eat," Telephone Lynn 2890.

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SAMPSON & ALLEN, Send for Free Home Lighting Catalogue, Gas and Electric fixtures, Domes, Table Lamps.

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SHOE STORE

THE LATEST in footwear fashions for spring, now ready in 4a "France" for mail and "Emerson" for men. **HODGKINS' SHOE STORE**, 26 Market st., Lynn, J. C. Palmer, Mgr.

New York City

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PETTIT & COMPANY, FURNITURE, Carpets and House Furnishing Goods, Foushee and Broad sts.

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ARTS & CRAFTS BOOKSHOP, 176 Venetian Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Artistic Gift Cards. Lesson Markers. Scriptural Mottoes. Selected Books. Bible Scrolls. Religious Pictures. Wholesale & Retail. **CAROLINE M. RUSY**

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GOWN MAKERS AND TAILORS

KORTEN, ANNOUNCE a specialty of three-piece linen suits at \$65.00. Tubs and lingerie dresses at lower prices. Phone Central 30

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

A syndicate formed through the office of W. J. McDonald, 95 Milk street, has completed negotiations for the sale of the valuable corner estate Nos. 31 to 37 Beach street and 61 to 71 Harrison avenue in the wholesale dry goods center of Boston, and title has been acquired by the Beach Street Trust, William H. White, Charles T. Pulsifer and George B. Guild, trustees, and capitalized for \$550,000. There are about 7800 square feet of land in the premises with a frontage of 90 feet on Beach street and about 100 feet on the avenue, the lot narrowing a trifle toward the rear. There is a group of old buildings on the lot which many years were occupied by stores and small manufacturing concerns that have been located elsewhere.

Plans have been prepared by John C. Spofford and George Nelson Meserve, architects, for an 11-story mercantile building to be erected on the lot, and contracts have been awarded the National Fire Proofing Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., general contractors, operations to begin at once. This new structure will have an imposing facade on both streets. It will be of granite and steel construction, with Philadelphia face brick, copper lugs and copper cornices. It will be one of the most up-to-date mercantile buildings in Boston. A feature that will be introduced is a group of sidewalk lifts to convey goods to and from the storage rooms in the basement, doing away with shipping and receiving direct on first floors.

Two freight elevators and one passenger elevator will be installed in the building, the freight to be on the Harrison avenue side, the passenger at the main entrance, which is to be fronting on Beach street.

This old corner was at one time the site of the First Presbyterian church, now at Columbus avenue and Clarendon street. Directly opposite was the Boston hotel, a famous hostelry that was frequented by many notables visiting the city and largely by merchants from the South and West. The site of this hotel is now occupied in part by the elevated station and by the new building of the Boston Dry Goods Company. Opposite the proposed new structure at Beach street and Harrison avenue is the fine new building occupied by John R. Ainsley & Co., wholesale dry goods.

This transaction involves more than a half million dollars, and on account of the development in this section real estate values have increased rapidly within the last year. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$164,000, but the price paid was in excess of this amount.

BROOKLINE CONVEYANCES

Henry W. Savage has sold for William E. Barrows of Boston the large colonial single frame house 747 Washington street, Brookline. The property is taxed for \$16,500, of which \$4500 is on the 7200 square feet of land and is located in the best residential part of Washington street, about opposite Evans road. Deeds have passed conveying title to Col. George W. Moses, president of the First Ward National Bank of East Boston.

He has also sold for Jennie J. Thorpe the estate at 119 Coolidge street, Brookline, consisting of a dwelling house, garage and 6250 square feet of land. The property is assessed as a whole for \$8300, the land being taxed on \$2500. The purchaser, William R. Conover of Brookline, will occupy.

The same broker reports deeds have been recorded in the sale made by his office of the property numbered 71-73 Stearns road, Brookline, consisting of a 2-family house and 4902 square feet of land, the whole being assessed for \$9000, of which \$2000 is on the land. Edwin J. Magliathin conveyed to Teresa C. Delano.

WINCHESTER ESTATES SOLD

The sale is reported of the estate 10 Symmes road, Winchester comprising a frame dwelling house of 9 rooms with modern conveniences and 6000 square feet of land. Frank A. Cummings was the purchaser, and John W. Ramsay the grantor.

A parcel of land on the east side of Stratford road, being known as lot No. 4 and containing 3890 square feet has been sold by Edwin Ginn to James Novell. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in each transaction.

SALE OF NEWTON ESTATE

Through the office of Frederick L. McGowan, Devonshire building, the sale of a large estate has been closed in Newton for William L. Burbank to James R. Harding. The property is at 380 Kenrich street, corner of Eliot Memorial, and consists of a dwelling, stable and other buildings together with 80,000 square feet of land. Total assessed value is \$13,000.

SOUTH AND WEST END SALES

The following sales are reported to-day through the Real Estate Exchange: The three-story and basement well front brick residence property number 33 Concord square, near Columbus avenue, South End, has been sold by Carrie L. Pycott to Esther W. Barrett. There is a ground area of 1870 square feet taxed for \$3300 and included in the total assessment of \$8700.

Isabelle F. Pendleton has placed a deed on record, taking title from Jacob Swartz to a three-story and basement well front brick residence situated 32 Dwight street, near Tremont street, South End, together with 1224 square feet of land. All is taxed upon \$7500 of which the land carries \$3100.

A West End transaction was the pur-

chase by Isaac Heller from Harriet A. Connors of an improved estate at 14 South Russell street, near Cambridge street, West End, consisting of a three-story brick building and 750 square feet of land. It is valued by the assessors upon \$5600, and \$2400 of this amount is carried on the lot.

ROXBURY LAND PURCHASE

The New England Deacons Association has taken title from Mary T. Palmer and another to a large parcel of vacant land about 101 Bellevue street, Roxbury, containing 33,852 square feet, which is assessed upon a valuation of \$33,800.

CITY AND COUNTRY ESTATES

Reported by Atwood, Pattee & Potter. They have just made a 10-year lease of the estate 8-10-12 Province street, Boston, known as the Province house. The property consists of a five-story brick building covering an area of 2710 square feet. The property is assessed on a basis of \$95,000. A. B. Turner and F. A. Turner, trustees, lease to Louis and Amelia Henlein, the present occupants of the premises.

They have sold 52,000 square feet of land on Litchfield and Lincoln streets, Brighton, assessed for \$7100, to George Yavner and Harris Goldberg, title coming through Robert F. Sanderson, Messrs. Yavner and Goldberg intend to erect at once 11 three-apartment houses similar in design to those they have already built on this street.

They have just sold a tract of land fronting on George and Winthrop streets in Medford, consisting of 21 lots and containing over 115,000 square feet. Kate M. Geer of Medford conveys to Robert F. Sanderson of Brighton, who buys for investment.

They have sold the largest building block in Proctorsville, Vt., a three-story frame structure covering an area of over 5000 square feet. The building contains the opera house, the postoffice, library and a large store. William H. Green of Salem, Mass., buys for investment, title coming from Rufus C. Folsom of Boston. The purchase price was in excess of \$9000. They have just sold the estates 115 and 117 Harvard street, Cambridge, consisting of two four-story brick apartment houses of 12 suites with all modern improvements. The property is assessed for \$27,000, of which \$2200 is on the 5143 square feet of land. Reginald Carmichael conveys to the trustees of the Battery Heights Land Company of Hull.

The same firm reports the sale for the Battery Heights Land Company, Hull, Mass., of their large tract of land on Telegraph hill, Hull, comprising some 200,000 feet and carrying a tax value of \$10,000. This is considered one of the finest locations for beach property at the South Shore, on account of its beautiful elevation and westerly exposure, commanding unexcelled views of both the inner and outer harbors. Edward J. Ball of Boston, who is a large operator and builder in Hull property, has purchased the tract for the express purpose of building bungalows and will commence work immediately.

This firm also reports it has sold in Amundrud the property on the corner of Brae-Burn and Trapelo roads, consisting of a new nine room house with bath, hardwood floors, open fireplaces, hot water heat, Ruid heater for continuous hot water, in fact, every possible convenience, together with about 10,000 square feet of land. This house was built by Robert F. Sanderson and is conveyed to Charlotte K. Miller, who buys for immediate occupancy. This is the fourth house sold since last fall in this development of Mr. Sanderson, which is known as Brae-Burn Place.

JAMAICA PLAIN AND W. ROXBURY

Reported by Robert T. Fowler: - Agreements have been signed for the purchase of the estate 17 Myrtle street, Jamaica Plain. The property consists of a single frame dwelling and 6000 square feet of land, all of which is taxed for \$7300. John T. Gilman, the present owner, has sold to Joseph Dillingham, who will occupy shortly.

William S. Forbes of Winchester has sold his two-family frame dwelling and 4500 square feet of land situated at 111 Chestnut avenue, Jamaica Plain, to Miss Anna and Miss Margaret McNamara, who buy for investment. The house is assessed for \$5200.

Robert T. Fowler reports, through his West Roxbury office, that agreements have been signed for the sale of the new single frame dwelling being built on Sturges road, Landseer Uplands, West Roxbury. This dwelling when completed will have all the modern comforts and conveniences necessary for a distinctly modern home. Fred H. Trethewey and Robert Terhune are selling the house to James E. Carron, who will occupy upon completion. There are 5000 square feet of land, but as the house is new it has not as yet been assessed.

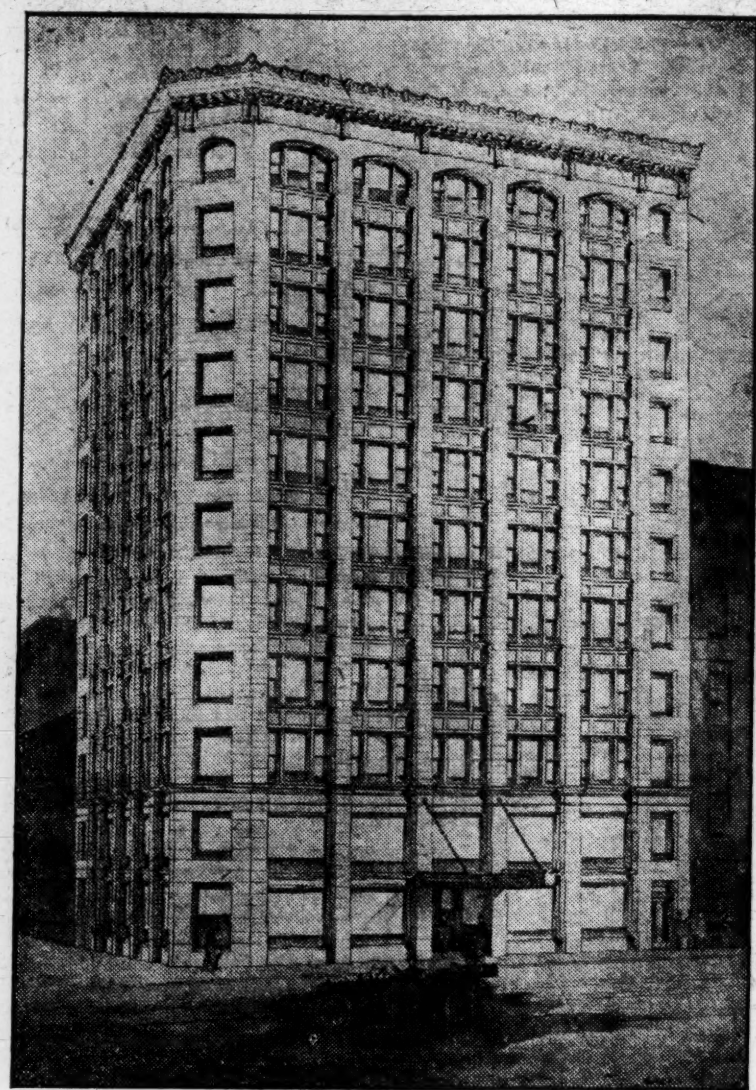
CAMBRIDGE AND VICINITY

Reported by T. H. Raymond: T. H. Raymond of Central square, Cambridge, has sold for Mary Bright the property located at 39 Gurney street, Cambridge, consisting of a modern 2-family house and about 3000 square feet of land having an assessed valuation of \$5600. John J. Cronin, Jr., buys for a home and income.

The 2-family house and 7594 square feet of land at 125 Hancock street, Cambridge, assessed as a whole for \$5300, have been deeded to John A. Pendergast by Charles F. Leach of Kennebunkport, Me.

John H. Power has purchased for a home from Jeanette Sprague the property at 232 Putnam avenue, Cambridge,

BEACH STREET BUILDING PROPOSED



To be constructed at once, corner of Beach street and Harrison avenue—George C. Spofford and George Nelson Meserve, architects

comprising 3570 square feet of land and a single house.

The single house and 2409 square feet of land at 58 Putnam avenue, Cambridge, have recently changed ownership, having been conveyed to Bridget Courtney by Katherine L. Kelleher, Fallon & Haverly acting for the interests of the grantor in this transaction and T. H. Raymond for the grantee.

Leon D. Pickering has purchased for investment the property located at No. 5 Suffolk street, Cambridge, consisting of a two-family house and 3011 square feet of land and having a total assessed valuation of \$3300. Belle A. Floyd, administratrix, was the grantor.

John Robbins et al. have recently come into possession of the store property located at 321 Western avenue, Cambridge, title having been conveyed by William H. Nelson. This property is valued by the assessors for \$6400. Through his suburban department T. H. Raymond has sold the following Arlington properties:

No. 181 Franklin street, Arlington, comprising a large lot of land containing 47,540 square feet with the dwelling thereon, is now owned by Irvin H. Boles, having been sold to him by Li-vonia S. Woods.

William R. Miller has purchased the property at 4 Westmoreland avenue, Arlington Heights, which consists of a single house and 10,000 square feet of land. The grantor was Emily H. Hawes.

Title to the 5225 square feet of land and single house at 12 Aerial street, Arlington Heights, has been conveyed to Axel Smith by Frank H. Stone.

T. H. Raymond also reports through his Somerville office papers have gone to record in the sale of the following Somerville properties:

No. 69 Lowden avenue, Somerville, is now in possession of Elizabeth M. Noble. The two-family house and 4300 square feet of land have a total assessed valuation of \$5700. Henry A. Hall was the grantor.

The property at 18 Jay street, Somerville, has been sold for Petrus Cornelissen to Charles T. Gautreaux. This property is assessed for \$3200, and there are 3800 square feet of land.

A lot of land containing about 4000 square feet on Liberty avenue, Somerville, has been deeded to Stephen H. Lewis by Celeste W. Darling et al.

Deeds have gone to record in which Richmond F. Hudson conveys his fine stock farm in Wilmington, including 45 head of stock and farm machinery to F. P. Smith of Boston. This has long been known as one of the best farms north of Boston and is valued at \$15,000.

Ella M. Sprague of Wilmington has sold her cottage house and large lot of land in the village of Gleasondale to George E. Hanscom; also John Deeg of Sharon has conveyed to U. A. Britton of Somerville his 18-acre estate near Foxboro line. He has taken possession and will improve.

Frank N. Young of Derry, N. H., has sold to Miss M. Anderson of Cambridge a house, stable and lot of land for a summer home. T. H. Raymond was the broker.

SUBURBAN ESTATES AND LAND

Reported by the Edward T. Harrington Company:

The sale is reported of an estate on Pierce avenue, near Main street, Everett, comprising a new eight-room dwelling house with all modern improvements and 4000 square feet of land. The grantor was Patrick S. Hughes, the purchaser being Nicholas Ferguson.

The sale is reported of the Katherine Cummings estate, 108 Lexington avenue, in the Cummingsville district of Woburn. The estate consists of a modern

Colonial dwelling house with all improvements, a large stable and nine acres of land. The purchaser was John W. Ramsey.

Charles H. Dunham and Winnie B. Dunham have sold the estate 79-81 Fremont street, Winthrop, to Thomas G. Corlis of Boston who buys for a home. The property comprises a 20-room twin house and 9000 square feet of land, all assessed for \$3000. The purchase price being in excess of this amount. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

At "Rivermore on the Concord," North Billerica, Charles Bruce, trustee, has sold lots 622 and 623 on the northerly side of Magnolia avenue containing 6700 square feet, Russell M. Lord being the purchaser.

George Haven has purchased lot 389 on Pine street, containing 2700 square feet and Julia Simpson has purchased lot 470 on Bridge road, containing 3300 square feet.

The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in all the above transactions. Lot 301 on the easterly side of Waldo road, Arlington, having 50 feet frontage and containing 5000 square feet has been sold to Henry E. McGee for the Squire Real Estate Trust.

Lot 255 on the northerly side of Lake street, having 55 feet frontage and containing 5485 square feet has been sold to G. H. Callahan for the estate of John P. Squire.

The sale is reported of a parcel of land containing about 50,000 square feet lying on the westerly side of Merriam street and adjoining the estate of Hallie C. Blake, by whom it was purchased.

The trustees of the First Beach Land Company, Newport, R. I., have sold to John Locke lots 249 and 250 on the westerly side of Alliston avenue, containing 32,500 square feet. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

COUNTRY AND SUBURBAN SALES

Henry W. Savage reports he has sold 8 Eddie street, Wollaston, consisting of a modern 2½-story frame house and 3750 square feet of land, which is assessed for \$500, the house not yet having been assessed. K. E. Carlson sold to Edward Cox of Boston, who bought for a home.

He has also passed papers in sale of a 2-family house and 4050 feet of land on Langdon avenue, Watertown. The land is assessed for \$250, while the house is not assessed. Mabel W. Gleason conveyed to William J. Krause.

He also reports that he has sold the estate at 10 West Elm avenue, Wollaston, for Isabella F. Dexter to Edwin H. Cooley of Brookline. The property consists of a modern 2½ story frame dwelling, together with 4750 square feet of land. The assessors value the property at \$3275.

He also sold for S. F. Boyden of Quincy at 15 Dunbarton road, Wollaston, consisting of a modern 2½ story frame dwelling and 4320 square feet of land, which is assessed at \$500. H. C. Stanion of Boston bought for a home.

He reports he has sold for James Henderson the West Roxbury builder, one of his new houses on Hastings street, West Roxbury. This is a one-family frame dwelling with all the latest improvements and 5300 square feet of land. The land is valued at \$1400. Peter Ulfch of Boston bought for a home.

Has also sold 11 Manthorne road, West Roxbury. The house is a 2½-story structure, and was the old Whitney home, with the 8130 square feet of land formed part of the estate which was bought and has been developed by Thomas Condon of West Roxbury. The total as-

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York	
Minnehaha, for London.....	May 11
Columbia, for Glasgow.....	May 11
Koenig Albert, for Gibraltar-Algiers.....	May 11
Kaiser Wilhelm, for Bremen.....	May 11
Vaderland, for Dover-Antwerp.....	May 11
Baravia, for Hamburg.....	May 11
Philadelphia, for Southampton.....	May 11
Madonna, for Liverpool.....	May 11
Taormina, for Naples-Genoa.....	May 11
Noordam, for Rotterdam.....	May 11
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen.....	May 11
America, for Naples-Genoa.....	May 11
Hamburg, for Naples-Genoa.....	May 11
La Savoie, for Havre.....	May 11
America, for Hamburg.....	May 11
Merita, for Gibraltar-Algiers.....	May 11
Cedric, for Liverpool.....	May 11
C. P. Tietjen, for Copenhagen.....	May 11
Italia, for Naples.....	May 11
Canada, for Naples-Marseilles.....	May 11
California, for Glasgow.....	May 11
Birma, for Rotterdam.....	May 11
Carmelia, for Liverpool.....	May 11
Oceanic, for Southampton.....	May 11
Minnewaska, for London.....	May 11
Landan, for Dover-Antwerp.....	May 11
Bretagne, for Havre.....	May 11
Caroline, for Havre.....	May 11
President Grant, for Hamburg.....	May 11
Byndam, for Rotterdam.....	May 11
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen.....	May 11
Maurelania, for Liverpool.....	May 11
United States, for Copenhagen.....	May 11
Celtic, for Liverpool.....	May 11
La Lorraine, for Havre.....	May 11
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg.....	May 11
Martha Washington, for Naples.....	May 11
Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp.....	May 11
New York, for Southampton.....	May 11
Minneapolis, for London.....	May 11
Berlin, for Bremen.....	May 11
Rochambeau, for Havre.....	May 11
Cincinnati, for Hamburg.....	May 11

Sailings from Boston

France, for Liverpool.....	May 11
Cretic, for Southampton.....	May 11
Herlan, for Manchester.....	May 11
Parian, for Glasgow.....	May 11
Laconia, for Liverpool.....	May 11
Cyprus, for Liverpool.....	May 11

Sailings from Philadelphia

Marquette, for Antwerp.....	May 11
Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg.....	May 11
America, for Genoa and Naples.....	May 11
Merion, for Liverpool.....	May 11
Menonice, for Antwerp.....	May 11
Domination, for Liverpool.....	May 11
Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg.....	May 11
Oceanic, for Mediterranean ports.....	May 11

Sailings from Montreal

Hesperian, for Glasgow.....	May 11
Rosario, for Liverpool.....	May 11
Athena, for Glasgow.....	May 11
Lake Erie, for London.....	May 11
Robert Edward, for Belfast.....	May 11
Corsican, for Liverpool.....	May 11
Scotian, for Liverpool.....	May 11
Scotian, for Glasgow.....	May 11
Letitia, for Glasgow.....	May 11
Teutonic, for Liverpool.....	May 11
Acadia, for London.....	May 11
Sardinian, for London.....	May 11
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool.....	May 11
Laconia, for Liverpool.....	May 11
Granplan, for Glasgow.....	May 11
Assandria, for Glasgow.....	May 11
Laurel, for Liverpool.....	May 11
Corinthian, for London.....	May 11
Boya, for Greece, for Bristol.....	May 11
Tunisian, for Liverpool.....	May 11

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool	
Maurelania, for New York.....	May 11
Laconia, for Montreal.....	May 11
Laconia, for Boston.....	May 11
Haverford, for Philadelphia.....	May 11
Cyprus, for New York.....	May 11
Empress of Britain, for Quebec.....	May 11
Laconia, for Montreal.....	May 11
Lustania, for New York.....	May 11
Arable, for Boston.....	May 11
Scotian, for New York.....	May 11
Southwick, for Philadelphia.....	May 11
Lake Champlain, for Montreal.....	May 11
Acadia, for London.....	May 11
Campania, for New York.....	May 11
Megantic, for Montreal.....	May 11
Merion, for Philadelphia.....	May 11
Cedric, for New York.....	May 11
Empress of Ireland, for Quebec.....	May 11

Sailings from London

Minneapolis, for New York.....	May 11
Minnetonka, for New York.....	May 11
Minnehaha, for New York.....	May 11

Sailings from Southampton

New York, for New York.....	May 11
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York.....	May 11
St. Paul, for New York.....	May 11
St. Paul, for New York.....	May 11

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 11 1912

Mails for	Conveyed by	Mail closes	Supplies
Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax.....	Steamship.....	at Boston P. O. Mail closes	11 a. m. 11 a. m.

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of 2 cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen. Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m. Tuesday at 9 a. m. For other countries may close 45 miles earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcels post, via St. John's, N. S., thence by steamer, close daily (except Saturdays) 6:30 p. m. also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

Parcels post for Newfoundland are forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Parcels post for Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R., and the West Indies, close daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Parcels post for the Philippines, Java, Sumatra, Siam, and the East Indies, close daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m. New Zealand close Monday at 5 p. m., and Friday at 4 p. m.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mails for	Conveyed by	Mail closes	Supplies
Hawaii, China, Japan and Korea, specially ad-dressed only.....	Shanghai Maru.....	San Fran. Mon., 11 a. m.	Boston P. O. Mon., 11 a. m.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, specially ad-dressed only.....	Sanuki Maru.....	Seattle, Thurs., 10 a. m.	San Francisco, Fri., 11 a. m.

Supplementary mails to insure forwarding must be dropped in receptacles marked "Foreign." Merchandise for the United States must be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

Deeds have gone to record in the sale made of an estate on Brooks street, Framingham, consisting of an eight-room house, barn, shed, poultry house and tool house and 28 acres of land. James W. Dunham conveyed to Augustus C. Chase.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale made of an estate on Brooks street, Framingham, consisting of an eight-room house, barn and shed, poultry house and tool house and 28 acres of land. James W. Dunham conveyed to Augustus C. Chase.

Deeds have gone to record in the sale made of an estate in Framingham, Mass., on Beacon street, consisting of eight acres of land, large 14-room house, barn and poultry house. Elijah Parkinson conveyed to James W. Dunham.

The Sarah Cross estate in Ashland was leased to Alice O. Peck. It consists of 35

Sailings from New York

President Lincoln, for New York.....	May 19
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, N. Y.	May 22
Albania, for Montreal.....	May 24
Victoria Louise, for New York.....	May 24
St. Louis, for New York.....	May 25
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y.	May 25
America, for New York.....	May 31

Sailings from Glasgow

Caledonia, for New York.....	May 11
Rochambeau, for New York.....	May 11
Numbidian, for Boston.....	May 11
Columbia, for New York.....	May 25

Sailings from Hamburg

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, N. Y.	May 16
President Lincoln, for New York.....	May 18
Victoria Louise, for New York.....	

Stocks Move Upward, Closing Near Top

ACTIVE TRADING WITNESSED TODAY IN STOCK MARKET

Prices Advance Early With Railroad Issues Leading — Copper Securities Rise on the Local Exchange

LONDON VERY QUIET

Developments marketwise this week were mainly favorable. Influences which were interpreted to mean better prices for stocks included a better crop report than expected, a favorable outlook on the U. S. Steel Corporation and a good report by the Copper Producers Association.

The reaction, which was rather severe and rapid, was regarded as necessary for the market to gather further momentum and the strength displayed yesterday was attributed to a better technical position and to the covering of shorts.

The New York market opened strong and active this morning with Reading, Lehigh Valley, Illinois Central and Union Pacific prominent in the advance. The entire market moved upward during the early sales. Business quieted down somewhat at the end of the first half hour. The tone continued firm.

Local stocks were also in better demand. Old Dominion which had a good advance yesterday, and Lake Copper made good gains this morning.

Steel became a prominent factor in the upward movement and before the close had advanced 2 points above last night's closing. There were large transactions in the issue. Reading opened up 1/4 at 175 1/4 and gained about 2 points over last night's closing price. Union Pacific opened up 3/4 at 171 1/4 and after trading to 170 3/4 rose a point.

Illinois Central opened up 1/2 at 123 1/2 and sold above 124 before sagging off. Lehigh Valley opened up 1 1/4 and 172 1/2 and sold up close to 176. It then lost a portion of the rise.

General Electric opened up 3/4 at 168 1/4 and sold up to 170. American Steel Foundries opened up 1/4 at 37 1/2 and advanced 2 points further.

On the local exchange Granby opened up 1/4 at 55 and advanced more than a point further. Copper Range opened up 1/2 at 58 1/2 and improved further. There was some profit-taking in Old Dominion. After opening up 1/2 at 58 it declined more than a point. Lake Copper opened up 1/4 at 41 and after declining a point recovered most of the loss. Island Creek closed a 2-point gain, selling up to 50.

LONDON—Brilliant weather caused even a lighter attendance than usual in the week-end and the stock exchange markets while firm were practically dormant.

Gilt-edged investments maintained steadiness and home rails presented irregular strength. Rumors of a probable amalgamation of the Great Central and Great Western railroads caused advances in each of those properties.

American railway shares rose on repurchases. Illinois Central led. Canadian Pacific held its ground without noteworthy movement. A steady tone was displayed by foreigners and oils were firm.

At 20% De Beers were 1/4 lower. Rio Tinto showed a gain of an equal fraction at 77.

Continental bourses closed quiet.

ROAD'S TRAFFIC HOLDS UP WELL

NEW YORK—Western Maryland in the first week of May, showed a satisfactory volume of traffic, with gross slightly in excess of the corresponding week of last year, comparison being made with a period of heavy earnings in 1911.

April gross was slightly ahead of the same month of last year; while March on account of the severe weather broke about even with March, 1911.

For the nine months to March charges and rentals on last year's basis and including three months' interest on \$800,000, 5 per cent notes sold in January, amount to \$1,620,000, while available income was \$2,050,000. The surplus for the nine months was therefore \$430,000, or \$30,000 in excess of the 4 per cent dividend requirements on \$10,000,000 preferred for the full year.

Officials are making no effort to make other than a normal showing in current year, but are bending efforts to getting the old mileage in shape to handle the increased traffic expected after opening of new extension to Connellsville, Pa., July 1, next. At this point connection will be had with Pittsburgh & Lake Erie under a 90-year traffic contract and the business to be derived from this source is expected to result eventually in doubling present earning capacity.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for day and week compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1911 as follows:

Saturday—1912 1911
Exchanges.....\$27,200,417 \$24,007,907
Balances.....1,204,284 1,016,109
For week.....\$159,221,800 \$148,425,429
Balances.....\$112,080 7,896,383
United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$102,7

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	83 1/2	84	82 1/2	84
Am Ag Chem	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	76	76	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am Can	42 1/2	43	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am Can Pk	121	121 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Am Car Ferry	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am H & L	5	5	5	5
Am Ice	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am Lined Oil	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Am Lined Oil pf	39	39 1/2	39	39 1/2
Am Loco	43	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
Ch M & St Paul	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Am Mail	12 1/2	13 1/4	12 1/2	13
Am Natl pf	58	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Smelting	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am Smelting pf	108	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Steel	37 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2
Am Sugar	137 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2
Am T & P	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Am Writing Pk	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Anaconda	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Atchafalaya	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atchafalaya pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Baldwin Loco pf	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Bait & Ohio	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Beth Steel	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Chl Steel pf	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Chl & N West	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Butterick	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Ca Pacific	256 1/2	256 1/2	256 1/2	256 1/2
Cent Leather	26 1/2	27	26 1/2	26 1/2
Ches & Ohio	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Chl & St West	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chl & St West pf	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Chl M & St Paul	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Phi & N West	140 1/2	141	140 1/2	141
Chicago Traction	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Chicago Traction pf	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Chino	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Col Fuel	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Con Gas	143 1/2	144	143 1/2	144
Corn Products	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Corn Products pf	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Denver pf	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Erie	35 1/2	36	35 1/2	36
Erie 1st pf	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Gen Electric	168 1/2	170	168 1/2	170
Gen Motor Co pf	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Goldfield	4	4	4	4
Gr Nor	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Harvester	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Ill Central	123 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
Inter-Met	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Inter-Met pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Int Paper	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int Paper pf	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Int Pump	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Int Pump pf	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Kan City	25	25	25	25
Kan & Tex	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Lehigh Valley	172 1/2	173 1/2	172 1/2	173 1/2
L & N	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
May Company	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Mex Petroleum Co	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Mex Petroleum pf	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
M S P Steel	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Missouri Pacific	41 1/2	42	41 1/2	42
Nat Biscuit	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Nevada Cons Cop	21 1/2	22	21 1/2	22
N R of Mex 2d pf	30 1/2	31	30 1/2	31
N Y Central	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Norfolk & Western	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
North American	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Northern Pacific	120 1/2	121	120 1/2	121
Ontario & Western	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Pacific Mail	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Pacific T & T	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Pennsylvania	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Peoples Gas	108 1/2	109	108 1/2	109
Pittsburgh	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Pitts C & St L	109	109	109	109
Pressed Steel	55	55	55	55
Pressed Steel pf	100	102 1/2	102	102 1/2
Pullman	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Ray Steel Spring	56	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
Ray Cons Copper	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Reading	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
Reading 2d pf	99	100	99	100
Republic Steel	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Republic Steel pf	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Rock Island	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Rock Island pf	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Sears Roebuck	174 1/2	175 1/2	174 1/2	175 1/2
Shoebat	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Southern Pacific	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
Southern Railway	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Southern Ry pf	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Tennessee Copper	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Texas Company	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Third Ave W	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Yavapai Typewr	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2
Union Pacific	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
United Ry Inv Co	32	33 1/2	32	33 1/2
Un Ry Inv pf	61	62	61	62
U S Cast Iron Pipe	18	18	18	18
U S Realty C & L	77	77 1/2	77	77 1/2
U S Steel	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
U S Steel pf	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Va Car Co	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Vulcan Detinning	23	23	23	23
Wabash	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Wabash pf	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Western Maryland	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Westinghouse	76	76 1/2	76	76 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 11)

Among the boot and shoe dealers in Boston today are the following:

Cincinnati, O.—H. C. Ottinger of Isaac

Fall River, Mass.—J. C. Joseph of Pletzer; Thorn,

Cincinnati, O.—Joseph of Pletzer; Thorn,

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Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

WATER POWER IS FUTURE HOPE OF THE INDUSTRIES

Estimated That Streams Can Furnish Thirty Million Horsepower and This May Be Greatly Increased

A CONSTANT SUPPLY

NEW YORK—Water is the hope of the industrial future, and its conservation and intelligent use is the great problem for every constructive statesman. With the recent expansion of our industries, with the evolution from an agricultural to a manufacturing country, the demand upon our fuel resources has been enormous, and already the years can be numbered when the known deposits of coal will become extinct. It is to water that coming generations must look for power to make the wheels go round, to furnish transportation and to supply the necessary heat and light.

Estimates compiled by the geological survey show that at their minimum flow our streams can furnish approximately 36,000,000 horsepower, and engineers tell us that this can be multiplied five or six times by proper storage methods. According to a recent report by the commissioner of corporations water-power developments already in operation and building amount to 6,000,000 horsepower. Of those completed there are but few from which the output of energy cannot be greatly increased by more perfect control of flow and the installation of additional equipment. In many of the present developments only fractional parts of plans now drawn have been carried out. Completion waits upon the money market.

No wonder that capital is turning to the development of hydro-electric enterprises. Almost limitless are the possibilities of permanent and generous return. Water power, as controlled by modern engineering, is constant and trustworthy. There is no exhaustion of supply, no stoppage from strikes or accidents, no fluctuation in price. It is nature's force; always dependable, always on the job. Men may come and men may go, but the brook goes on forever.

Progress in water power development is already keeping pace with and in many instances is in advance of the available market. It is in this direction engineering skill is making its greatest strides. Transmission distances have been doubled in the last few years and there is no reason to doubt that before any pinch for coal begins every spot in the United States will be in commercial reach of hydro-electric power.

DIVIDENDS

The directors of the Ashton Valve Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

The Alabama Great Southern railroad declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on its ordinary stock, payable June 27 to stock of record June 1. It has also declared a dividend of 3 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Aug. 28 to stock of record July 20.

THE COTTON MARKET

(Reported by E. B. Bowen & Co., 27 State st.)

	NEW YORK	Low	High	Settle
May	11.38	11.28	11.48	11.35
June	11.30	11.20	11.40	11.25
July	11.22	11.12	11.32	11.15
August	11.14	11.04	11.24	11.05
October	11.06	10.96	11.16	10.95
December	10.98	10.88	11.08	10.85
January	10.90	10.80	10.90	10.75

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton good business; prices steady. Middlings 6.53d, unchanged. Sales estimated 10,000 bales, receipts 5,000 bales, including 1,400 American. Futures opened easier, 4 1/2 to 6 1/2 off and closed quiet and steady, 1/2 to 1 off from previous close. May-June 6.31; July-Aug. 6.33 1/2; Oct.-Nov. 6.27; Jan.-Feb. 6.25.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Unsettled, probably showers and thunderstorms tonight and Sunday; moderate southerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Thunderstorms tonight or on Sunday; moderate to brisk southerly winds.

The western disturbance has developed into a well defined storm which was central this morning near Kansas City. Moisture has produced during the last 24 hours general rain with heavy local showers from the Gulf northward to the lake region and from Colorado eastward to Ohio.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. temperature 62; 12 noon 72; a. m. average temperature yesterday, 59 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo	54	Portland, Me.	62
Nantucket	64	Albany	72
New York	70	Pittsburgh	72
Washington	70	Chicago	74
Philadelphia	74	Des Moines	76
Jacksonville	82	Denver	68
San Francisco	56	St. Louis	78

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun. rises 4:27 High water, 6:34 6:35 a. m. Length of day 14:27

SOME LINES OF DRY GOODS ARE MOVING SLOWLY

NEW YORK—Continued low temperatures throughout a large section of the country have interfered with the sale of seasonable merchandise at retail, and this is reflected in the orders placed in the central markets, says the Dry Goods Economist. Naturally, this condition is more marked in some lines than in others, according to the relative progress of the buying season.

With manufacturers of garments the between-seasons conditions are especially marked. Millinery houses are similarly affected, and, moreover, are confronting an unfavorable style tendency in the direction of simplicity in the matter of trimming. In lace and in veillings, on the other hand, the demand continues brisk, while on embroideries and on women's neckwear trade is only fair.

In the silk and dress goods field jobbers have done a better business than usual with retailers who are now providing for their fall wants. This is a result of the sold up condition of desirable lines, accompanied by advances in price. The large buyers have completed their initial purchases for fall, and most of them are now in Europe studying the style tendencies for spring, 1913. The cotton goods trade has continued along moderate lines, with prices generally firm.

In the knit-goods field, this being a between-seasons period, the movement of merchandise has slackened. The main problem with knit-goods manufacturers at the present time is the obtaining of a profit. In this connection it is significant that last week there were eight failures of knit-goods manufacturing concerns in Pennsylvania.

A number of jobbing buyers of rugs and carpets were attracted to this market during the week by the fall openings held by carpet manufacturers. On the other hand, the attendance of retail buyers was small, in the judgment of some good authorities being one half the number who attended the openings a year ago. Prices have been advanced on the average 5 to 6 per cent. An advance of 2 1/2 cents a square yard has been made on linoleums and 1 1/2 cents a square yard on floor oilcloths.

IMPROVEMENT IN GENERAL TRADE WELL SUSTAINED

NEW YORK—John Lambert, who is on the directorate of a number of corporations, including Republic Iron & Steel Company, says regarding business conditions: "There has been a gradual and sustained improvement all around. It is true that winter wheat has been greatly damaged, which accounts for the sharp advance in that cereal, but as a whole no great loss will be sustained, as the ground will be plowed up and other products will take its place. The result will be that we shall have more corn. At the moment the outlook for corn is exceptionally good."

"Steel men in the West tell me that conditions have shown a great improvement and that mill operations are up to capacity. Prices for steel are low, but they have recovered a great deal of the lost ground and earnings of the various companies will be much better in the current quarter than in the first quarter of the year."

"Of course politics is retarding business to some extent but the country is not going to the dogs, no matter who may be elected President in November." Mr. Lambert, who has been spending the winter in Pasadena, Cal., says great preparations are being made on the Pacific coast for the opening of the Panama canal. Los Angeles, he says, as a result of its great railroad facilities and large population, will reap greater benefits from the opening of the canal than any other port.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Excess cash reserve, decrease	\$1,123,000
Loans, increase	14,092,000
Specie, increase	280,000
Legal tenders, decrease	187,000
Net deposits, increase	13,901,000
Circulation, decrease	2,019,440,000
Total loans	2,019,440,000

The surplus is \$13,426,200, as compared with \$44,281,700 a year ago, and \$15,512,050, two years ago.

ACTUAL BANK STATEMENT

Loans	\$2,030,373,000	Increase	\$1,000,000
Deposits	1,884,442,000	Decrease	31,017,000
Circulation	47,191,000	Decrease	1,000,000
Specie	352,378,000	Decrease	3,000,000
Legal tenders	81,244,000	Decrease	300,000
Cash reserve	430,022,000	Decrease	3,300,000
Cash reserve required	425,001,700	Decrease	3,290,450
Cash surplus	13,920,300	Increase	2,250,450
Bank cash in vaults	366,844,000	Decrease	2,032,000
Tr. cash in vlt	70,038,000	Decrease	9,124,000
Tr. cash in bks	56,352,000	Increase	11,705,000

*Decrease.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.18	1.18 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2
June	1.14	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.14 1/2
Sept.	1.08	1.08 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Oct.	1.04	1.04 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Nov.	1.00	1.00 1/2	0.99 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Dec.	0.96	0.96 1/2	0.95 1/2	0.96 1/2	0.96 1/2
Jan.	0.92	0.92 1/2	0.91 1/2	0.92 1/2	0.92 1/2
Feb.	0.88	0.88 1/2	0.87 1/2	0.88 1/2	0.88 1/2
Mar.	0.84	0.84 1/2	0.83 1/2	0.84 1/2	0.84 1/2
Apr.	0.80	0.80 1/2	0.79 1/2	0.80 1/2	0.80 1/2
May	0.76	0.76 1/2	0.75 1/2	0.76 1/2	0.76 1/2
June	0.72	0.72 1/2	0.71 1/2	0.72 1/2	0.72 1/2
July	0.68	0.68 1/2	0.67 1/2	0.68 1/2	0.68 1/2
Aug.	0.64	0.64 1/2	0.63 1/2	0.64 1/2	0.64 1/2
Sept.	0.60	0.60 1/2	0.59 1/2	0.60 1/2	0.60 1/2
Oct.	0.56	0.56 1/2	0.55 1/2	0.56 1/2	0.56 1/2
Nov.	0.52	0.52 1/2	0.51 1/2	0.52 1/2	0.52 1/2
Dec.	0.48	0.48 1/2	0.47 1/2	0.48 1/2	0.48 1/2
Jan.	0.44	0.44 1/2	0.43 1/2	0.44 1/2	0.44 1/2
Feb.	0.40	0.40 1/2	0.39 1/2	0.40 1/2	0.40 1/2
Mar.	0.36	0.36 1/2	0.35 1/2	0.36 1/2	0.36 1/2
Apr.	0.32	0.32 1/2	0.31 1/2	0.32 1/2	0.32 1/2
May	0.28	0.28 1/2	0.27 1/2	0.28 1/2	0.28 1/2
June	0.24	0.24 1/2	0.23 1/2	0.24 1/2	0.24 1/2
July	0.20	0.20 1/2	0.19 1/2	0.20 1/2	0.20 1/2
Aug.	0.16	0.16 1/2	0.15 1/2	0.16 1/2	0.16 1/2
Sept.	0.12	0.12 1/2	0.11 1/2	0.12 1/2	0.12 1/2
Oct.	0.08	0.08 1/2	0.07 1/2	0.08 1/2	0.08 1/2
Nov.	0.04	0.04 1/2	0.03 1/2	0.04 1/2	0.04 1/2
Dec.	0.00	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2

ORDERS FOR LOCOMOTIVES

NEW YORK—Orders for 39 locomotives have been reported placed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works during the past week. The largest orders were those of the St. Louis Southern for 18 consolidation and four mogul locomotives, and the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf for five Mallett and four consolidation.

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str Onondaga, from Jacksonville, with 229 bxs grapefruit, 18 crts pineapples, 202 crts tomatoes, 100 bbls potatoes, 40 bxs oranges.

Str Herman Winter, from New York, brought 60 bxs beans, 32 bxs oranges, 50 bxs dates, 145 bxs 15 bbls macaroni.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 241 bbls 10 bxs, strawberries 5705 cts, Florida oranges 72 bxs, California oranges 2425 bxs, lemons 648 bxs, pineapples 212 cts, raisins 7 bxs, dates 65 bxs, potatoes 17,483 bush, sweet potatoes 165 bbls, onions 2144 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 350 pkgs; last year, 257 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—Spring patents \$5.90@6.55, winter patents \$5.50@6.25, winter straights \$5.10@5.75, Kansas \$5.30@5.90, winter clears \$4.90@5.50, spring clears, in jute \$4.60@5.

Millfeed—Spring bran \$28.25@28.75, winter bran \$30@30.50, red dog \$32.75, middlings \$29@31.50, mixed feed \$29.75@32.25, cottonseed meal \$31.50@32.75.

Straw—Oat \$12@13, rye \$22.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow 91 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 90 1/2c, steamer yellow 90 1/2c@91c, ship No. 2 yellow 91@91 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 90@90 1/2c, yellow 86@86 1/2c.

Hay—Choice \$33@34, No. 1 New York \$27.50, No. 1 Canadian \$30@31, No. 2 \$28@30.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 67@67 1/2c, clipped white 65 1/2c, No. 3 clipped white 65c, ship fancy 38 lbs 67@67 1/2c, reg 38 lbs 65@65 1/2c, reg 34 lbs 64 1/2@65c.

Butter—Northern creamery, 33c; western, best, 33c.

Eggs—Fancy, nearby henner, 23c; western, best, 20@20 1/2c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.85@2.90; medium, choice hand picked, \$2.85; California, small white, \$3; yellow eyes, best, \$2.65@2.75; red kidneys, choice, \$2.90.

Potatoes—Maine, per 2-bu bag, \$2.75@2.90; British, per 105-lb sack, \$2.50@2.55; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per basket, \$1.75@2.

Onions—Bermuda, \$1@1 1/2c; Texas, \$1@1 1/2c; Egyptian, \$2.25@2.50; Spanish, per case, \$2.50@2.60.

Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50@1.50.

Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$2.75@3; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, \$6.50@10; strawberries, Florida, per qt, 7@13c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today—1307 lbs 990 bbs 85,470 lbs butter, 61 bbs cheese, 13,869 cts eggs; 1911—1208 lbs 84,035 lbs butter, 169 bbs cheese, 11,305 cts eggs.

New York Receipts

Today—5096 pkgs butter, 1088 bbs cheese, 29,775 cts eggs; 1911—4880 pkgs butter, 1680 bbs cheese, 25,529 cts eggs.

New York Market by Telegram

Butter steady, spec 34, ex 33 1/2c. Cheese milk firm, new white spec 16, average 15 1/2c to 16c. Egg milk firm, stage packed ex 1sts 21 1/2c to 22c, stage packed 1sts 20 1/2c to 21c, regular packed 1sts 19 to 19 1/2c. Regular packed ex 1sts 20 to 20 1/2c.

Other Markets

ST LOUIS, May 10—Egg mkt steady at 18 1/2c.

CHICAGO, May 10—Butter mkt steady; ex 20c, No 1 pkg stb 21c; recls 4410. Egg mkt firm; 1sts 18c, ordinary 1sts 16 1/2c; recls 22 1/2c.

Liverpool Cheese

Canadian, colored 74, white 72c.

MAINE CENTRAL STOCK INCREASE

Directors of Maine Central railroad have voted to call a meeting of its stockholders May 24 to authorize an issue of 5000 shares of its 6 per cent capital stock, raising the outstanding total to \$15,000,000 par. It is probable that the new stock will be offered present holders at par, payments to be in three installments running into next year.

Proceeds of the new issue will be applied toward reducing floating debt and for new equipment and betterments.

Maintenance of Boston & Maine's 51 per cent stock control of Maine Central will, of course, mean that it must subscribe to slightly over half of the new offering.

RHODE ISLAND COAL

It is understood that the treasurer of the new company which is to purchase the Rhode Island Coal Company property at auction next Friday will be John T. Burnett, who is the receiver of the present company. Only two members of the present Rhode Island Coal Company directorate will be members of the new board. The directors thus far selected are Robert M. Burnett, William J. Carlin, Charles S. Davis, William H. Joyce and Henry M. Whitney.

CAPITAL INCREASE

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Notice has been filed with the secretary of state of an increase in the capitalization of the Pittsburgh City Light Company from \$5000 to \$425,000, and of the creation of an indebtedness of \$350,000 by that company.

BOSTON & ALBANY EARNINGS MAKING A GOOD SHOWING

The bill now before the Legislature providing for the abolition of the Boston Holding Company and the lease of the Boston & Maine to the New Haven, makes the earnings statement of the Boston & Albany, leased for 99 years to the New York Central and operating under a 10-year partnership arrangement with the New Haven, of particular interest.

The stock of the Boston & Albany, which there is \$25,000,000 outstanding of an authorized issue of \$30,000,000, is primarily an investment issue and is in consequence closely held and sells at a high price. The fact that the New York Central's lease guarantees an annual rental of \$2,000,000, which is equal to 8 per cent on the capital stock of the Boston & Albany in addition to guaranteeing its fixed charges, taxes, rentals of leased lines and organization expenses, is reason for the high price at which the Boston & Albany stock is quoted.

The high for the year was 22 1/2c, established on April 3 and the low for the current year is 21c, touched on April 15. On the latter quotation the stock, which pays dividends of 8 per cent, yields 3.70 per cent. The high and low records for 1911 were 22c and 21c, respectively.

The capitalization of the Boston & Albany will shortly be increased, as the railroad commissioners gave the road authority to issue \$1,000,000 4 1/2 per cent 25-year bonds dated July 1, 1912, the proceeds of which will be used for additions and improvements. The result of this new financing will be reflected in the 1913 report.

Gross earnings have been expanding sharply in the present fiscal year while the reductions in operating expenses have also been significant. As a result the operating income of the road has been nearly doubled. Both freight and passenger receipts have been materially increased.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston—The one overshadowing cloud, however, is the political situation. This grows more confusing with every new primary election. Until this is settled we think it most unlikely that any large resumption of the upward movement will be undertaken. Given conditions as they are at present we believe the tendency of this country is to forge ahead and, therefore, we are inclined to favor the positive side of this market, but a clearer line must be had on politics before it will be possible to make any definite predictions.

Ballard & McConnell, Pittsburgh—The spring rise having been rapid, the reaction should be correspondingly rapid, and the subsequent movement more leisurely. We do not hesitate to express the opinion that the trend of this subsequent movement will be in an upward direction and that prices will ultimately reach a higher level than any so far recorded this year.

Wiggin & Elwell, Boston—We look for a two-sided market with equally good opportunities for profitable operations on both sides.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York—The market should now be subject to some irregularity, affording an opportunity on reactions to buy profitably.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston—We cannot say that we believe in buying everything in sight at any time; this market looks like an uncertain, two-sided affair, pending the conventions and definite line on the crops. Ups and downs will come, but in the end we expect that optimism will win out; only this kind of market needs consecrated judgment, not to say sagacity, to make it profitable.

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston—Leading New York banking interests and capitalists who have been operating for the rise have parted with considerable stock and they are buying them back on a scale. They believe that fundamental conditions are sound.

THE SITUATION AT BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM—The southern iron market is strong and growing stronger. One prominent maker says the level for the rest of the second quarter and the third quarter is \$11 to \$11.25, because both prices have been obtained for those deliveries. Two other leading interests put the level at \$11. All agree that \$11 is the absolute minimum for spot and third quarter. One manufacturer, who fixes the level at \$11, is not in the market for spot iron or bidding for fourth quarter, but holds fourth quarter stiffly at \$11.50.

In addition this company quotes Nos. 3 and 4 at a differential of only 25 cents below No. 2 foundry instead of the customary and time-honored 50 cents. These slightly different attitudes show beyond cavil that, while it may be called an \$11 market for spot and third quarter, the man who wants to buy may have to pay \$11.25 for some of his third quarter iron now and will more than likely pay that price in the near future.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets weak, May 12s 7 1/2d, off 3d; June 12s 8d, off 2 1/2d; August 12s 10d, off 2 1/2d.

AMERICAN CAN'S BUSINESS LARGE; PROFITS BETTER

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

TURKISH PARLIAMENT IS OPENED BY SULTAN

Speech From Throne Says Reforms Are Being Carried Out in Roumelia and Other Provinces Will Benefit

WAR TO CONTINUE

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—The ceremony of the opening of the new Parliament took place on April 18. His imperial majesty Mehmet V., in full marshal's uniform, left his palace at 1:30 p. m.

The Sultan rode alone in his state carriage, and was followed by the heir-apparent, Yussouf Izzedin Effendi, and by the imperial princess, Abdul-Mejid Effendi and Sabaheddin Effendi. As the royal carriage entered the courtyard of the Parliament house the guards' band played the imperial march. Bowing right and left, his majesty made his way towards the great staircase, his arrival being heralded by cheers and music.

The 90 deputies had already taken their places in the assembly room by the time the senators and cabinet ministers arrived, and the imperial princes entered the royal box. Shortly after the Sultan advanced to the front of the box, and after having saluted those present and received their welcome, he signified to the grand vizier that he should read the speech from the throne.

In the speech reference was made to the recent elections as having been carried out in accordance with the constitutional law, the establishment of which is a matter of the utmost importance to the country. It was pointed out also that since the satisfactory development of the commerce and industry of the country could only be carried on so long as absolute security and the application of the principles of justice

and equity were assured, a special mission under the leadership of the minister for the interior himself had been despatched to thoroughly investigate the condition of affairs in Roumelia and to take such steps as were possible to remedy the existing state of things.

The reforms which the visit of this mission had shown to be necessary were already being carried out. It had also been decided to despatch similar missions to study the situation in the other provinces, in order that certain questions with respect to the boundaries might be settled and for the purpose also of granting land to certain nomad tribes in order that they might settle there.

The question of the railway lines from Samsoun to Sivas, Erzeroum to Erzeroum and Trebizonde to Erzeroum was touched upon, and it was pointed out that the preliminary pour-parlers had already been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Lines connecting Monastir with the Greek frontier as well as one from Kamanovo to the Bulgarian frontier, were under consideration.

With regard to the important question of Crete, it was stated that England, France and Russia had given their assurance that they were quite agreed as to the sovereign rights for the island and that they would not sanction any act which might interfere with it.

With regard to the Turco-Persian frontier, it was shown that a mixed committee had been formed in order that the question might be thoroughly discussed, and it was stated as has already been announced in the columns of the Monitor that in the event of a decision not being arrived at, the disputed points would be submitted to the Hague tribunal.

The reference to the war in Tripoli called forth enthusiastic applause. With regard to the question of peace, it was stated that this could not be considered so long as the sovereign rights of Turkey in Tripoli were interfered with.

At the conclusion of the usual functions the ceremonies came to an end.

VENICE IS GAY ON GREAT OCCASION



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)

Arrival of the state barges shows picturesqueness of ceremonies connected with the opening of the rebuilt campanile in Venice

(Special to the Monitor)

VENICE, Italy.—Venice once more possesses its campanile, and the boats on the lagoons may steer by it again. It is quite true that Venice has repossessed its campanile for a considerable time, but by one of those quaint subterfuges with which the human mind amuses itself Venice was not supposed to reown its campanile until the flag of the cruiser San Marco, which flew at the bombardment of Tripoli, fluttered out from its summit, amidst the booming of cannon, the singing of children, the clashing of innumerable bells, and the shouts of her own people.

All day Venice was en fete, and en fete in a way which is peculiar to Venice. In order to get the illusion, you must have the setting, and the setting of Venice is not to be found anywhere else in the world; the blue sky over the water, and the marble, the canals, crowded with gondolas and flags, and the calli, equally crowded with the press of people.

St. Marks square is, in the eyes of the world, perhaps the greatest monument of its kind. Not even the Forum at the foot of the Palatine is quite so dear to the world as the two great squares which converge at the angle of the Doges palace and St. Marks church, and in those two squares there was not standing ground to spare when the trumpet blew, and Venice once more officially owned the campanile.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY OPENS NEW TEXTILE TRAINING EXTENSION

(Special to the Monitor)

LEEDS, Eng.—The opening of the extension of the textile department at the Leeds University marks an important step in the development of technical instruction for the large industry connected with the heavy woolen district of Yorkshire.

The new building was opened in April by the master of the Clothworkers Company and completes a magnificent scheme of buildings and endowments, amounting to £75,000 for erection of buildings and equipment, and endowments of £4000 per annum.

The department has shown a wonderful growth since its inception in 1875. It was then known as the Yorkshire College and was the pioneer in this department of industry, having for one of its objects the blending of academic study with the practical side.

At this period its chief object was the theoretical investigation of the principles of design and manufacture, its practical work being limited to weaving. Later machinery was introduced for the practical study of finishing.

About 1900 a further section of spinning was introduced which dealt with the wool from its scouring to the finished web. This instruction was largely confined to the English system of producing worsted yarns on open drawing and cone drawing machinery with flier, cap and ring spinning frames, which is quite different to the continental methods.

The new building is fitted with machinery specially adapted for teaching the continental method of preparing wools of short fiber, which are unsuitable for the English process. The rooms have been splendidly arranged for their respective purposes, special attention having been paid to the lighting.

Surmounting the room containing machinery is a tower divided into two rooms, one for microscopic work and the other for matching colors and sketching machines. Although some of the machines are rather smaller than the commercial models, the finished yarn is perfect.

The opening of the extension will place Leeds University in possession of one of the best equipped departments for textile investigations and experiments in the world.

BOMBARDMENT SEEN AS EFFORT TO BRING ACTION BY POWERS

Attack on Dardanelles by Italy Believed to Aim at Intervention and Thus to Force End of Costly War

ALL SUSPECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In all the history of Europe during the first century or more, no part of the continent has perhaps attracted more attention or played a more prominent and important part than have the Dardanelles.

The one aim of Russia's foreign policy has been from time immemorial to obtain permission for her fleet to pass freely through these important straits, and thereby gain access at all times of the year to the Mediterranean. The other European powers have been equally alive to the importance of her aim, and have equally appreciated the inadvisability from their own point of view of such permission ever being granted.

Once again the attention of all Europe is concentrated upon the Dardanelles, and the question is being asked as to whether or not the recent bombardment undertaken by Italy was done with the knowledge and tacit consent of the Russian government.

A glance at the course of events since the commencement of the war shows with unmistakable clearness the enormous expenditure the operations in Tripoli have entailed to the Italian government; indeed, it has been estimated that the cost to the Turkish government has so far amounted to about £2,000,000, whereas the expenditure of the Italian government must have amounted to at least some £40,000,000.

War Costs Compared

It is evident, therefore, that the expense of the war is a mere trifle to the Ottoman government, especially when it is realized that the campaign is enabling the government to improve the Turkish army and to institute numerous reforms which would perhaps otherwise have been impossible, whilst the steady and by no means diminishing cost of the war must constitute a considerable strain on the resources of the Italian government.

With regard to the popularity of the campaign, the Italian newspapers give glowing accounts of the enthusiastic send-offs accorded to the troops departing to North Africa, but it is a question as to whether these accounts represent the actual condition of affairs, for the opinion of the people were expressed it would be seen that the war is by no means so popular as is generally believed, and that the Italian nation is beginning to realize that the task undertaken is far greater than was ever expected.

The Italian foreign minister needs the support of the country and it is in order to assure this that various insignificant points on the coast have been bombarded and troops landed in order that the account of the operations might read as a fresh and substantial gain for the Italian forces.

The recent bombardment of the Dardanelles was undoubtedly undertaken with a view to further impressing the Italian people as well as with the object of, if possible, involving one or more of the European powers and compelling them to take such measures as would relieve Italy from the enormous strain she is at present undergoing.

It is legitimate to assume, in view of the very reliable information a representative of the paper has been able to obtain from wholly trustworthy sources that the chief object of Italy at present is to compel the intervention of the powers

AUSTRALIA PREFERS TO ERECT BALSILLIE WIRELESS SYSTEM

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In pursuance of the decision arrived at, at the imperial conference of last year, to connect all parts of the empire by a vast scheme of wireless telegraphy, the Marconi company entered into a contract with the imperial government to erect all the stations necessary for the scheme.

At present the following have been decided upon: England, Aden, Egypt, Bangalore, Pretoria and Singapore. The work is well in hand and should be completed and the stations ready for use within a year. Each station will be high power, will work day and night, and cover a radius of 2000 miles.

It is intended to extend the scheme further and include Australia, New Zealand, West Africa and Hongkong. A station costs £60,000 independent of the foundations or buildings. All will be of a dual character able to receive and transmit at the same time, and fitted with automatic apparatus.

The Australian authorities are already possessed of a wireless operating station at Melbourne, and plans are being made for placing stations at points along the Australian coast.

The Marconi Company made a tender for the erection of these stations, but the commonwealth government decided upon using the Balsillie system. The Melbourne station cost £2000 to erect and is doing satisfactory work; the government, therefore, intend to continue to use this system instead of the Marconi, as they find the Balsillie much less expensive to erect. Stations are being placed at Sydney and Perth, but owing to the institution of legal proceedings by the Marconi Company for infringement of patent, the work here is at present tied up.

It is said that the Australian postmaster-general has stat. that: "After protracted negotiations with representatives of the Marconi and Telefunken companies the federal government decided that they were unable to accept the overtures of either company. The commonwealth has a system of wireless telegraphy which we consider to be sufficiently novel and sufficiently in advance of the other two systems to keep us clear of the patent rights of both companies to which I have referred. As the subject, however, is now before the courts on account of the receipt of a writ from the attorneys of the Marconi company for alleged infringement, I do not propose to say anything more in regard to this matter."

The stations at present being erected in Australia are not part of the great imperial scheme, which consists only of high power stations. Those at present being erected are more in the nature of coastal stations with a radius far short of 2000 miles.

JOAN MANEN GIVES CONCERT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Joan Manen, a brilliant Spanish violinist, gave a concert at the Queen's hall with the orchestra of the same name. He made an immediate success, playing among other things, a set of variations of his own on a theme by Tartini.

ers and so bring the war to a close with as little delay as possible. Italy is learning what has been so frequently emphasized in the Monitor columns, namely that to land on the coast of North Africa may be comparatively easy, but to penetrate into the interior in the face of the Turco-Arab forces is quite another matter and it is only reasonable to assume that the bombardment of the Dardanelles was carried out with the sole object of compelling the European powers to come to her assistance owing to the great inconvenience and loss caused by the action of Italy in forcing the Turks to close the Dardanelles.

ANALYSIS OF RUSSIAN POLICY MADE IN DUMA

M. Sazonoff Disclaims Any Desire for Territorial Expansion in Persia or in Manchuria and Mongolia

WAR REFERRED TO

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—The speech delivered by M. Sazonoff in the Duma recently was listened to with the utmost interest.

The opinion generally expressed is that, in making so complete a statement as did M. Sazonoff, he has revived the practice of explaining fully to the members of the Duma the situation with regard to the foreign policy of Russia, a fact which will enable them to better express their own views on the subject. The revival of this practice has given expression to general approval.

Referring to the relations between Great Britain and Germany, the minister expressed the hope that the visit of Lord Haldane would bear fruit and would result in a better understanding between the two countries, the establishment of which would do much to insure the general peace of the world.

A statement which will certainly not be accepted as wholly accurate, outside of

Russia, was to the effect that Russia was nowhere seeking territorial expansion.

In an attempt, perhaps, to make his remarks carry some conviction, M. Sazonoff declared that only the most beneficial influence to Persia had resulted from the agreement between Great Britain and Russia, and continuing, he explained how the two countries were assisting the Persian government thoroughly to organize their army and to place the country in a satisfactory financial position.

The statement which has been so frequently made by Russian ministers was again repeated by M. Sazonoff when he assured his hearers that as soon as the government at Tehran was in a position to insure the maintenance of order the Russian troops would be withdrawn.

With regard to Mongolia and northern Manchuria, M. Sazonoff declared that the attitude of Russia was not dictated by anything but the interests of her subjects, and that she entertained no idea of territorial expansion.

The minister's remarks with regard to the Turco-Italian war will also be read with considerable interest. He expressed his satisfaction at the fact that Italy had realized to how great an extent she was interfering with the commerce of the countries of Europe by bombarding the forts of the Dardanelles, and he expressed satisfaction that the Italian government had now recalled the warships from the entrance to the straits.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA IS SUPPORTING MOVE FOR BIG EXHIBITION

(Special to the Monitor)

PERTH, W. Aus.—The movement in Western Australia for the organization of an international exhibition in the state is growing in strength.

Over 70 municipalities and road boards have passed resolutions in its favor and a great public meeting was recently held in Perth, the capital, at which speeches were delivered by leading public and commercial men of the state and of the commonwealth.

Apart from the completion of the trans-Australian railway, connecting east and west, which is expected about 1915, and in celebration of which the international exhibition is proposed, it is pointed out that a number of other large undertakings will at about that time be completed in Western Australia.

Among these are the naval base at Cockburn sound, a new postoffice in Perth, and a new town hall and new central government offices in the capital center.

M. KOKOVITSEFF'S VISIT BELIEVED IN COTTON INTEREST

(Special to the Monitor)

MOSCOW, Russia.—It is believed that M. Kokovitseff's visit to this city was especially connected with the government's important scheme for extending cotton growing in Turkestan. Moscow, under this scheme, would be the special depot of the industry.

Turkestan is already a most important cotton producing country, but it is considered that under modern methods of culture, the output might easily be trebled. Enormous tracts of country, amounting to 3,000,000 acres, will be made productive by irrigation, and when this work is completed, it is computed that Turkestan will eventually be able to supply the requirements not only of Russia, but the whole of Europe.

DR. JEAN CHARCOT IS AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN PARIS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—At a meeting of the Geographical Society of Paris, just held under the presidency of Prince Roland Bonaparte, it was announced by Baron Hulot, the general secretary, that it had been unanimously decided that the society's gold medal, the highest honor it was able to confer, should be awarded to Dr. Jean Charcot for his Antarctic expeditions, 1903-05 and 1908-10.

Prince Roland Bonaparte, in handing the medal to Dr. Charcot, made a short reference to his career as an explorer and to the services rendered by him to the profession of geography, warmly congratulating him on having planted the French flag in the Antarctic regions from which he had so recently returned.

KAISER ENJOYS CHARM OF CORFU AND ACHEILLION

During Long Expeditions in Island He Talks Much With the Peasants He Has Begun to Know and to Like

(Special to the Monitor)

CORFU.—The Kaiser has been leading a simple and delightful life in this charming island. The Achillion is now complete, and is marvelous in picturesqueness and beauty.

He rose at 7 and took a walk in the park until 9, when he returned for breakfast. From breakfast until lunch time he might have been seen busily at work in a delightful room, with a balcony which commands a wide view of sea and sky. All correspondence in the form of letters or telegrams were dealt with regularly in these hours, as he believed in enjoying his holiday in an active way and in leaving no business incomplete.

The work of the morning and luncheon once over, he was free, and spent his time in company with the members of his family or suite in making long expeditions into the island and in making himself acquainted with the life of the people. For the peasants he had conceived quite a strong affection, and had many a good talk with those he encountered as he went about.

The Emperor took great interest also in planning out new schemes for the improvement of the estate, and thoroughly enjoyed the wonderful beauty of the Ionian sea. The castle stands high, and the garden rises in a high terrace which commands splendid views.

OPPOSITION HEAD WILL BE PAID IN N. S. W. HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—A bill, the second reading of which has just been carried by the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, provides for the increase of the salaries of members from £300 to £500 a year. The most remarkable feature of the bill, however, is the provision which it makes for the payment of an extra £250 a year to the leader of the opposition.

This is the first time that the position of the leader of the opposition has been recognized in Australia by the payment of a salary, though the leader of the opposition in the Canadian Parliament has been in receipt of an official salary for the last six years.

ARMS FOR ROYALISTS SEIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal.—Senhor Macieira, the minister of justice announced in the Senate recently that he had been informed by the Portuguese consul at Pontevedra, Spain, that 100 cases of Mauser rifles and 18 cases of cartridges had been seized. Doubtless, as the minister pointed out, the ammunition was destined for the royalists.

DUTCH VILLAGE IS APPRECIATED BY PRINCE HENRY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The visit of Prince Henry of the Netherlands, consort of Queen Wilhelmina, to Olympia which was announced at the opening of the exhibition has now taken place.

The little Dutch village was looking very gay, decorated with bunting and Dutch and English flags, its approaches bright with the thousands of tulips whose freshness won the approval of the prince. His royal highness, who was accompanied by his equerry Jonkheer van Suchtelen van de Haere, was received by Prince Alexander of Teck and the Netherlands minister, Baron Gericke van Herwiggen.

The royal party proceeded directly to Juliana Farm where some little time was spent. The prince then visited the rest of the exhibition and greatly admired the tastefully arranged stall of china from Harrod's. In the furniture section special attention was paid to the Dutch exhibit.

Prince Henry having expressed his appreciation of the exhibition drove away to the strains of the Dutch national anthem.

CYPRUS PROSPERS AS EXPORTS GOOD

(Special to the Monitor)

LARNACA, Cyprus.—In the course of his speech at the opening of the legislative council, the high commissioner referred to the commercial and financial prosperity of the island during the past year.

This prosperity he attributed partly to the high prices realized by some of the island's exports, and partly to the demand made upon the island by its principal customer, Egypt, owing to her inability to procure certain commodities from the usual sources of supply.

"It is to be hoped," said his excellency, "that this closer connection in trade may prove to be permanent."

TULIP HAS MANY BLOOMS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A tulip with four distinct blooms on one stem was to be seen in the gardens at Hampton court palace.

Words Are Symbols of Thoughts

Bible students should know the primary meaning of words. They should become acquainted with the thought of the old Hebrew words. The Popular and Critical Bible Encyclopedia and Dictionary furnishes the required information and elucidates Bible words, places, events, phrases, etc.

These are its main points: All the proper names (both persons and places) are given in alphabetical order and treated in the following manner: First, the correct pronunciation is given. Second, the original Hebrew, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Third, the original Greek, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Fourth, the original Latin, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Fifth, the original French, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Sixth, the original German, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Seventh, the original Italian, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Eighth, the original Spanish, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Ninth, the original Portuguese, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Tenth, the original Dutch, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Eleventh, the original Swedish, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Twelfth, the original Danish, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Thirteenth, the original Norwegian, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Fourteenth, the original Finnish, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Fifteenth, the original Polish, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Sixteenth, the original Czech, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Seventeenth, the original Slovak, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Eighteenth, the original Hungarian, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Nineteenth, the original Rumanian, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Twentieth, the original Bulgarian, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Twenty-first, the original Serbian, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Twenty-second, the original Croatian, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Twenty-third, the original Slovenian, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Twenty-fourth, the original Macedonian, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Twenty-fifth, the original Greek, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Twenty-sixth, the original Latin, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Twenty-seventh, the original Italian, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Twenty-eighth, the original Spanish, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Twenty-ninth, the original Portuguese, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Thirtieth, the original Dutch, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Thirty-first, the original Swedish, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Thirty-second, the original Danish, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Thirty-third, the original Norwegian, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Thirty-fourth, the original Finnish, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Thirty-fifth, the original Polish, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Thirty-sixth, the original Czech, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Thirty-seventh, the original Slovak, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Thirty-eighth, the original Hungarian, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Thirty-ninth, the original Rumanian, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Fortieth, the original Bulgarian, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Forty-first, the original Serbian, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Forty-second, the original Croatian, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Forty-third, the original Slovenian, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Forty-fourth, the original Macedonian, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Forty-fifth, the original Greek, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Forty-sixth, the original Latin, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Forty-seventh, the original Italian, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Forty-eighth, the original Spanish, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Forty-ninth, the original Portuguese, its pronunciation and meaning are given. Fiftieth, the original Dutch, its pronunciation and meaning are given.

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THE HOME FORUM

YELLOW GORSE IN IRELAND.

A VERY striking sight may be seen in many parts of Ireland in May and June, when the yellow gorse or furze is in flower, writes a correspondent residing in London. In County Wexford especially, where the growth of gorse on the fences is thick and high, the effect is wonderfully brilliant. It seems as if the whole of each sturdy furze bush becomes a glowing golden mass, almost dazzling in the May sunshine and delighting by its brightness and by its sweetly aromatic scent.

This favored county lays claim to the title of the "Garden of Erin," and as its farmers are among the most enterprising and prosperous in Ireland, the gorse bushes are mostly relegated to the fences. Along the banks of the smoothly flowing Slaney, however, and clothing the steep sides of the valleys where the little mountain streams rush and tumble, are gorgeous masses of golden furze, beloved of the bees and favored by

many birds who find safest shelter from storm in these golden brakes. The gay little yellowhammers have even adopted the Wexford color in their crests and their song, sounding like a melodious entreaty for "a very little bit of bread and no cheese," is heard on every side.

Ancient history or legend relates that the Firbolg leader Slaigne landed at the mouth of the Slaney (which was named after him), and later became the first King of Ireland. A visitor wishing to acquire a knowledge of the country could do no better than to start from the town of Wexford, and facing westward, make for the noble landmark of Mt. Leinster and Blackstairs, part of the mountain range which forms the western boundary of the county. On every side he will admire the gorse fringing and overhanging roads and fields; and as he approaches the mountain it becomes still more luxuriant and makes an enchanting foreground to the blue, purple and green of the mountains, until it seems to culminate in a mass of gold, partly covering the foothills with yellow splendor. Visitors to other lands have said they have seen nothing to surpass the glow and brightness of this natural beauty.

On the hill of Howth, too, near Dublin, the gorse is a wonderful sight, stretching away in a sheet of blazing blossom, one unbroken sheen of gold, to the blue waters of the Irish sea.

Women Riders

Speaking of women riders and the comparative advantages of riding a side-saddle or a cross-saddle, a writer in the New York Sun says that the cross saddle is gaining favor very rapidly, as not only safer for the rider but easier for the horse. However, she cites a woman teacher of riding who finds that the old-fashioned side-saddle is not only more graceful but actually easier to stick to than the cross saddle. She says: "The trouble with that girl is she doesn't know when to rise in the saddle. You know that a horse in trotting throws the right fore foot and the left hind foot almost simultaneously and then the left fore foot and the right hind foot. In posting (which is the name used for the motion of the rider on a trotting horse) a woman should rise with the throw of the right fore foot and left hind foot. If she rises with the other pair she is twisted into the wriggle of which you see such an example in the arena there. It is disgusting, but you can't blame the side-saddle."

Enduring Parliaments

With the exception of the British Parliament the Swedish Riksdag is the oldest legislative body in the world. The integrity of the kingdom of Sweden has been maintained from the very earliest times, says a European correspondent.

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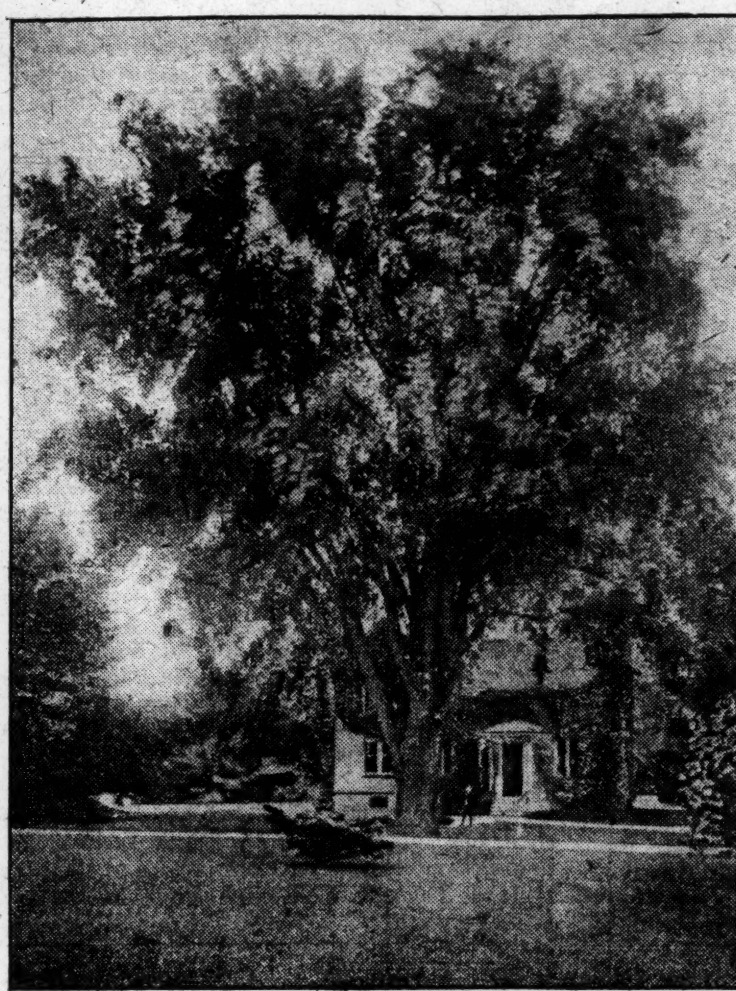
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SUBURBAN HOMES OF SISTER STATES

ELMS gain a beautiful growth in the cities of central New York state. Syracuse has beautiful avenues of these trees running out from the business section in nearly every direction, and they make a splendid triumphal arch for the passing of the automobile, the trolley or the grocer's cart; quite without invidious distinction. The cut shows one of these splendid trees in Rochester, sister city to Syracuse. It stands on a suburban home lawn.

One of the interesting things in going from Boston due west into the neighbor state is to note a distinct difference in the characteristics of the country, and also of the architecture and the planning of the landscape where art has intervened. There seems to be more tendency in New England to retain the wild effects, perhaps from the careful preservation of old houses with clinging vines and the gardens as they came naturally into existence in earlier days.

In New York state—at least in central New York—the settling came later and the houses are more modern and show a generally sprucer taste and a more tidy effect in the grounds around the homes. The fashion of leaving one lawn to run smoothly into the next without any sign of boundary is possibly more general in these cities than it is in New England, where the seclusion of home was of old guarded round about by hedges and stone walls and plants in rows. One would say that there are more fences in residential streets of New England towns than in towns of similar class in New York state. Both fashions have much to commend them—the individualizing of the home life on the one hand, the neighborly sense of the common life on the other.



(Courtesy of Elwanger & Barry)
GIANT ELM NEAR HIGHLAND PARK, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT OF GOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSES held his command over his people because he was the leader chosen and sustained by God. He faithfully sought for divine guidance in all that he did. To himself Moses was not the leader of the Israelites, but God was leading them—going before them, a pillar of cloud and of fire. This vivid imagery shows how definitely Moses recognized and obeyed the impulse of the divine Mind and its revelations, in all that he did.

But when this consciousness of God's presence with them had become dimmed, perhaps through the pride of conquest, the children of Israel demanded a king, that he should rule over them not as the humble mouthpiece of the inspired Word, but as a human prince, establishing the works of the people by his own judgment of what was right or best or possible. There have been since then occasional instances of governmental enterprises that seek to be divinely guided, perhaps the most notable the exodus of the Plymouth Pilgrims from England to found a new state; but as a whole this sense that God can literally govern the progress of

human affairs, through the surrender of the mortal self-will in favor of divine leadings, this has been much lost sight of in the world.

For those who have proved that God can and does guide them in their own every day experience it is perfectly plain that this ideal of a nation guided by God is thoroughly practical and could be proved today if mankind were willing. The affairs of a nation are only the affairs of all its people combined, just as private affairs are those of the individual. Therefore, all individuals working together in obedience

to God and not to human will, or a large proportion of them so doing, would really here and now be guided, just as the Israelites were.

With God's presence, power and love proved in the life of the individual, so that human opinion and self-will, self-choosing, can be set aside and the divine will be reflected, bringing peace and happiness for each, then these things can be wrought by the same scientific process of thinking and acting in the life of a nation.

The world today needs sadly this return to reliance upon God. Nothing but the efficacious understanding of divine good, of the harmony and rightness of the divine Mind, can ever bring to human affairs permanent harmony. "Save or we perish," is as truly the prayer for the proudest governments of the earth today as it was of old. Not more human opinion about rightness, certainly, nor mortal self-righteousness anywhere, nor mere human sympathy can establish the achievements of the world on a basis of justice and universal happiness. Only the triumph of Principle can do this.

INEQUALITY is a sign and a cause of unstable equilibrium. Where inequality exists there is constantly a pressure to restore the balance. He, therefore, who desires that life shall be simple, and that men shall attain, as nearly as possible, a level of opportunity, loves permanence and is the true conservative.—George McLean Harper, in Atlantic.

DISCUSSION OF BROWNING'S MESSAGE

SPEAKING of Robert Browning before the Twentieth Century Club Prof. E. Charlton Black said lately that whereas it is supposed that the good writer must be deep without being obscure and forcible without being abrupt, Browning managed to be deep in spite of his obscurity and forcible in spite of his abruptness. He established really a new technique in poetry, as well as extending the reach of poetry to include the thoughts and feelings of our common humanity, of every man, in a more vital and self-revealing fashion than had been done in poetry before. It was DeQuincy who said that Shakespeare should be accounted among the modern luxuries of life, and so Browning is one of the expressions of the advance of humanity to delight and freedom. Browning belongs to the twentieth century. He is a realist who never ceases to be the idealist. For Browning the commonest humanity was interesting and he understood the place in literary art of Aristophanes and Rabelais. The fool and the jester in courts and their presence in literary masterpieces strike no discordant note to Browning's ear of universal sympathy. In place of a mechanical morality Browning would have all men by love and understanding lifted up to a "service which is perfect freedom."

The Rev. Woodman Bradbury, president of the Browning society of Boston, said that Browning makes the grammarian, that dryad, a hero to the modern twentieth century, through his fraternal grip on his thought as a man.

Browning said, "Man's reach should exceed his grasp, or what's a heaven for?" And again, "Was the trial sore, temptation sharp? Thank God." He knew that "when the fight begins within himself" then the man begins to know his worth. He found the business of human experience to be just "a terrible choice," al-

ways the demand to choose right. Above all Browning emphasizes the supremacy of love. If the word love sounds sentimental to us it is because we do not know the meaning of the word as the New Testament uses it; but Browning knew, and he was always concerned with love, observing even the counterfeit with eager interest. For him the meaning of existence is "just our chance of the prize of learning love." For him there was no good in life but love. "What seems good else is but some shadow flung of love." "Love is victory, the prize itself."

Mr. Woodman sees that the well grounded optimism of Browning is not the easy faith of Pippa that "all's right with the world." His was rather the hope that "a sun shall pierce the thickest curtain earth e'er stretched," because "What began best can't end worst."

Shakespeare's England

A new feature of the Shakespeare's England exhibition is that there are no open stalls lining the passages and ways through which the public pass into and around the show, says a correspondent writing from London. Instead, regular shop windows have been built in Tudor style, where the ordinary business of branch establishments will be carried on. Thus no one will be bothered to buy, nor will a pause to inspect the articles laid out for sale be the signal for a salesman or woman to swoop down upon the unwary.

On the contrary, the visitors can walk along shady lanes under the overhanging branches of trees and make their selections in a leisurely way, and only enter a shop when they have decided on making a purchase. The management desire to encourage genuine shopping under more pleasant conditions than those presented by the streets in summer weather.

How is it that while children are so intelligent, men are so stupid? It must be because of education.—Alexandre Dumas.

Picture Puzzle



What counter in a department store?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Bowie.

THE very brilliancy and real power of all color is dependent on the chastening of it, us of a voice on its gentleness, and as all moral vigor on self-command. . . . as that virtue which men last, and with most difficulty, attain unto, and which many attain not at all, as yet that which is essential to the conduct and almost to the being of all other virtues, since neither imagination, nor invention, nor industry, nor sensibility, nor energy, nor any other good having, is of full avail without this self-command.—Ruskin (Modern Painters).

POSSESSIONS NINE POINTS

ONE of George Bernard Shaw's plays, under comment in the Vassar Miscellany, occurs the following passage, where the mother of the heroine is raising an objection to a suitor on the basis of his lack of family and position and the father reminds him that his rival, Sergius, keeps 20 horses.

Bluntschli: But what on earth is the use of 20 horses? Why! it's a circus.

Catherine: My daughter, sir, is accustomed to a first rate stable.

Raina: Hush, mother! you're making me ridiculous.

Bluntschli: Oh, well, if it comes to a question of an establishment, here goes. How many horses did you say?

Sergius: Twenty, noble Switzer.

Bluntschli: I have 200. How many carriages?

Sergius: Three.

Bluntschli: I have 70. Twenty-four of them will hold 12 inside, besides two on the box not counting the driver and conductor. How many tablecloths have you?

Sergius: How do I know?

Bluntschli: Have you 4000?

Sergius: No.

Bluntschli: I have 9600 pairs of sheets and blankets, with 2400 eiderdown quilts. I have 10,000 knives and forks and the same quantity of dessert spoons. I have 600 servants. I have six palatial establishments, besides two livery stables, a tea garden and a private house. I have four medals for distinguished services.

American Woman Sculptor in Paris

Sara Morris Greene is the name of a young American woman who is said to be winning recognition for her work in Paris. She belongs to the Rodin school and is a friend of the great sculptor. By the Rodin school Miss Greene says she means the "modern impressionistic school," but she disclaims the ultra-modernism that "tries to paint in marble."

Her acquaintance with Rodin dates from the day he saw a copy that she had made of a Greek Minerva. He wanted to know who had done it, and when he had found out he wanted to meet the sculptor, who he said, could be sure of anything she attempted, since she had so sure a hand in copying from the Greek. The story is told that she went one day with a visiting American, a society woman, to call on M. Rodin. Entering the grounds they saw at a distance a roughly clad, gray-bearded man wearing wooden shoes, cheerfully eating some fruit that was outspread on a blanket across his knees. "The caretaker?" inquired the society woman. "No, Rodin," answered Miss Greene.

Miss Greene exhibits regularly in the salons of Paris, and not long ago word came across the Atlantic that the French government had decorated her in appreciation of her artistic achievements. She makes her home in Paris.

The bent of her talents was shown at the age of 5, when she began modeling her pets in clay. Her first teacher in this country was Saint Gaudens, says the New York Post. In Paris her teachers have been Charpentier and Rodin. One of her pieces, the figure of a woman, will be shown at the Paris spring salon.

World's Highest Dam

Uncle Sam has had to do many unprecedented things in connection with the big irrigation projects in the West. Many of these are located in the desert, and it is necessary for the government to build roads, telegraph and telephone lines, run hotels and department stores and in this last venture to build a railroad to get men and material to the scene of work.

The big dam that is being put in on the Arrowrock project in Idaho will be 351 feet high and will cover an acre of ground. It is in a narrow section of the Boise canon, about 20 miles above Boise city. The site was selected only after long search. There were several drillings and pit diggings before bed-rock was struck, 90 feet below the surface of the river.

Four or five years will be consumed in construction. The top will be a thousand feet long, with a roadway which will be protected by a parapet on each side. The dam itself will back up a lake of water that will irrigate 250,000 acres. When the reservoir is full the water will be drawn off through gates near the top. As the level of the water is lowered lower gates will be opened so that these outlets never will operate under an excessive head of water.—Popular Mechanics.

Browning

The blazons on his coat-of-arms are these:
The flaming sign of Shelley's heart on fire.
The golden globe of Shakespeare's human stage.
The staff and scrip of Chaucer's pilgrimages.
The rose of Dante's deep, divine desire.
The tragic mask of wise Euripides.
—Henry van Dyke.

Truth, whose center is everywhere and its circumference nowhere, whose very existence we cannot disimagine; the soundness and health of things, against which no blow can be struck but it recoils on the striker; Truth, on whose side we always heartily are.—Emerson.

I have the rank of an officer and the standing of a gentleman; and I have three native languages. Show me any man in Bulgaria that can offer more."

It was obvious that he had much more to boast of than had Sergius, even though he was merely a hotel owner and Sergius a Bulgarian nobleman. His avalanche, for it is nothing else, overwhelmed them, more by its sound, perhaps, than by its weight. Two thousand four hundred eiderdown quilts and three native languages!

Glimpse of Mendelssohn

When in his letters to Moscheles, we find Mendelssohn at Dusseldorf where he accepted a post as music director for three years, he writes of "Don Giovanni" as the first opera he ever conducted, and refers to performances of Cherubini's "Water Carrier." Soon Moscheles is writing of his impressions of Mendelssohn's "Melusina" overture and disparagingly of Berlioz's "Frances Juges," heard for the first time in London. Mendelssohn concurs in the estimate of Berlioz.

Then speaking of his own "Gypsy" variations he says: "Are you not treating me too liberally? For I should never in my life have dreamed of such high terms as now fall to my share alone. The E flat for the horns and trumpets I put down trusting to luck and hoping that Providence would show the players some way to do it. If they have new contrivances for it so much the better." He adds, "I have lately read Shakespeare's 'King John' for the first time. I do assure you it is downright heavenly, like everything else of his."

New Automobile Trip

Plans have been prepared for the building of two great automobile highways, paralleling the Mississippi river from New Orleans to Memphis, a distance of about 820 miles.

It is believed that the national government will grant the use of the tops of the levees on both sides of the river for the purpose. That would make sure the continuous inspection of the levees, so that any break or weak spot would be discovered before it became serious. The proposed highways would traverse regions that range from highly cultivated fields to the wildest cypress swamps, and that have considerable scenic beauty.—Youth's Companion.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, May 11, 1912

The Business Situation

MUCH interest has been aroused in the government report of cereal crop conditions issued this week. These monthly reports will be of increasing importance until after harvest. The crops form the basis of the world's wealth and naturally have most to do with business progress. Consequently the big financial and industrial institutions make a serious study of crop conditions almost from one year's end to the other, and endeavor to anticipate as best they can the approximate total yield at harvest. Then they base their business operations accordingly. Few wait until the actual results are known before entering upon important enterprises. Plans must be made far in advance, and it is for this reason that the government, at great expense and care, endeavors to give the public as much detailed information both as to condition and estimated final yield of the crops as an army of crop experts can supply. In general the May report was better than had been expected by many. The area of wheat acreage reported by the government as abandoned was larger than many thought it would be but the condition of the grain was considerably better than expected. The abandoned acreage may be planted in other crops so that the aggregate will be satisfactorily large if conditions continue favorable from now until harvest. It is, of course, far too early to make any accurate predictions, but as the soil never was in better condition for new planting it is fair to assume that the year's crops will be well above the average. The indications are good also for an enormous fruit crop this year.

An event of much importance to financial interests this week was the sale of New York city bonds. City securities to the amount of \$65,000,000 were disposed of, the largest bond sale in the history of New York. The issue had been four times oversubscribed and the price obtained by the city was very satisfactory. Sale of so large an issue and the manner in which it was effected indicate a very gratifying state of the investment market.

In a general way the business of the country is moving along in an even course, disregarding many unfavorable developments and showing steady expansion. The aggregate volume is very large. The whole amount of business now being done probably never was larger. This is particularly true with regard to the steel industry. The railroads, also, are handling almost as much traffic as they are capable of moving with the amount of equipment available. But with all this great volume of business, profits are unusually small. Many important concerns have difficulty in making ends meet. Expenses have been increasing at a more rapid rate than gross earnings. The great problem confronting most of the large industrial institutions is not how to obtain more orders or to haul greater traffic, but how to take care of business in hand in such a way as to leave a margin for dividends and bond interest. Corporations have found it unwise if not impossible to reduce wages, but on the contrary have been advancing them. The higher cost of living has been the reason urged by the wage earner for an increase in pay. It is plain, then, that when the cost of living has been reduced by the greater production of the necessities of life it will not be difficult to solve many problems now troubling most of the industrial corporations of the world.

Again the Anti-Noise Crusade

NEARLY everybody is ready to admit that there is, of one kind or another, too much noise. Some say there is more noise in the United States than in any other country; but these, as a rule, are people who have not traveled. Not but that there is noise and to spare in the United States, and especially in some of its larger cities, but London and Paris and Berlin are not less noisy than New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, in some respects. A good deal depends upon what one calls noise, and a good deal more depends upon what kind of noise one is disposed to tolerate and what kind one is disposed to abominate.

The point, at any rate, is that something like nine tenths of all the noises in an urban community are unnecessary and preventable. London went into this matter deeply and learnedly about four years ago, with the result that a very great number of the noises, and especially street noises, complained of by residents of that great city, were theoretically proved to be avoidable. If any city-dweller anywhere has the time and will take the trouble to make note of the various noises in his neighborhood he will in all probability arrive at the same conclusion. City noises are mostly due to practices that could easily be eliminated without interference in the least degree with the proper conduct of community affairs; to bell ringing, whistle blowing, shouting, to badly paved streets, to unskillfully laid rails, to low-grade electric construction, to loose-jointed vehicles, to primitive methods of loading and unloading, to door banging. The elevated railroads have added greatly to the noise of several of the cities, but this, for the present at least, is regarded somewhat in the nature of a necessary disturbance, as is also the response of the fire department to an alarm, and the occasional street organ, band and procession.

There have been sporadic and unsuccessful campaigns against the unnecessary noises of the large city. But it is a great mistake to suppose that the hope of correcting the condition has been abandoned. Far from it. It is to be taken up this summer with increased vigor. A congress to consider the matter in all its bearings will be held in Harvard University in August, and this will be the beginning of an anti-noise campaign that will be a campaign of education. All sensible people will welcome and applaud such a gathering, and these will include some who contribute their share toward creating the general tumult. The great thing is to be shown how it can all be stopped without hurting anybody or anything; how the railroads, the steamships, the tugs, the automobiles, the street cars, the commercial vehicles can be operated, how the general activities of the city may be carried on, without hubbub or racket. As matters stand at present, most people do not know how to begin to contribute toward a general condition of tranquillity. Let us hope that the Harvard conference will result in instructing well-meaning people everywhere how they can get along just as well, or much better, by going about things more quietly.

Religious Insignia in State Schools

INDIAN COMMISSIONER VALENTINE is not a bigot, but an old fashioned yet youthful American, believing implicitly in separation of church and state. Consequently in administering the schools for Indians supported by taxpayers' moneys he thought it best to decree that nothing about the garb of teachers employed in any of the schools should carry any especial religious implication. No discrimination was to be made against any sect; but on the other hand no body of religionists was to be given especial favors. In this position he is supported by liberal Roman Catholics as well as by Protestants of all kinds.

President Taft, by revoking this policy and the formal official order of Commissioner Valentine and opening up the matter for argument and subsequent decision by the executive, has drawn the protest of the federal council of evangelical churches of the country, and is now receiving the criticism of important and significant Protestant church courts. Thus, to illustrate, the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (north), largest of Protestant bodies, has just passed resolutions indorsing the position of Commissioner Valentine.

The incident is only one of many during the past few months that has secondary if not primary bearing upon many citizens' attitudes in the present presidential campaign. There are still large groups of electors in the United States who are profoundly concerned with the issues that clashed in the reformation that Luther led; and for them these matters are far more vital than reconstruction of forms of democratic rule or choice of policies that will increase wages, diminish cost of living and cause an economic "square deal." The votes of persons so minded are not used by them as tools in political reconstruction or as weapons against plunderers of society. Rather do they conceive their ballots to be sermons and homilies against false doctrines and betrayers of truth. Thus minded they say little, vote conscientiously, and cause politicians some surprises.

Democracy vs. Class

CONVICTION and sentence to prison of a leader of the syndicalist wing of the British labor party will no doubt stimulate controversy over the change in democracy which triumph of the anarchistic theory of absolute group-freedom would bring. It will hasten that process of popular education for which Benjamin Kidd argued in a recent letter to the London Times, when he said: "The first and essential weapon in the struggle with syndicalism is, a reasoned and just conception of what is taking place under our eyes." Once awake to the precise implications of the claim of the proletariat, then, as William H. Mallock in the same journal has pointed out, it will speedily become apparent how illusory is the hope that an isolated group can properly develop even an industry which it controls exclusively. The law of life and of the interdependence of men and of crafts defeats any such selfish policy. For labor to imitate previous claimants to exclusive social privileges no doubt is natural; but democracy, we believe, will treat the claim precisely as she has treated previous ones. Tampering with the loyalty of army or police is a form of domestic treason that is as culpable in a twentieth century leader as it was in medieval barons. Modern democracies, like ancient monarchies, have to deal sternly with rebellions, tacit or open.

Their duties do not end there. They are in honor and in prudence bound to get at the roots of the abuses of which the revolutionists complain, and to see if alleged injustices be real. They have to punish oppressors of the poor, to compel restitution as far as possible, and to put an end to monopoly and exploitation. Failing in this, evolution will be set aside for processes of revolution, and disorder may be expected to enter where orderly forms of law should suffice to get justice done. One point for democracies in facing the new class strife is that they should not be intimidated by numbers.

ANOTHER premium goes to those who cling to or return to the soil in Indiana. They are to be excused from jury service while the crops are growing. This, however, does not apply to the man who is simply raising grass in his front yard.

ELIGIBILITY of immigrants on the ground of their ability to write may be backed by sound reasoning, but should not some consideration be shown for those who have the ability to write and who overcome the impulse?

THE University of Cincinnati is to enter this fall upon an experiment that will be of nation-wide, perhaps world-wide, interest and importance. It is directly in line with the thought of bringing the higher education closer to the mass of the people. In Cincinnati, as elsewhere, thousands of young people ambitious to advance themselves by every legitimate means are debarred from the privileges of the local university by reason of the fact that they are engaged in earning their livelihood during their regular sessions. The University of Cincinnati is a city institution. It has nearly 200 instructors and over 1300 students. It has an equipment capable of handling twice this number, but the young people whom it is designed to reach and benefit are largely excluded from its opportunities. It is with the idea of conferring upon these the advantages that it offers to those who are so circumstanced as to be able to receive instruction by day that the institution is to be thrown open to night students with the beginning of the autumn term.

Everything that may be said or done in this connection at present must be with reservation and tentative. It is not known with any positiveness what the response will be. It is not known how successfully either the teachers or the students can apply themselves to night work. Many conditions that have become established by long years of usage will have to be reversed or greatly changed. But when everything is considered, why should the experiment not prove satisfactory? Night schools in all the large cities have made records that leave no question as to their usefulness. The Y. M. C. A. and other institutions conducted on liberal lines have put night students through academic courses and fitted many for entrance to the colleges, and not a few for entrance to some of the professions. Such opportunities as those to be offered by the University of Cincinnati are intended for and

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will be used by students who are determined to overcome obstacles. These students will not falter because they have toiled through the day; rather will the exactions of their employment constitute an incentive that will push them forward and lead them to achieve things that would be beyond the grasp of less eager workers.

If the Cincinnati experiment proves successful the example is certain to be followed by other colleges and universities situated in or near large cities. Most of these now close their doors long before the average worker is through with his day's task. It would seem, as in the case of the public school buildings, that these costly establishments, these elaborate plants, might be kept going with great advantage to the people more hours in the day.

Americans and Argentinos

WHAT Senor Wenceslao Tello of Buenos Aires has to say to the Association for International Conciliation and to its distinguished president in New York has been said with more pith and vastly more punch in other renowned centers of Latin-American thought and aspiration. In fact, by comparison with the torrents of patriotic oratory of Mexico, Nicaragua or Colombia, the Argentine's arraignment of American motives, as reported in the Monitor of Thursday, becomes a mere trickle. Yet the voice of one crying in the pampa is worth listening to. Whether it awakens the native echoes or not, it comes from the Argentine Republic; that is enough.

Somehow, Americans do not readily associate antagonism to and misunderstanding of their motives and acts with either of the great South American republics, just as there is a tendency to dissociate Brazil and Argentina altogether from the rest of Latin-America. But the United States has not yet succeeded in convincing these two that there is no more thought of denying them equality than there is in the case of Canada. Had the constructive, cooperative side of the Monroe doctrine been as systematically illuminated as has its negative, minatory side these ninety years, the deplorable drifting apart of the two pioneer races in the western hemisphere would have been made impossible.

It is difficult to see how the commercial, economic, political and even strategic advantages which the United States expects to realize through the building of the Panama canal can ever be permanent unless a strong effort is made to turn the Monroe doctrine into a cooperative plan. Such an atrocious aberration as Don Wenceslao's Parthian shot about the women and children down there flocking to the rifle ranges should open people's eyes to the utter abnormality of the present situation brought about by a persistently negative attitude. It is quite irrelevant whether Senor Tello's views are shared by the average Argentine; it is enough that there are, in his country, people of prominence who feel that Americans—Saxons—profess a patronizing contempt for the Latin inhabitants of what is recognized as one of the most progressive countries in the new world as in the old. For this is the milk in Senor Tello's coconut. What it means to Pan-American relations at large is seen by the effect such utterances produce on the smaller republics, notably those that regard themselves as already doomed by American expansion. Again and again the quixotic notion of a Latin-American confederation to repel Anglo-Saxon invasion bobs up in the turbulent sea of South American politics, and very few Latin-American statesmen and leaders have the sober views which President Madero had the good sense to enounce last year when Don Manuel Ugarte, the distinguished litterateur and countryman of Senor Tello, made his inflammatory appeal in Mexico City for the formation of an anti-American league of the Latin republics. Senor Madero had no difficulty in disposing of the chimera with a few words that were well chosen if tinged with something of sadness.

Now that the Monroe doctrine is again to the fore in the Senate and in public discussion, the time seems ripe for a strong plea to bring out its constructive character.

Romans Were Apple Eaters

RECENT research, archeological and other, has revealed the fact that the Romans were an apple-eating people. Certain pieces of sculpture long ago unearthed, of course, showed both Grecian and Roman figures in the act of raising something that looked like apples to their mouths, but the impression has prevailed among scholars that these were pears, peaches or oranges. Some have gone so far as to advance the theory that they were lemons. Others still, basing their statements on the fact that the ancient Romans played a game resembling modern tennis, have held that the round objects so conspicuous in the plaster cast replicas of some of our most advanced and popular art museums are tennis balls. Need we say that there is a class of extremists which would go even farther and claim that these round objects are intended to represent the league standard baseballs of the ancient world?

This whole matter appears now, however, to be cleared up by the announcements from eminent scholars to the effect that the round objects represent apples. This theory is strengthened by the uncovering in ancient Roman ruins of paring knives and the remnants of cider mills, and by "unmistakable evidences" in the pavements of Rome, Pompeii and Herculaneum. A careful examination of dents along the different promenades can intimate nothing else in the minds of a certain class of the archeologists than that the marks were caused by the slipping of the ancient Romans on apple peelings.

Nothing is said so far about the ancient Romans making or eating apple pie. Archeologists of the sort we mention are researching with all their might in the hope of showing that the discovery and invention of apple pie did not almost immediately follow the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. They suspect, that is, that if the ancient Romans were apple eaters they could hardly have failed to discover the one way in which the apple can be made palatable beyond expression. Perhaps they may succeed in having their suspicion confirmed; but we doubt it. Nothing is impossible in the realm of discovery, perhaps, if we except a few things that have immediate concern for New England. It seems utterly incredible, at all events, that apple pie could have been made anywhere before New England matrons began to make it, and the convincing argument can be brought forward to support this position that nowhere else in the world today is apple pie made that can be compared for thickness, juiciness, flavor, mouth-watering deliciousness, with the apple pie that is made in these six states. The ancient Romans may have been apple eaters, but it remained for the New Englanders to lift the apple out of the domain of common eatables and place it on the plane of poetry.